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SUMMARY.

The Prime Minister says the Government will introduce legislative proposals at an early date dealing with unemployment.

Prince Bulow declares that no one in Germany dreamed of attacking England. It was a frightful misunderstanding.

A seven-inch gun exploded on the French armoured cruiser Latouche-Treville off Toulon. Thirteen of the crew were killed, and two were mortally injured.

The "Nord Deutsche Zeitung" states that during the next five years Germany will have to meet a deficit of from £100,000,000 to £112,500,000.

Increased taxation, the journal adds, is absolutely necessary.

The Dublin Corporation has strenuously protested against the prohibition of the Eucharistic procession at Westminster.

Many admirers bade farewell to Johnson at Charing Cross station on his departure for Sydney to fulfil his engagement with Burns.

Johnson said he was confident he would be able to settle Burns in 12 rounds.

M. Alberti, ex-Danish Minister of Justice, who is under arrest, embezzled £605,000 from the Zealand Peasants' Savings Bank.

Russia and Holland accept the Franco-Spanish Note, outlining the terms on which Mulai Hafid will be recognised as Sultan of Morocco.

The latest flight of Mr. Wilbur Wright on his aeroplane won the £200 prize given by the Aero Club, and the Michelin Cup, worth £800.

President Roosevelt attacks Senator Foraker and Governor Haskell for bitterly opposing Government reforms.

Owing to the dispute in the cotton trade, 320 mills in Lancashire have stopped running. One-third of the population of Oldham is idle.

A menagerie manager at the Franco-British Exhibition has been fined for forcing an elephant to descend a water chute.

The second reading of the Seat of Government Bill was moved in the House of Representatives by Mr. Groom, Attorney-General.

He considered Dalgety the most desirable site, and was prepared to stand by the decision of Parliament.

Mr. Hughes, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Foxton opposed Dalgety. Sir J. Quick, Mr. Poynton, and Mr. Hutchison advocated it.

Mr. Foster held the opinion that no site offered such advantages as the one in New England.

Mr. Kelly moved an amendment, providing for the selection of a site not necessarily Dalgety or Canberra—by ballot.

The amendment was subsequently withdrawn, and the debate was adjourned until the following day.

The Prime Minister considers it unlikely that the British squadron to visit South Africa would be diverted to Australia.

Mr. Deakin says an assurance had been given that the visit of a British fleet would be heartily welcomed.

The Legislative Council negatived the second reading of the Barrier Tramway Bill on division by 29 to 3.

The Assembly resumed the debate on the Premier's motion to agree to the resolutions passed at the Premier's Conference.

The debate was concluded at 12.30 a.m. The resolutions were put seriatum and then collectively, and were agreed to on division by 43 to 23.

In reply to the Labour party, Mr. Deakin promised to take steps to stop the influx of Asiatics from pearling vessels.

News has reached Suva that the steamer Whangape broke her tail shaft, and is now drifting near Kadavu.

The steamer Atua has been despatched in search of the Whangape.

The new steamer Burwah, built for the Howard Smith Company, arrived at Sydney last evening from Sunderland.

She is a fine type of a modern cargo carrier, and is intended for the Sydney-Rockhampton trade.

The Manuka arrived at Fanning Island at 5.30 p.m. yesterday (Sydney time), and left again at 10 p.m. for Christmas Island to pick up the Aeon castaways.

Before the City Improvement Commission, Mr. W. Greenwood, M.I.C.E., gave evidence in favour of city railway extension to serve the eastern suburbs.

The Federal Labour party caucus discussed a protest from the Peace Society against the party's action in Brisbane in favour of universal training.

The party replied that by supporting universal training it did not advocate war.

It was rather in favour of arbitration, but recognised that the best way to secure peace was to be prepared for war.

A deputation waited upon the Lord Mayor to urge the establishment of an "infants' milk dispensary."

The Lord Mayor could not promise anything definite, but said if the council were granted certain powers it would go into the whole question.

The Court of Inquiry into the Mount Morgan mining disaster found that the accident was not due to the negligence on any person.

Two actions have been commenced in the County Court, Melbourne, claiming damages in connection with the Braybrook disaster.

Mr. V. Trumper says cricketers do not mind their allowances being reduced, but he thought expenses all round should be cut down.

The Victorian Marine Court has commenced an inquiry into the Leura-Ajax collision.

The Federal Labour party has expressed sympathy with the workers of Cape Colony in their distressing circumstances.

In the action Pithers v Fairfax and others for alleged libel in respect of the publication of a municipal balance-sheet a verdict was given for defendants.

In the appeal against the municipal valuation of the Randwick racecourse the appellant succeeded.

Judge Scholes found that the unimproved value was £45,000, the capital value £120,000, and the annual rental value £5400.

His Honor considered the valuation on 206½ acres on Epsom-road, being the Cooper estate at Waterloo, was excessive.

He upheld the appeal, and fixed the assessment as asked by the appellant.

Disappointment is expressed at Lithgow at the opposition to the Iron Bonus Bill in the House of Representatives.

Exceptionally good shooting was done with the big guns at South Head. The accuracy of the fire at extreme ranges was commendable.

Senator M'Gregor has given notice to move in the Senate for a progressive land tax with an exemption of £5000.

Sir Harry Rawson yesterday presented Imperial Service medals to a number of retired Public servants of New South Wales.

At the Baptist Congress yesterday Mr. H. Priestley (president) spoke on "Aged and Infirm Ministers' Funds."

He emphasised the defects of ministers being dependent on a pension, which, he said, implied charity.

A scheme for an Australasian interstate fund was outlined, and a committee was appointed to deal with the matter.

The Oddfellows' biennial conference in Brisbane closed last night. The next conference is to be held in Hobart.

The Chilian training ship General Baquedano arrived in Sydney Harbour yesterday.

The report of the Public Works Committee on the Illawarra sewerage scheme has been tabled in the Assembly.

The English engineers to whom the gravitation scheme was submitted recommended that it be amended in certain respects.

Further reference was made in the Assembly last evening to the shortage of railway trucks for the carriage of live stock.

The Mining Court at Newcastle will resume the hearing of the Teralba cases on October 5.

Clements, of Wanganui, won the open golf championship of New Zealand at the amateur championship meeting.

Business on the Stock Exchange in copper and silver shares was again quiet yesterday, and prices were easier.

Gold stocks did not claim much attention, and tin shares were practically neglected.

Weather Forecast.—Fine and warmer generally, but becoming cloudy in western districts, northerly winds.

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ALL WOOL AND

IDEAL SUMMER FABRICS.

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Cream, with double striped effects.
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1/6d, 1/8, 1/9, 1/11, 2/3 per yard.

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Complete, price 1/4½.

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BRITANNIA.	6,500	Barcham	Oct. 10	Oct. 13	Oct. 15
MOOLTAN...	10,000	Henning	Oct. 24	Oct. 27	Oct. 29
CHINA.....	8,000	Street...	Nov. 7	Nov. 10	Nov. 12
MOLDAVIA..	10,000	Gordon..	Nov. 21	Nov. 24	Nov. 26
HIMALAYA..	7,000	—	Dec. 5	Dec. 8	Dec. 10
MONGOLIA..	10,000	Preston.	Dec. 19	Dec. 22	Dec. 24
			1909.	1909	1909.
INDIA.....	8,000	Vibert..	Jan. 2	Jan. 5	Jan. 7
VICTORIA...	6,500	Haddock	Jan. 16	Jan. 19	Jan. 21
MOREA.....	11,000	Brour...	Jan. 30	Feb. 2	Feb. 4
†MOOLTAN..	10,000	Henning	Feb. 13	Feb. 16	Feb. 18
*CHINA.....	8,000	Street...	Feb. 24	Mar. 2	Mar. 4
*MOLDAVIA.	10,000	Gordon..	Mar. 10	Mar. 16	Mar. 18
*MALWA....	11,000	—	Mar. 24	Mar. 30	April 1
*MONGOLIA.	10,000	Preston.	April 7	April 13	April 15
*MARMORA..	10,500	Weston..	April 21	April 27	April 29

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Discharging at Darling Wharf.

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MORAVIAN . | 4,572 Tons | A. Robb ..... | Noon, Nov. 6
*MARATHON | 6,800 Tons | N. Allan..... | Noon, Dec. 4

* Twin Screw.

	Saloon.	FARES:	Third-class.
London, from	£57.	£16 to £20	£17/17/.
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VIA COLOMBO, SUEZ, NAPLES, GENOA, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP, AND BREMEN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commander.	Sydney, 1.30 p.m.
*GNEISENAU	8,081	G. Bolte.....	Oct. 3
*SEYDLITZ..	8,000	A. Ahlborn...	Oct. 31
*BREMEN....	11,570	C. von Borell..	Nov. 28
*BOON.....	8,028	C. Nahrath...	Dec. 26
*YORCK.....	9,000	J. Bandermann	Jan. 23
*FRED. d G.	10,695	H. Blecker....	Feb. 20
*BREMEN....	11,570	C. von Borell..	Mar. 20

From Melbourne 8 days later. From Adelaide 6 days later.

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Steamer.	Sydney.	Brisbane.
MANILA.....	Oct. 20	Oct. 22
PRINZ WALDEMAR.....	Nov. 17	Nov. 19
PRINZ SIGISMUND.....	Dec. 15	Dec. 17

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SYDNEY.....	Commander Henric..	Noon, Oct. 5
OCEANIEN.....	Commander Magnen.	Noon, Nov. 2
NIGER.....	Commander Schmitz.	Noon, Nov. 30
AUSTRALIEN.....	Commander Verron..	Noon, Dec. 28
VARBA.....	Commander Sellier..	Noon, Jan. 25
VILLA DE LA GIOTAT.....	Commander Barillon	Noon, Feb. 22

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Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sails.
WARRUNG.....	5028	G. A. Millington.	Oct. 17
WILCANNIA.....	4052	W. G. Lingham...	Nov. 14
*GEELONG.....	7964	W. C. Simonds....	Dec. 12

* Twin Screw.

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R.M.S.	Tons.	Commander.	Sydney, Noon.	Melb., 1 p.m.	Adel., 1 p.m.
*ORONTES.	9,022	Ruthven...	Oct. 3	Oct. 6	Oct. 8
ORIENT....	5,453	Staunton..	Oct. 17	Oct. 20	Oct. 22
†ORSOVA...	6,297	Laws.....	Oct. 28	Nov. 3	Nov. 5
*ORTONA..	8,000	Collins....	Nov. 14	Nov. 17	Nov. 19
*OPHIR....	6,814	Healey....	Nov. 28	Dec. 1	Dec. 3
ORUBA....	5,971	Plunkett...	Dec. 12	Dec. 15	Dec. 17
*OMRAH...	8,282	Symons....	Dec. 26	Dec. 29	Dec. 31
OROTAVA..	5,036	Dagnall...	Jan. 9	Jan. 12	Jan. 14

PASSENGER SEASON, 1909.

ORMUZ....	6,465	Shelford...	Jan. 25	Jan. 28	Jan. 30
ORIENT....	5,453	Staunton..	Feb. 6	Feb. 9	Feb. 11
ORSOVA...	6,297	Laws.....	Feb. 17	Feb. 25	Feb. 23
*ORTONA.	8,000	Collins....	Mar. 3	Mar. 9	Mar. 11
*ORONTES.	9,023	Ruthven...	Mar. 17	Mar. 23	Mar. 25
*†ASTURIAS	12,002	Spooner...	Mar. 31	April 6	April 8
*OMRAH...	8,282	Symons....	Apr. 14	April 20	April 22

a Melbourne. Cup Steamer. b Calling at Hobart.
* Twin Screw.
SALOON: Single, £41 16s to £82 10s; Return, £80 6s and £123 4s. Return Tickets available for Two Years.
3rd Class (liberal dietary scale), £17, £19, £21.
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MELBOURNE CUP STEAMER.
R.M.S. OROYA, from Sydney, OCTOBER 28th, at 4 p.m.

PLEASURE TRIPS TO BRISBANE.

Steamer.	Leave Sydney.	Arr. Brisbane.	Leave Brisbane	Arr. Sydney.
ORIENT..	Oct. 7, 4 p.m.	Oct. 9	Oct. 10	Oct. 12
OROYA...	Oct. 17	Oct. 19	Oct. 21	Oct. 23

Ordinary First-class Hall Return Tickets from Brisbane available for return by these steamers.

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Fares, including rail and hotel expenses, on application, Martin-place, opposite G.P.O.

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THENCE BY RAIL TO ANY PART OF CANADA OR UNITED STATES.
THE BEST ROUTE TO EUROPE.

Steamer.	From Sydney.	From Brisbane.	Arr. Vancouver.
AORANGI.....	Sept. 23	Sept. 30	Oct. 22
MOANA.....	Oct. 26	Oct. 28	Nov. 19
†* MAKURA.....	Nov. 23	Nov. 25	Dec. 16
AORANGI.....	Dec. 21	Dec. 23	Jan. 14

† New Steamer. * Twin-screw Steamer.

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For AUCKLAND, GISBORNE, NAPIER, WELLINGTON, LYTTELTON, and DUNEDIN (transhipping to outports)—
MOKOIA, WEDNESDAY, October 7, at noon.
MANUKA (Twin-screw), October 21.
For WELLINGTON, LYTTELTON, DUNEDIN, BLUFF, HOBART, and MELBOURNE (transhipping to outports)—
MOERAKI (Twin-screw), SATURDAY, October 3, at 1 p.m.
MAHENO (Turbine Steamer), SATURDAY, October 10.

TASMANIA.

For HOBART DIRECT—
ZEALANDIA, TUESDAY, October 6, at 1 p.m.
From HOBART, September 29.
For LAUNCESTON, via EDEN—
WAKATIPU, WEDNESDAY, September 30, at 10 a.m.
From LAUNCESTON, September 23.
BEAUTY POINT, DEVONPORT, BURNIE, and STANLEY—
KAKAPO, MONDAY, September 28, from Druitt-street Wharf. (Cargo only.)

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For Fiji (Lautoka, Suva, Levuka), SAMOA (Apia), TONGA (Vavau, Haapai, Nukualofa), thence to AUCKLAND—
TOFUA (new Twin-screw), TUESDAY, October 13.
For TONGA (Nukualofa, Haapai, Vavau), SAMOA (Apia), FIJI, thence to Sydney—
ATUA (Twin-screw), from Auckland, TUESDAY, October 13.
For FIJI DIRECT (Suva and Levuka), from Auckland—
MANAPOURI, WEDNESDAY, September 30.

EASTERN PACIFIC SERVICE.

FROM AUCKLAND,
For RARATONGA and TAHITI—
NAVUA (Twin-screw), TUESDAY, September 29.

FROM MELBOURNE.

For NEW ZEALAND PORTS—
MAITAI, WEDNESDAY, September 30.
For LAUNCESTON—
ROTOMAHANA, September 26, 30.
LOONGANA, October 2, 5, 7, 9.
From LAUNCESTON—
ROTOMAHANA, September 28, 29; October 2.
LOONGANA, October 3, 6, 8, 10.
For N.S.W. COAST PORTS (T.&S.)—
OONAH, EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY.
For STRAHAN, ZEEHAN, REGATTA POINT, and QUEENSTOWN—
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3600 Tons (W. G. McARTHUR, Commander), will sail from the Company's Wharf, CIRCULAR QUAY,
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will be despatched on 26th SEPTEMBER,
to be followed regularly by other fast twin-screw steamers, taking wool, general and refrigerated cargo, at lowest current rates of freight.
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Saloon accommodation on upper deck, situated amidships. Third-class on main deck. Dining saloon on upper deck.
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TO-NIGHT.

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"Sylvia" Ballet Music ..... Delibes.
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BAND PERFORMANCE IN AID OF THE "PHILLIPS' FUND."
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R. G. WATKINS, Mayor.

PETERSHAM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Croydon-st.—Grand Choir Festival, Spohr's "Last Judgment," Thursday, Sept. 24, 8 p.m., assisted by Miss M. Batchelor, Miss E. Sailer, Mr. P. French, Mr. W. T. Colyer, Mr. O. L. Steel, Organist. Mr. G. C. C. Hellemann, A.R.C.M., Conductor. Admission Free.

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FINAL PERFORMANCES "PETER PAN,"
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CLOSE OF THE SIX MONTHS' TOUR.
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TITTELL BRUNE AS PETER PAN,
And then Farewell to
DAINTY "PETER PAN,"
JOHN, MICHAEL, AND WENDY DARLING.
ALL THE LOST BOYS,
who fell out of their Prams, when the Nurses weren't looking.
NANA, the NURSE, and CAPTAIN HOOK.
THE FAITHFUL INDIANS and the BELLICOSE PIRATES.
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TITTELL BRUNE'S RETURN
TO THE DRAMATIC STAGE.
TO THE DRAMATIC STAGE.
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When will be presented for a brief period, Paul Kester's Sunrise Stage Version of Charles Major's Famous Romance,
"DOROTHY VERNON,"
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Australia's most celebrated Pianist and Composer, who returns fresh from new triumphs in the Art Centres of the Old World.
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8.45.—EXHIBITION OF FANCY PAIR ICE SKATING, by Professor ALLANDER and LADY PUPIL.
9.10.—GRAND PROCESSION and EVOLUTION OF TEAMS.
9.35.—EXHIBITION OF FANCY PAIR ICE SKATING by Miss DENT and Professor LANGLEY.
9.40.—WALTZING ENCLOSURE. 10.—BURLESQUE HOCKEY MATCH.
10.35.—POTATO RACE. 10.50.—WALTZING ENCLOSURE.
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BOY wanted in merchant's office, neat writer, quick at figures. 677, Herald Office.

BOYS, about 16 yrs., for Manufacturing Department. Australian Drug Co., Ltd., O'Connell-st.

BOYS.—Wanted, smart Boys, as Messengers. N. Jacobs and Co., Ltd., 263 Kent-st.

BOYS WANTED. Apply William Arnott, Ltd., Strathfield.

BRICKLAYERS.—Wanted at once, 2 first-class Men. Apply job, Moira, Drummoyne-av, Drummoyne.

BRICKLAYER Wanted, Build Copper. Apply Prince Albert-st, Mosman, next door to Queen-st.

BRICKLAYER'S LABOURER. Birney's Shops, opposite Coogee Hotel, Coogee. A. R. French.

BRICKLAYER and LABOURER wanted. Briggs's job, Smith-st, Manly.

BRICKLAYERS (3) wanted, 12s per day. Meet contractor 7.30 a.m., Westminster Hotel, George-st W.

BUTCHERS.—Wanted, SATURDAY MAN. Apply 318 Oxford-st, Paddington.

BUTCHERS.—Wanted, Single MAN for cutting cart. Apply Savage, Turramurra.

BAKERS.—Wanted, comp. Man for country town; must be experienced at smallgoods and wedding cakes; wages £2 15s to start, increase if suitable. Apply with refs. H. D. GILBERT, Rawson Hall, Kent-st.

BOILER MAKER.—Wanted, thoroughly competent Man, capable of undertaking repairs to Locomotive Boilers, at large colliery, constant employment. Apply, stating terms and giving references and experience to
Carbon, S. M. Herald Office.

BOYS.
HORDERN BROTHERS, 203 Pitt-street,
have a few Vacancies
for BOYS just leaving school,
about 14 years of age.
A good opportunity to start a
business career in a healthy shop.
Early hours, Saturday afternoons
and evenings off.
Apply 9 a.m., upstairs.

CANVASSERS wanted, good money smart men and women. 4.30 to 6 to-day. Art Co., 50 Hunter-st.

CARPENTERS and Joiner, bring tools. C. Hughes, Koople Dene, Dudley-st, B'wick (t'line-Belm.-rd).

CARPENTER wanted. Stow's job, Spencer-st, Summer Hill.

CARPENTER'S IMPROVER wanted. New job, Burnett-st, rear of 24 Cambleeagh-st, Redfern.

CASHIER (lady), city cafe, keep simple accounts, 30s, if suit 3os, board. Hittmann's, 61 Eliz.-st.

CLERK, with knowledge of shorthand and typewriting, req'd. for solicitor's office. Box 240, G.P.O.

COAT HAND wanted. Apply between 10 and 11 a.m. Andrews Bros. Propty., Ltd., 40 King-st.

CANVAS WATER BAGS.
Wanted, MEN and GIRLS, for hand work only.
Canvas,
Herald.

CAPS—MACHINISTS, APPRENTICES, FINISHERS wanted, good pay, constant, at once.
ARTHUR P. STEWART,
19 Wellington-street, off Regent-street.

CARDBOARD BOX MAKING.
2 Respectable GIRLS wanted, to learn the trade, to start.
P. J. FIRTH,
Codrington-street, off Newtown-road.

COSTUMES, Etc.
FINISHERS and APPRENTICES WANTED.
ALEXANDER and BRODZIAK,
222 Clarence-street,
Third Floor.

CANVASSERS in country towns can make from £4 to £10 weekly, no samples.
Write for particulars to-day,
FINANCE,
Box 63, Haymarket.

DRESSMAKING.—Wanted, an Apprentice. Apply over fruit shop, Hayes-st, Neutral Bay.

DRESSMAKING.—Wtd., Skirt, Bodice, Sleeve Hands, Improvers. Miss Sachs, 214 Oxford-st, Paddington.

DRESSMAKING.—Wtd., Apprens., 3s to start; also Improvers, skirts and blouses. Moody, 530 Kent-st.

DRESSMAKING.—Wtd., smart Imprvrs., also gd. Machinists, constant employ. M. Davis, 181 Geo.-st W.

DRESSMAKER.—Wtd., exper. Bodice Hands, Imps., Apprentices. Mrs. Cockerill, Equit-bldgs., Geo.-st.

DRESSMAKING.—Wanted, a first-class Skirt Hand. Mrs. Guise, 51 Ridge-st, North Sydney.

DRESSMAKING.—Smart Improvers for skirts and blouses, at once. Miss Gibson, 138 Devonshire-st.

DRESSMAKING.—Wanted, Improvers, must have had first-class city experience, close 1 o'c. Saturdays.
A. and A. HORDERN,
605, 607 George-street, Haymarket.

DRESSMAKING.—MACHINISTS wanted, experienced and junior workers. Apply one day after 12 o'clock.
FLORENCE CO.,
90 Bathurst-street.

DRESSMAKERS.
GOOD BODICE and BLOUSE HANDS for our Ready-made Costume and Blouse Workrooms.
Good salary and permanent positions to competent hands.
Apply Mantle Dept.,
W. T. WATERS and CO., Ltd.,
King and George streets, Sydney.

DRAFTSMAN.
Wanted, the Services of an experienced ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN. State credentials and previous experience.
Salary £3 per week.
Applications closing Saturday next, 26th September, at 12 o'clock noon.
Apply to
B.,
Q.V.M. Post-office,
city.

FLOORLAYERS wanted; also Price for STAIRS. Harwood, Builder, Corso, Manly.

GALVANISED IRONWORKERS.—Wanted, an IMPROVER. W. Thomson, 20 Enmore-rd.

GIRLS wanted, able to machine, lace work. Apply Miss Day, 2 Hay-st, Leichhardt.

GROCER.—Wanted, a smart LAD, knowledge of trade, able to drive. Ash, grocer, 2 Botany-rd, Waterloo.

GROCERS.—Wanted, YOUTH, with experience, 15s. P. H. Bussell, Booth and Trelaigar sts, An'dale.

GROCERS.—Smart Youth, counter work, etc., must have experience. 90 Regent-st, Redfern.

GOV., £40, Eng., music, draw., Walgett; £30, Eng. G and music, Condobolin; £35, Wyalong; £35, Werris Creek; £35, Murrilla; Musical Lady Help, £20, stn., Parkes (gen. kept), £30, Moss Vale. 110 Bathurst-st.

HAIRDRESSER, smart BOY wanted to learn trade. 120 Bathurst-st.

HAIRDRESSERS.—Wanted, Fittings, Chairs, etc., saloon. Apply C. B., George-st West Post-office.

HAIRDRESSER.—Wanted, f.c. Improver, 30s wk. H. Savage, 113 Liverpool-st, city.

HAIRDRESSERS.—Wanted, smart BOY for saloon. T. Gibb, 125 Parramatta-rd, Annandale.

HAIRDRESSERS.—Wanted, smart BOY to learn trade. Geo. Johnston, Victoria-av, Chatswood.

HAIRDRESSERS.—Smart Improver, must cut hair and shave well. J. Myers, 131A Liverpool-st, city.

HAIRDRESSER.—Wanted, a Boy, lather, brush, gd. wages. Arnold, 122 Oxford-st, Paddington.

HOUSE PAINTERS, small job. Apply after 10 only, 1 Cowper-st, Waverley.

IMPROVER to machine shop, served 3½ years, exp. section gas plant, wants SIT. Engine, Ultimo P.O.

LABOURER wanted, Concreting. Finlayson's Rubber Shop, Churchill, Parramatta.

LADY CLERK wanted, able to keep books, one with factory experience preferred. 433 Kent-st.

LATHERS, accustomed to wire netting, 11s per day to good men. 74 Alice-st, Newtown. Dick Kerr.

LATHER wanted. Apply Mantora and Hand's Cottages, Stafford-st, Stanmore.

MACHINISTS (Indoor).—Four more wanted, for white work. George Dan, 131 Eliz.-st, Redfern.

MACHINISTS (6) wanted, also Improvers. 472 Riley-st, Surry Hills.

MACHINISTS for light work; Finishers, wages to start. 70 Crystal-st, Petersham.

MAN, used whitewashing and ladders, no other need apply. Butcher's Shop, Crown-Oxford-sts, 7.30 a.m.

MAN, to drive butter cart, good driver. 54 Annesley-st, Leichhardt. Elderly preferred.

MASON, first-class Kerb and Gutter, wanted, good wgs. Foreman, Sew. Wks., P'matta, n. Emu Hd.

MEDICAL.—L.T. wanted, at once, also a Referee and Surgeon, Wednes. evg. Loxton, 16 O'Connell-st.

MESSENGER BOY wanted for the "Star." Apply Sub-Editor.

MILLINERY.—Wanted, a smart Trimmer, city exp. Miss Bourne, Equitable-bld., George-st.

MACHINISTS.
We require a smart MACHINIST for Vests, constant.
Mr. GILL (W. LOWE and CO.),
Merchant Tailors, George-street.

MACHINISTS.
We require a smart MACHINIST for Trousers, constant.
Mr. GILL (W. LOWE and CO.),
Merchant Tailors, George-street.

MILLINERY.—APPRENTICES wanted; close 1 o'clock Saturdays.
A. and A. HORDERN,
605, 607 George-street, Haymarket.

MISS GOODENOUGH, Florist, 148 Pitt-street, requires two respectable GIRLS as Messengers; good opportunity to those not afraid of work to learn the florist's business; salary to start, 10s per week. Apply after 3.

MILLINERY.
Wanted, young Ladies as APPRENTICES in our Millinery Workroom.
Apply in Showroom before 10 a.m.,
FARMER and COMPANY, Limited.

MACHINISTS.
WANTED,
SKIRT AND BLOUSE MACHINISTS, FINISHERS AND APPRENTICES.
Constant Work.
Apply
Mr. PAINTER,
Mark Foy's,
Oxford-street.

NEEDLEWOMAN, assist waiting. Victoria Coffee Palace, 208 Pitt-st.

OFFICE BOY, smart and respectable. Bring refs., 8.30. Office No. 7, Royal-cham., C'rgh.-Hunter sts.

OFFICE BOY wanted for Assurance Society, must be smart and intelligent.
Apply
RISK, Herald Office.

PAINTERS.—Wanted, good Improver. P.O., Milson's Point Railway, 8 o'clock sharp.

PAINTER'S Improver. 7 McLean-st, off Darling Point-rd, Old R. Road, early.

PAINTERS.—Wtd., Price, small job, or day labour only. Apply 236 Forbes-st, Darlinghurst.

PHOTOGRAPHER wanted, take 2 doz. 4-p. views, 8th. Coast, Sunday. Jones and Jardine, 230A Pitt-st

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Vacancy, Retouscher, must be qk., ed. Alexander's Coronation Studios, Geo.-st W.

PLASTERER'S LABOURER wanted. Apply on job, Queen-st, Arncliffe.

PLASTERER'S IMPROVER. Wynstone Park Estate, Five Dock.

PLASTERERS.—Wanted, smart IMPROVER. Early, 15 Norton-st, Leichhardt Terminus.

PLUMBERS.—Wanted, General Hand, early. Brown, 276 Trafalgar-st, Annandale, nr. Balmain tram.

PLUMMER, good General Hand, wanted. Observer Hotel, opp. Coroner's Court, George-st North.

POSITIONS VACANT.

PRINTERS.—Wanted, exp. Feeders, Platen machs., Bens, Girls. Martyn and Sons, 14 Castlereagh-st.

RUBBLE MASONS wanted. R. Montgomery, Waterford, Neutral Bay (Redland Estate).

REQUIRED for Entering Office, Softgoods Warehouse, a respectable LAD, about 16 years of age, with some knowledge of invoicing.
Apply by letter to
Invoice Clerk, Herald Office.

REQUIRE a YOUTH, 22 or 23, for carpenter's shop, used to working circular saw.
Apply WUNDERLICH'S,
Baptist-street, Redfern.

SHIRT MACHINISTS.—Wanted, first-class Machinists, high prices given. 102 Pitt-st, Redfern.

SHART BOY required for office. Apply to Box 72, G.P.O.

SMART LAD, about 16 years of age, wanted. Redfern Box Factory, Boronia-st.

SMART YOUTH for picture framing. 10 o'clock, Norman, 8 Elizabeth-st.

SMART, reliable GIRL wanted, for photo works. Apply Harrington and Co., 380 George-st.

STRONG YOUTH wanted, about 17 years. D. Hardy and Sons, 377-389 Cleveland-st, Redfern.

STRONG young MAN, capable driving petrol engine, to travel. After 10, Victoria Hall, Pitt-st.

SURVEYOR'S ASST., N.S.W. Govt. experience. State age, sal. expected. 16 Raymond-rd, Neutral Bay.

SMART YOUTH, just from school, wanted for importer's office and sample-room. Apply in own handwriting,
Box 801, G.P.O.

TAILORING.—Wanted, young Man, as Presser and spare time sewing. Ferry, 241 P'matta-rd, Ldcft.

TAILORESSES.—Good Coat Hand, good wages, constant; also Improver. C. H. Farmer, 88 King-st.

TAILORESSES.—Wanted, Trous, and Vest Hands (outdoor), best work. 241 Parramatta-rd, Leichhardt.

TAILOR.—Wanted, good Trousers Hand, outdoors. H. Bergstrom, 77 Miller-st, North Sydney.

TAILOR.—General Tailor required for country. Apply 1st floor, 1 Barrack-st, Sydney.

TAILORESSES.—Good Trousers Finishers wanted. 261 Clarence-st.

TAILORS.—Wanted, CUTTER, with small capital, new, view Partnership. Shears, P.O., Camperdown.

TAILORS.—Examiner and Brusher and Folder wanted. D. Solomon, 261 Clarence-st.

TAILORESS.—MACHINIST wanted, for coats. No. 2, second floor, over Riley's, Bathurst-st.

TAILORESSES.—Smart Apprentices, first-class order work, wages. Apply 10 Hampstead-rd, Petersham.

THREE smart young LADIES for white needlework, by the day. 75 Hunter-st. Tel., 3381.

TO PAINTERS.—Wanted, a Second Grade PAINTER. Apply early, 123 Denison-rd, Lewisham.

TO PRESSERS.—First-class Presser wanted. Price and Co., 114 King-st.

TO ROOF TILERS.—Wanted, 2 Improvers. Apply Beswerve job, Mosman.

TO TAILORS.—COAT MAKER wanted. 207 William-st.

TRAVELLER wanted, signs, window tickets, show cards, 5 p.c. 10 a.m., 20 Flinders-st.

TAILORESSES.
We require FIRST-CLASS VEST HANDS, constant.
Mr. GILL (W. LOWE and CO.),
Merchant Tailors, George-street.

TO TAILORESSES.—Wanted, 2 Coat Hands, for machine work.
R. C. HAGON,
129 King-street.

TO TAILORS.—Good MAN, permanent, with team, in or outdoor, 10 to 15 coats weekly.
Apply
Box 857,
G.P.O.

TO COMPOSITORS.—OVERSEER wanted for composing department, must be good estimator, and able to manage large staff. First-class men only need apply.
By letter to
Box 1607, G.P.O.

VACANCIES for smart, respectable YOUTHS, General Ironmongery Dept.
Between 9 and 10 a.m.
LASSETTER'S.

WANTED, a few smart BOYS. Apply Bottling Department, Resch's, Ltd., Dowling-st, Redfern.

WANTED, smart BOY for company's office. Apply by letter to Secretary, Box 241, G.P.O.

WANTED, a strong BOY, able to read and write. 123 Cathedral-st, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, Jobbing COMPOSITOR, for country newspaper. Shakespeare, 74 P.O.-chambers.

WANTED, BOY, to drive commercial buggy. Apply early, 128 Dowling-st, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, FOREWOMAN, with experience packing goods, tins, cartons. Box 196, G.P.O.

WANTED, competent Stenographer and Typist (girl). State salary req'd., exp., age, etc., Box 8,N., Herald.

WANTED, BRICKLAYERS. Job, top Musgrave-st, first stop, Mosman boat.

WANTED, smart young Ladies for plain machine work. 58 Queensland Offices, Bridge-st, 4th floor.

WANTED, Blank's Brick Machine Driver, union rates. Illawarra Fireclay and Brick Co., 2 Bridge-st, Syd.

WANTED, Brick Cleaner, to clean Brebricks. Vance and Ross, bottle makers, Mary-rd, Alexandria.

WANTED, an Assistant STOREMAN. State age and wages required. Apply N. O. P., Herald, King-st.

WANTED, at once, good Skirt and Bodice Hands. Apply Miss Watman, 49 Ormond-st, Paddington.

WANTED, smart BOYS. The United Wire Nail and Mfg. Co., Ltd., 42 Jones-st, Pyrmont.

WANTED, few more Bridge Carpenters. Ap. Palmer, new wall, next W. Cary and Sons, George-st.

WANTED, first-class French Polisher. Adderton, Fullerton-st, Woollahra (back of the station).

WANTED, a smart GIRL, for confectionery shop. 133 Oxford-st, city.

WANTED, good Bricklayers' Labourer. Apply Nolle's job, Toohey's Brewery, 7.30 a.m.

WANTED, MORTAR MIXER. Manning-st, Potts Point.

WANTED, MAN to repair door mats. Apply after 1 o'clock, No. 1 Campbell-st, Milson's Point.

WANTED, good FOOREMAN. Early, Hanna and Cummins, Darling Harbour.

WANTED, STONE-BREAKERS. Apply Asylum, Rookwood, at 11 a.m. J. Kelly.

WANTED, Rough CARPENTER; also BOYS used to varnishing. Levy, Hailstrom, Co., 274 George-st W

WANTED, smart intelligent BOY, wages 15s. Apply at once, Hines Bros., 136-142 William-st, D'hurst.

WANTED, a strong LAD. C. H. Gardiner, Boot Emporium, 39-45 Regent-st, Redfern (only).

WANTED, LAD, used paint shop, apply as striker. W. Pople, wheelwright, Wattle-st, Ultimo.

WANTED, for solicitor's office, Male TYPEWRITER. Age and salary to M.A., Herald.

WANTED, by mercantile house, smart Junior Clerk, wages 16s. Ap. in own handwrit., Merchant, Hld.

WANTED, Man to do fencing, labour only. 9 to 10 a.m., 87 Hargrave-st, Paddington.

WANTED, good Stonemason, working and setting Job, Lower Ocean-st, Double Bay.

WTD., Coachtrimmer, used to hoods. M'Donnell, coachbuilder, Victoria Barracks, Paddington.

WANTED, 2 first-class Bricklayers, also Labourer. Apply on job, Drummoyne-avenue.

WTD., 2 Sandstock Bricknakers, at once. Betw. 11 and 12, aft. 5. Thompson, Quarry, Syd.-rd, Manly

WANTED, smart LAD, to collect and deliver orders. Apply Edmondson, Butcher, Rockdale.

WANTED, smart BRUSH HAND, 1s per hour. Meet contractor, Queen-st, Woollahra, 7 o'clock sharp.

WANTED, BOYS for drilling machines. Apply Meadowbank Company, Meadowbank.

WANTED, a CARPENTER. C. A. Smith, Gordon-crescent, near Stanmore station.

WANTED, Girls, for labelling and tinfoiling, 10s start, 9 this morn., Schweppes, Ltd., Pyrmont-st.

WANTED, useful Boy, for smith's shop. 7s 6d to start. 18 Meacher-st, Chippendale.

WANTED, Boy, took after yard. Samuel Liddell, Renwick-st, Leichhardt. Wages and commission.

WANTED, a smart BOY as BAKER'S APPRENTICE. Apply 8 Addison-rd, Marrickville.

WANTED, good BRICKLAYER'S LABOURER. Albert-st, Forest Lodge.

WANTED, PLASTERER'S LABOURER. Apply new cottages, Simmons-st, Enmore.

WANTED, smart BOY, for workshop. R. H. Orchard, the Railway Watchmaker, 793 Geo.-st.

WANTED, Bricklayer's IMPROVER. Regent-st, Kogarah. W. H. Watts.

WOODCUTTERS wanted, 5s cord, 4ft. Apply Manly Pumping Station, Manly.

WANTED, at once, first-class COACH and SHOEING SMITH, constant job, wages 55s per week. Apply
JAS. McCLERY and SONS, Moss Vale.

WANTED, a TRAVELLER for a leading New Zealand Woollen House, must be steady and reliable. Apply by letter, giving experience and salary required, to M. T. R. WILKINSON, 55 York-st, Sydney.

WANTED, young LADY, for Books, must be good writer and smart at figures.
STANDARD STEAM LAUNDRY,
180 Dowling-street, off William-street.

WANTED, young Lady ATTENDANT for TELEPHONE EXCHANGE in merchant's office. Full particulars, stating salary required, to
660, Herald Office.

WANTED, two strong BOYS, for pulling mowing machines, Bondi, Waverley, or Paddington residents preferred, 15s week. Apply Secretary, Royal Sydney Golf Club, Rose Bay.

WOONING OVERSEER for homestead, near Sydney, must keep books and be well acquainted with stock, permanent billet to suitable man, £75 p.a.
No. 668, Herald.

WANTED, Practical MAN, edit, manage small Country Newspaper few weeks; also JUNIOR CASE HAND.
SHAKESPEARE,
74 P.O.-chambers.

WANTED, by leading manufacturer of skirts, good reliable Representative for South and West and Northern lines, on commission, softgoods man preferred. Apply DELTA, Herald Office.

WANTED, first-class BREAD BAKER, wages £3 per week. None but first-class man need apply. Open three days. Apply
I. X. L., Post-office, Newcastle.

WANTED, experienced CHAUFFEUR, knowledge of Humber Car preferred, able to do running repairs. State wages and references, by letter, to
E. R. C., Herald Office, Pitt-street.

WANTED, Matron, £90; Nurse, Queensland, £60; 4 Nurses, W. Australia, £40; 2 Probationers, 15s; Lady Nurse, 12s; Trained Nurses waiting. Miss MacLachlan's Nurses' Bur., Equitable, 250 Geo.-st. T., 3026.

WANTED,
A WOOD-CARVER,
for Mantelpiece Brackets.
GEORGE HUDSON and SON, Ltd.,
Timber Merchants, Regent-street, Redfern.

YOUTH wanted, commercial house, good address, educa., home train, exacn. Own writing, 686, Herald

YOUNG LADIES, for office, quick at figures, wanted. M'Murtrie and Co., Ltd., Wells-st, Erskineville.

YALLAROI SHIRE COUNCIL.
Applications are invited for the Position of AUDITOR for the current year for the above Shire. The Books to be audited once at the end of the year. Applications to reach the Shire Clerk not later than THURSDAY, 8th October, 1908.
G. E. W. PEATE,
Council-chambers,
Warialda, 19th September, 1908. Shire Clerk.

EDUCATIONAL

BERLITZ SCHOOL of LANGUAGES, 35 Bayswater-rd, Darlinghurst. Trial lesson free.

CAMPBELLTOWN-CAMDEN GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—A home for your Boy. A First-class Education.

THE SCHOOL, MOUNT VICTORIA.—New quarter, 4th Oct. Prospectus on applic. H. G. Rienits, Prin.

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

P.D. CORSETS are absolutely perfect fitting, combining symmetry and elegance, acme of comfort.

STRASBOURG SAUSAGE.—"Pineapple" brand Strasbourg Sausage simply lovely for lunch.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
(No. 1906.)—A.D. 1906.
Between BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES, Plaintiffs,
and
HERBERT PARK and HARRY ROBERT BUTTERWORTH, Defendants.
WHEREAS an action has been commenced in this Court at the suit of the abovenamed Bank of New South Wales against the abovenamed Herbert Park and Harry Robert Butterworth, and no appearance has been entered for the said Harry Robert Butterworth in the said action, and he is alleged to be absent from the Jurisdiction. Notice is hereby given that unless the said Harry Robert Butterworth or some person on his behalf shall enter an appearance for the said Harry Robert Butterworth to the said action on or before the twelfth day of October, 1908, the said Bank of New South Wales will cause such appearance to be entered for him in pursuance of the provisions of the Common Law Procedure Act, 1899, in that behalf, and will proceed in the said action as if the said Harry Robert Butterworth resided in Sydney, and had appeared in person to the same.
Dated this twenty-third day of September, 1908.
ERNEST WADDELL PERKINS,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
122 Pitt-street, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
IN BANKRUPTCY.
NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
ACCOUNTS with Plans of Distribution in the undermentioned Estates, showing Dividends as specified, are now filed in the office of the Registrar in Bankruptcy, Citizens'-chambers, Moore-street, Sydney, for the inspection of persons interested; and notice is hereby given that such Accounts and Plans will be submitted to the Court for confirmation on THURSDAY, 8th OCTOBER, 1908, at 11 a.m., if not previously objected to:—
EDWARD OSRIC JOSEPH FURSTON and WILLIAM HOLFORD, trading as 'Furston, Holford, and Co.,' of 9 Wynyard-street

THE WILD GEESE.

BY STANLEY J. WEYMAN.

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]

CHAPTER XXIV.—Continued.

Phelim went, awe-stricken, and marvelling. Morty remained, marvelling also. And Flavia—but, as she went to speak, Payton's shadow once more came into sight at the entrance-gates and went slowly by, and she clapped her hand to her mouth that she might not scream. Colonel Sullivan saw the action, understood, and touched her softly on the shoulder. "Pray," he said, "pray."

"For you," she cried in a voice that, for those who had ears, betrayed her heart. "Ah, I will pray."

"No, for him," he replied solemnly. "For him now. For me when I return."

She dropped on her knees before a chair, and, shuddering, hid her face in her hands. And almost at once she knew that they were gone, and that she was alone in the room.

Then, whether she prayed most or listened most, or the very intensity of her listening was itself prayer—prayer in its highest form—she never knew; but only that, whenever in the agony of her suspense she raised her head from the chair to hear if there was news, the common sounds of afternoon life in the house and without lashed her with a dreadful irony. The low whirr of a spinning-wheel, a girl's distant chatter, the cluck of a hen in the court-yard, the satisfied grunt of a roving pig, all bore home to her heart the bitter message that, whatever happened, and though nightfall found her lonely, and widowed of love, in a dishonoured home, life would go on as usual, the men and the women about her would eat and drink, and the smallest things would stand where they stood before—unchanged, unmoved.

What was that? Only the fall of a spit in the kitchen; or the clatter of a pot-lid. Would they never come? Would she never know? At this moment—what was that? That surely was something. They were returning. In a moment she would know. She rose to her feet and stared with stony eyes at the door. But when she had listened enough—it was nothing. Nothing. And then, ah, that surely was something—was news—was the end. They were coming now. In a moment she would know. Yes, they were coming. In a moment she would know. She pressed her hands to her breast.

She might have known already, for, had she gone to the door, she would have seen who came. But she could not. She could not move.

And he, when he came in, did not look at her. He walked from the threshold to the hearth, and—strange coincidence—he set the unsheathed blade he carried in the self-same angle, beside the fire-back, from which she had once taken his sword to attempt his life. And still he did not look at her, but stood for a while with clasped hands and bowed head.

At last he turned. "God forgive us all," he said.

She broke into wild weeping. And what her lips, babbling incoherent thanksgiving, did not tell him, the clinging of her arms, as she hung on him, conveyed.

CHAPTER XXV.

PEACE.

Uncle Ulick, with the mud of the road still undried on his boots, and the curls still stiff in the wig which the town barber at Mallow had dressed for him, rubbed his chin with his hand, and, covertly looking about him, owned himself puzzled. He had returned a week later to the day than he had promised to return. But had his absence run into months instead of weeks the lapse of time had not sufficed to explain the change which he felt, but could not define, in his surroundings.

Certainly old Darby looked a thought more trim, and the room a trifle better ordered than he had left them. But he was sensible, though vaguely, that the change did not stop there—perhaps did not begin there. Full of news of the outer world as he was, he caught himself pausing in mid-career to question himself. And more than once his furtive eyes scanned his companions' faces for the answer his mind refused to give.

An insolent Englishman had come, had given reins to the ubris that was in him, and, after running Luke Asgill through the body, had paid the penalty—in fight so fair that the very troopers who had witnessed it could make no complaint nor raise trouble. So much Uncle Ulick had learned. But he had not known Payton, and, exciting as the episode sounded, it did not explain the difference in the atmosphere of the house. Where he had left enmity and suspicion, lowering brows and a silent table, he found smiles and easiness, and a cheerful sense of well-being.

Again he looked about him. "And where will James be?" he asked, for the first time missing his nephew.

"He has left us," Flavia said slowly, with her eyes on Colonel Sullivan.

"It's away to Galway city he is," Morty O'Bierne added with a chuckle.

"The saints be between us and harm!" Uncle Ulick exclaimed in astonishment. "And why's he there?"

"The story is long," said Colonel Sullivan.

"But I can tell it in a few words," Flavia continued with quiet dignity. "And the sooner it is told the better. He has not behaved well, Uncle Ulick, and at his request—and with the legal owner's consent—it's I have agreed to pay to him one-half of the value of the property."

"The devil you have!" Uncle Ulick exclaimed, in greater astonishment. And, pushing back his seat and rubbing his huge thigh with his hand, he looked from one to another. "By the powers! if I may take the liberty of saying so, young lady, you've done a vast deal in a very little time—faith, in no time at all, at all!"

"It was done at his request," Flavia answered gravely.

Uncle Ulick continued to rub his thigh and to stare. These things were very surprising. "And they're telling me," he said, "that Luke Asgill's in bed upstairs?"

"He is."

"And recovering?"

"He is, glory be to God!"

"Nor that same's not the beat news of him, Morty said with a grin. "Nor the last."

"True for you!" Phelim cried. "If it was the last word you spoke!"

"What are you meaning?" Uncle Ulick asked. "He's turned," said Morty. "No less! turned! He's what his father was before him, Mr. Sullivan—come back to Holy Church, and not a morning but Father O'Hara's with him making his soul and what not!"

"Turned!" Uncle Ulick cried. "Luke Asgill, the Justice? Boys, you're making fun of me!" And, unable to believe what the O'Beirnes told him, he looked to Flavia for confirmation.

"It is true," she said.

"Bedad, it is!" Uncle Ulick replied. "Then I'll not be surprised in all my life again! More by token, there's only one thing left for me, my jewel, and that's certain. Cannot you do the same to the man that's beside you?"

(To be continued.)

OUR NEW STORY.

The serial which will be commenced on completion of Stanley Weyman's very successful historical romance, "The Wild Geese," will turn to a very different but not less interesting field. This is a novel by Mrs. Henry de la Pasture, which goes under the title "Catherine's Child." Mrs. de la Pasture—whom we perhaps ought by courtesy to call Marquise, for her husband has of late been third Marquis of that name—made an immediate success with her first story, "The Little Squire," in 1894—a charming narrative, which was subsequently dramatised and played at the Lyric Theatre. Since then every year has been signalised by a notable achievement of this clever authoress, sometimes a novel and sometimes a play—for as a dramatist her success has been phenomenal. "Catherine's Child" is an excellent example of Mrs. Henry de la Pasture's special gifts. It is a delightful study of a young girl, Philippa Adelstone, and those among whom she lived. Philippa is only sixteen when the story opens, and Catherine, her mother, has been some years a widow—the widow of Sir Philip Adelstone. They live in a small farm-house, in Devon, but Philippa is a great heiress, and longs for the wider world. She has to find, of course, that all is not gold that glitters—but the manner of that discovery makes the story. The action introduces a number of principal characters. Sir Cecil Adelstone, a nephew of Sir Philip, now holds the estates. David Moore has won distinction in South Africa; George Chilcott, his friend, is a sterling English type. The women of the narrative are charmingly and deftly sketched in. The whole story has much grace and brightness, and not a little simple pathos—for Catherine realises the limitations of her cold, beautiful child, and David, who wins her in the end, does not.

A MARTYR TO ECZEMA.

Began with Teething and Lasted Twelve Years—Tried Every Imaginable Treatment to No Effect—Almost Mad with the Torture—Cured in Three Weeks by Cuticura.

"My daughter, now thirteen years of age, had been a martyr to eczema on her body and head ever since cutting her teeth. We had a doctor off and on for the first five years, and have been trying different chemists from time to time, using many ointments, but to no effect. We tried everything imaginable, and only kept hoping that she would outgrow it. At last, after suffering for twelve years, her body and head were a mass of sores, and she was almost mad with it. Then I sent for a set of Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills. After ten days' use of the Cuticura Remedies she began to get better. In three weeks there was not a vestige of eczema left. She took one vial of the Cuticura Pills, and we have some of the Soap and Ointment still. Mrs. C. Bryant, High-street, Godstone, Surrey, Eng., Aug. 8 and 9, 1907."—Advt.

LAW REPORT.

NO. 1 JURY COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Cohen and a jury of four.)

ALLEGED MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

Cox v Aslin.

The case is still undisposed.

NO. 2 JURY COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Pring and a jury of four.)

ACTION FOR ALLEGED LIBEL.

PUBLICATION OF A BALANCE-SHEET.

QUESTION OF LEGAL LIABILITY.

VERDICT FOR DEFENDANTS.

Pithers v Fairfax and others.

Mr. J. C. Gannon and Mr. Coyle, instructed by Mr. P. J. Clines, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. G. H. Reid, K.C., and Mr. Harold Fairfax, instructed by Messrs. Cape, Kent, and Gaden, for the defendants. This was an action brought by James Sylvester Pithers against Sir James Reading Fairfax, Geoffrey Evan Fairfax, and James Oswald Fairfax, trading as John Fairfax and Sons, to recover damages for a libel alleged to have been published by the defendants in the "S. M. Herald." Mr. Coyle, in opening the case for the plaintiff, said that he was a publican, who at the time of publication was carrying on business at the Shakespeare Hotel, Newtown, and had been a ratepayer of the municipality named for about seven and a half years. On November 14 last he paid to the municipal council a cheque for £20 10s, representing the amount of rates due by him. That cheque was post-dated December 14, a fact which was known to the council, and accepted as perfectly satisfactory; but nevertheless it was presented to the bank on November 18, and was returned marked "post-dated." On December 18 it was again presented, and paid. Subsequently a balance-sheet, to February 4, 1908, was prepared by the municipality, and, after being sent to the Government Statistician, it was published in the "S. M. Herald" on March 30, and in regard to one item it was a most extraordinary one, because on the credit side appeared the entry "J. H. Pithers, post-dated cheque paid, £20 10s," and on the other side "J. H. Pithers, cheque post-dated, dishonoured, £20 10s." Apart from the trouble about the word "dishonour," of which the plaintiff complained very much, the balance-sheet did not seem to him to be even a true one, because in making it up one would have thought that there would have been something on the credit side to show that plaintiff's cheque had been paid. The Municipal Council of Newtown instructed the defendants to publish their balance-sheet in the "S. M. Herald," and what the plaintiff complained of was that the defendants did not exercise due care in publishing it; otherwise they would have noticed the statement about the dishonour of the cheque at once. There was an Act of Parliament under which where matters were published which might be capable of explanation a newspaper was permitted to make an apology at the earliest possible occasion, and the proprietors could then come into court, pay a certain amount into court by way of damages, and plead the apology. In such a case, a jury as a body of fair-minded men, finding that the apology had followed hotfoot on the libel, and that the proprietors of the newspaper had done everything in their power to remedy the matter, would award very light punishment. But the defendants in the present case had not published an apology. The plaintiff's credit and reputation had been seriously injured, and after the publication of the balance-sheet several of his friends called his attention to the statement of the dishonour of the cheque. Damages were laid at £1000. Defendants pleaded not guilty.

Plaintiff, having given his evidence in chief, was cross-examined by Mr. Reid, and said that on November 21, in compliance with a request from the council clerk, he returned to him the receipt for the post-dated cheque, and added, "Kindly forward receipt when you cash cheque; sorry to put you to so much trouble. He had been summoned for previous rates due.

Mr. Reid: I see that the cheque was paid on December 30. Did you not ask the council clerk not to present the cheque on December 14?—I asked that if it was convenient to the council, I would like the cheque held over until the end of December.

Q.: Did you not send a letter on December 13 asking the council clerk not to present the cheque on its due date?—I may have done so.

Q.: I believe you have brought an action against the municipal council of Newtown in reference to this matter?—I have.

Plaintiff's case having closed,

The defendants called Archibald M'Intosh, council clerk of the Municipal Council of Newtown, who stated that prior to sending the council the post-dated cheque plaintiff did not let him know he was sending a post-dated cheque, and when it reached him he had no knowledge of any kind that it was post-dated. The moment he knew from the bank that it was post-dated he wrote to the plaintiff asking for the receipt. That would be on November 18.

Witness further stated that he received the following letter from plaintiff, under date December 13, 1907:—"Dear Sir,—I am sorry to inform you I am unable to meet the cheque I gave you, dated December 14, for rates due the council. I now ask the favour to allow me to extend the time to December 27. I am quite willing to pay the council interest for being overdue. I will send another cheque, if required."

His Honor: Why do you go to the trouble of putting on one side of the balance-sheet that a cheque has been dishonoured, and on the other side that it has been paid? What use is that to the Government or anybody else?—We must show that the accounts balance with the assets of the council.

Q.: Do you always put in your balance-sheet cheques that have been dishonoured, and afterwards paid?—Yes.

His Honor: Then all I can say is that it is a very wrong thing, especially where a cheque which has been dishonoured is afterwards paid. Does the law require that it should be put into the abstract of assets and disbursements and published to the whole world?

Mr. Reid: When a newspaper has seen the certificate of the Government Statistician surely that is sufficient justification for publishing that balance-sheet.

His Honor: But newspapers are not bound to publish it. The defendants might have said when it was brought to them, "We will not put it in." If the Act required newspapers to publish these balance-sheets I suppose there would be some section or authority exonerating them from any responsibility. But if they publish them in this way as an advertisement they must take the responsibility.

Mr. Reid contended that the law absolved them from responsibility. He called attention to section 189 of the Local Government Act, No. 56, of 1906, and particularly sub-sections 3 and 4. The whole of the law rested upon a statement of principle, which was under notice by the Privy Council in the case of Macintosh v Dun.

His Honor: There must be a duty to publish.

Mr. Reid. I am going to contend that it is a legal duty.

His Honor: That is what I want to see. There is no doubt as to the principle laid down by the Privy Council, but it must be a duty of some kind, and if you can show me that newspapers have such a duty to publish these balance-sheets, well and good. At present it appears to me to be optional.

Mr. Reid said that in the case of law reports or reports of Parliamentary proceedings there was a social or moral duty cast upon newspapers to publish them, and there was a qualified privilege in publishing them. That had been accepted by all the Courts.

His Honor: I want you to show that there is a duty cast on newspapers to publish these balance-sheets.

Mr. Reid said there was a duty cast by Act of Parliament on the Municipal Councils to publish these balance-sheets after they had been certified to by the Government Statistician, and surely a newspaper was not called upon to say, "We will not publish these accounts." It was the duty of the newspapers to carry out the intention of the Legislature, and they would all refuse to publish these balance-sheets unless they were protected by the Legislature. Of course there was no question of malice in this particular case, and the defendants had the same protection that was given by law to a master who spoke to an intending employer as to a former servant's character.

His Honor said that if Mr. Reid's view was correct he must direct a verdict for the defendants, because the defendants would be protected, and no malice was alleged. Perhaps it would be better to hear Mr. Coyle on that point now, because it was no use taking up unnecessary time. It really came down to this question. The regulations, which were part of the Act, required these returns to be published in some newspaper circulating within the municipality. It therefore imposed a legal duty on the municipality, and if newspapers at the request of a municipality, as in this case, published the summary of accounts as authorised by the Government Statistician, it performed a social duty at all events, and if it were not held irresponsible every newspaper circulating in the district would refuse to publish it, and the ratepayers would be deprived of this ready source of information.

Mr. Reid: That summarises my case.

His Honor: I must admit that at an earlier stage of the case I entertained a different view, but after further argument, and on some of the authorities cited, my opinion has changed very considerably. I must call upon you, Mr. Coyle.

Mr. Coyle submitted that before defendants could be excused it must be shown that there was a duty cast upon them to publish this balance-sheet. If the Legislature intended that newspapers should publish statements of this kind, no matter what was in them, they could easily have added words to the Act of Parliament which would compel them to do so, and hold them irresponsible.

His Honor: You mean, I suppose, that there is no legal duty? But there may be a moral or social duty to publish.

Mr. Coyle: The newspaper published the statement as an advertisement, for which the proprietors were paid, and there was nothing in the Act of Parliament or the regulations which prevented a newspaper from refusing to publish the statement. No doubt, if the papers refused to publish them, the intention of the Legislature would be frustrated, but that did not alter the position.

His Honor said it was a very curious point, and he was quite free to admit that his opinion had changed. At the commencement of the case he thought it was one in which it could not be successfully argued that there was privilege on the part of newspapers which published these statements; but, after hearing arguments and on further consideration, he had come to the conclusion that the occasion upon which the balance-sheet was published by defendants was privileged. Under the regulations, which, by section 189 of the Act, were given the force of law, it was the duty of a municipal council to forward to the Government Statistician a statement of accounts up to February, 1908, in such form as he might require. Then in another part of the regulations the Government Statistician might within 14 days certify that the prescribed summaries were such as might be published, and thereupon the Municipal Council must publish them in some newspaper circulating within the municipality. Now it was admitted that the "Herald" did circulate in the municipality of Newtown, and by the regulation the council was compelled to publish the summary in some newspaper circulating in the municipality. It came to this—that if any newspaper for fear of an action for libel should refuse to publish the summary the council could not carry out what it was required to do by the regulation. So that he thought there was a duty, if not a legal duty, what was called an "imperfect obligation" on the part of newspapers to publish these accounts if required to do so, or requested to do so by a municipality. He was of opinion that the proprietors of this newspaper were requested by the Newtown Council to publish their balance-sheet, and they had published it, so far as the evidence showed, in perfect good faith. That being so, it appeared to him that the publication was privileged, or rather that the occasion on which the publication took place was privileged. To quote the words of Baron Pollock in the case of Popham v Pickburn, 7 Hurlston and Norman's reports, "Can it be a crime for anyone to publish that which the Legislature says shall be published? He took it that the object of publishing the statement in the newspapers was that the ratepayers should have a ready means of seeing the state of the council's finances, which was a very beneficial thing for them. His decision proceeded upon the ground that though there was no legal duty, and perhaps not a moral duty on the part of newspapers to publish such municipal statements, there was at all events a social duty to do so if requested by the councils. If, however, a newspaper published a statement which on the face of it contained a libel upon someone, the newspaper would be liable, but here there was nothing to show that the defendants were aware that they were publishing something which was not absolutely true. The action being privileged and there being admittedly no evidence of malice, there was no case to go to the jury. He therefore directed them to find for defendants.

The jury accordingly returned a verdict for defendants.

Mr. Coyle: I apply for a stay of proceedings.

His Honor: I suppose you do not object, Mr. Reid?

Mr. Reid: Not if your Honor has any doubt about the law.

His Honor: Well, it is quite a new point, and at first my opinion was strongly against you.

Mr. Reid: Well, I will not oppose it.

His Honor: I grant a stay of proceedings until the first four days of next term.

IN CHAMBERS.

(Before Mr. Justice Sly.)

WADDELL v LEVER'S PACIFIC PLANTATIONS, LTD.

This was an application by the defendant company for a commission to issue to Mr. C. M. Woodford, High Commissioner at Tulagi, Solomon Islands Protectorate, for the examination of witnesses on defendants' behalf. Mr. H. De Lissa, instructed by Mr. Alfred De Lissa, appeared in support of the application; and Mr. Coyle, instructed by Messrs. John M'Laughlin and Sons, to show cause.

The action was one for alleged wrongful dismissal, the plaintiff having been engaged by the defendant company in the islands. It was contended in support of the application that persons resident in the islands were material and necessary witnesses on the defendants' behalf, and that the plaintiff could have proceeded in the High Commissioner's Court for the Western Pacific, held in the islands, where all the witnesses were located. The case had been set down for trial on Friday, the 25th inst.

His Honor made an order for a commission to issue, returnable on Feb. 1 next, and for the postponement of the trial, leave being reserved to the plaintiff after the return of the commission to apply to his Honor to set down the cause for trial as required. Costs of the application to be costs in the cause.

EQUITY COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice A. H. Simpson.)

ROADS OF ACCESS.

Powell v M'Lean.

Dr. Cullen, K.C., and Mr. S. A. Thompson, instructed by Messrs. Vindin and Littlejohn (for Messrs. Johnson and Sendall, of Goulburn), appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Knox, K.C., and Mr. MacLaurin, instructed by Messrs. Westgarth, Nathan, and Co. (for Messrs. Gale and Paine, of Moss Vale), for the defendant. This was a suit in which the plaintiffs prayed that, owing to certain roads of access not being assured to them to a property known as Fairlight, in the Mulgoa district, it might be declared that they were entitled to rescind a contract for the sale to them of the property by the defendant. The defence was that a road of access had existed for upwards of 20 years.

By consent, the suit was dismissed, without costs, on terms set forth in a memorandum signed by counsel for both parties.

DIVORCE COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Simpson.)

CALLAGHAN v CALLAGHAN.

Mr. Whitfeld, instructed by Messrs. John Williamson and Sons, appeared for the petitioner, Catherine Mary Callaghan (formerly Ryan), known professionally as "Marie Narelle." Mr. P. K. White, instructed by Mr. F. J. Tanner, appeared for the respondent, Matthew Aloysius Callaghan. Petitioner sought a divorce on the ground of habitual drunkenness for three years and upwards.

When the Court met Mr. White said that there were two petitions on file; one dated 1902, and the other 1906. He asked that one petition be dismissed. Mr. Whitfeld consenting, the petition dated 24th February was dismissed for want of prosecution.

Matthew Aloysius Callaghan, continuing his evidence, said that after selling his furniture and paying his debts at Temora he went to Cobargo. He did not write to petitioner for his fare to Cobargo. He took over the bar at Cobargo during the show. He was there from December, '92, to April, '93. He was under the influence of liquor only once, and that was after the show. He did not remember having any row with John Ryan. The police did not take him at all. He came to Sydney, and told his wife he was coming to take over the North Sydney Hotel, which he did. He was there for three months, and was never under the influence of liquor. He drank every day, but not to excess. It was known as Sharpe's Hotel. It was not true that Mrs. Bourke said that he was lying on the couch under the influence of liquor. He went to Leichhardt in July, '93, and stayed there till July, '94. He was only under the influence of liquor on one occasion. His daughter was born while he was there. He did not come home drunk and smash a chair. Neither did his wife run out into the street with the baby. He had no occupation while there, but tried to obtain work. He called on several solicitors for employment. His wife did not buy his clothes while there. From Leichhardt he went to Dowling-street, and bought the goodwill of the boarding-house there. He told his wife that he spent between £40 and £50 at the races. He never took the pledge while there. Petitioner did not bring a priest to him, and he never said that he had taken the pledge. He once turned off the gas at the meter. It was because of the musical evenings petitioner held. He was sober on that night. These musical evenings were held every night. He did not object to the music before he was married. He had asked petitioner to discontinue the evenings. He remained at Dowling-street till November, '95, and was never drunk. He did not remember being locked up. On April 30, '95, petitioner took in an old man as boarder at £4 per month. He only paid £3 10s for four months. He promised to pay after. Then he took ill. Eventually witness pressed the old man for a settlement, but could get nothing, so witness told him to go away. The old man went outside, and witness did not allow him in again.

Witness never asked petitioner for 10s to pay a fine. He once pawned his wife's watch to get money to carry on the house. He never opened petitioner's letters. He did not open one with £3 in it. There was a bill of sale on the furniture. He got a further advance on the furniture, but did not spend any at the races. He remembered when his third child was born. Petitioner gave him some money for a cab. He went for the nurse, who was out. Then he went home, and afterwards went out. It was midnight when he came home. He had some liquor, but was not under the influence. Three drinks were all he could take. It made him excitable and talkative. He once broke a window. Petitioner showed him, and his elbow went through the window. He was sober at the time. While at Dowling-street, he was employed by Mr. Maloney at £3 per week. He worked for six months. He was engaged from August to November, '95, at Mark Foy's at 25s per week. He went to Arthur-street after leaving Dowling-street. He broke his leg at Mark Foy's picnic. He almost fainted, and they gave him some brandy. Prior to the accident he was sober. He went to Flinders-street after leaving Arthur-street, and stayed till November, '95. He was still on crutches, but attended work, and was never drunk. He never took £3 belonging to his wife and spent it. At this time he had a hard struggle to carry on. Then he had a conversation with his wife, and as a result, they agreed to separate. Petitioner said, "You go your way, and I'll go mine." He was not drunk on the last night. They parted good friends, and she went to Cobargo. He stayed at Flinders-street for a couple of weeks. He was in bad health. He went to his brother in Crown-street. He had no regular employment, but earned about 5s to 10s per week on commission. In September, '96, he went to Dubbo. He never wrote to his wife saying that he had drawn a cheque, and had no money to meet it. She did not pay his fare. At Dubbo he earned 30s a week, and afterwards £2. He once sent his wife £2. Petitioner replied, stating that she did not need it, but would keep it for him.

When he returned to Sydney in December, '97, he received £70 from his uncle's estate. Then he went to Candelo, and saw his wife. He gave her £25. She said she was not in need of it, and preferred him to keep it. They had a conversation with regard to coming together again, and she said she would consider the matter. He went to the races. There was a row there. Before petitioner went to Bega he saw her and spoke to her. She said she would write and let him know about coming to Sydney. Witness came to Sydney on December 24, 1897. He saw petitioner, who came to Sydney about three months after. He did no work during that time. He tried to find employment. He saw his wife at her mother's place in March or April, 1898. Petitioner gave him £20. They were on good terms, and he took her to the races. About April he saw petitioner again at Paddington. She called him a scarecrow, and said, "You go your way and I'll go mine." He called again, but she declined to speak to him. A few days later he saw her at the South Coast wharf, but she refused to speak to him. From the time he left Darlinghurst until the service of the petition he had been under the influence of liquor on two occasions. He had never threatened his wife at any time that he would do for her, or that she should never sing in Sydney. Dealing with Mrs. Bourke's evidence, witness said he was at the coursing match at Candelo, but did not go home drunk.

To Mr. Whitfeld: He had only one drink on Tuesday. He was not under the influence of liquor when he came into the court. He was excited. His brother did not warn him to keep sober. It was his instruction to Mr. White to ask about the gentleman he saw with his wife going to petitioner's mother's place. He did not impute anything wrong at all, except their contempt of him. He asked his wife for money at different times after she had cast him off. He did not plead guilty to being drunk six times before 1902. On being shown depositions witness admitted they were his, and that he had pleaded guilty six times altogether.

Argument ensued between counsel for the petitioner and his Honor, as a result of which Mr. Whitfeld said he relied mainly on the period before petitioner left for England in 1903 for his case.

Respondent, continuing, in reply to Mr. Whitfeld, denied having stopped petitioner in the street and asked her for money. The letter produced was his. It asked petitioner for help to get away from Sydney before Easter. The other letter was also his, asking for money to get away. After 1898 he made no claim to be with her and the children. The last claim he made was at the beginning of 1898. In 1898 he did claim the piano. He had no recollection of being put out of Usher's hotel at 7 o'clock one evening. He knew Bert Griffiths at Cobargo, but had no recollection of falling out of the buggy and being locked up in the room at the hotel.

To Mr. White: He was never dismissed from any employment.

Petitioner, recalled, said that respondent had never said or suggested that any impropriety had taken place in her house.

This closed the evidence.

Mr. White then addressed the Court, and had not concluded his address when the Court adjourned till this morning.

INDUSTRIAL COURT.

(Before Judge Heydon.)

BOOK-BINDERS AND PAPER-RULERS.

The application for the appointment of a board to deal with the conditions of the printing trade amongst book-binders and paper-rulers was first on the list at the Court. Mr. L. C. Brierley, on behalf of employers, asked that the application should stand over. His Honor said that no application appeared to have been filed yet, and he could not understand why the matter was in the list for the day. No one was able to give the Court any explanation why the case was printed in the newspaper list for hearing that day. His Honor directed the matter to stand over till somebody took action.

CLOTHING AND TAILORING BOARD.

BOARD APPOINTED.

Mr. R. E. Henderson appeared for the Master Tailors' Association, and Mr. J. Durack (secretary) for the Journeymen Tailors' Union in connection with the application for an industrial board to deal with conditions of the tailoring branch of the clothing trade.

Mr. Henderson said that the application had stood over for the election of a board. The clothing manufacturers had been offered an opportunity of coming in, but had declined, as they intended to take some other course. Although there had been ten representatives elected, of whom five would be recommended for appointment to the board, the association had no objection to the inclusion of a tailoress in place of one of the five on the side of the union. The ten elected for the association were:—R. C. Hagon, F. W. Landau, A. Lasker, L. J. Osborne, A. W. Walker, D. Grant, C. Davis, F. Howes, J. H. Balsom, and F. C. Millen, and as assessors W. Chorley and A. Howes. The five recommended by the association were R. C. Hagon, F. W. Landau, A. Lasker, L. J. Osborne, and A. W. Walker.

Mr. J. Durack submitted the following names of representatives elected on behalf of the union:—J. Kelly, C. Walker, W. Young, R. Williams, M. Coghlan, H. Poole, J. Buick, P. Keogh, J. B. Crombie, and J. Durack, with J. Hepher and Underwood as assessors. The five recommended by the union were C. Walker, W. Young, P. Keogh, J. B. Crombie, and J. Durack. His union had no objection to the inclusion of the name of Miss Susan Wilcox, secretary of the Order Tailoresses' Union, on the board.

His Honor said that the election had created a legal situation which caused a difficulty in the way of the appointment of Miss Wilcox to the board. He would recommend the five names submitted on each side for appointment to the board, and one of the five of those appointed on behalf of the union must resign. Then there must not be any application for another election to fill the vacancy, and he could recommend the appointment of Miss Wilcox in accordance with the Act. The matter of assessors was left to the board itself. Perhaps the board would be quite competent to deal with questions of assessment itself.

BREWERY WORKERS' DISPUTE.

BOARD APPOINTED.

Mr. Kelynack, instructed by Mr. A. W. Nathan (Messrs. Westgarth, Nathan, and Co.), appeared for the Brewers' Association; and Mr. S. H. Watson (secretary) for the Brewery Employees' Union, in connection with the application for the appointment of a Wages Board to investigate the working conditions of the industry. Both sides agreed to appointments without election, and his Honor made the formal recommendation on the point.

Mr. Watson submitted the following names, which had been selected to represent the union at a meeting called for the purpose:—H. Maley, John J. Bourke, F. Owen (Newcastle), D. Pierce, and T. E. Brown; and his Honor recommended their appointment.

On behalf of the association Mr. Kelynack submitted the following names, selected at a meeting called for the purpose:—D. Turner Everett (Maitland Brewing Company, Pyrmont), William Ambrose Davis (Toohey's, Ltd.), Arthur W. Tooth (Tooth and Co., Ltd.), Arnold Resch (Resch's, Ltd.), and James Elijah Cooke (Castlemaine Brewery and Wood Bros., Ltd., Newcastle). His Honor recommended the appointment of the five persons named.

Mr. Kelynack asked the Court's ruling as to the scope of the inquiry by the board. There had been an indication in Parliament that the wine and spirit industry was likely to be included in the schedule of brewing and kindred industries. The schedule had been altered by the Assembly, but not by the Upper House yet. He did not think that wine and spirit stores could be included in the inquiry by the board. There were 196 wholesale wine and spirit stores in the State, against six breweries in Sydney and Newcastle connected with the association.

His Honor said that the board at present had nothing to do with wine and spirit stores. The industries were distinct.

BUTCHERING TRADE DISPUTE.

Mr. B. Lloyd, secretary of the Butchers' Shop Employees' Union, asked the Court to declare that a dispute legally existed between the union and the Master Butchers' Association of New South Wales, who were represented by Mr. W. Walker. He pointed out that a dispute had been set down for hearing before the Arbitration Court last year, and he asked that the issues then submitted might be deemed by his Honor evidence that a dispute existed calling for inquiry by a Wages Board under the Industrial Disputes Act. Evidence to that effect having been given his Honor held that a dispute had been proved to exist, and referred it to a Wages Board. He advised Mr. Lloyd as a precautionary measure to adopt the course of originating a dispute before the board, as well as relying upon the previous existence of such a dispute.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

(Before the Acting Registrar.)

MOTION FOR RELEASE.

Re Charles Holland Atkinson. Mr. E. Lucas appeared for bankrupt. Order of release granted.

CERTIFICATE APPLICATIONS.

Re Andrew Lane Lysaght (in insolvency). Mr. Flashman appeared for bankrupt. A certificate of conformity was granted, subject to the payment of costs, charges, and expenses, and a fee of £3 3s to the official assignee.

Re John Godfrey Hafner and Alfred James Hafner. Adjourned to October 7.

Re William Lecky and Alfred John Morton, ex parte Alfred John Morton. Mr. H. Mackenzie appeared for bankrupt. The Registrar said that from the statement of affairs he thought it clear that bankrupt's firm continued to trade after knowing themselves to be insolvent. The operation of the order of discharge would be suspended for two years.

Re William Henry Robert Spedding. At the request of bankrupt the matter was adjourned to October 7.

Re Ernest Adolphus Scharer. The Registrar said the debts in the estate had been paid in full, and granted a certificate.

MEETINGS AND EXAMINATIONS.

Re Arthur Walter M'Clintock. Bankrupt was sworn and examined by the official assignee. It was ordered that accounts be filed. Adjourned to October 7.

Re Lucy Mary Kent. Bankrupt was sworn and examined by the official assignee. No creditors attended. The meeting closed, and the public examination was declared concluded.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

(Before Judge Rogers and a jury of four.)

A TRAM ACCIDENT.

Tierney v Railway Commissioner.

Mr. H. de Lissa, instructed by Mr. P. J. Clines, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Pickburn, instructed by the Solicitor for Railways, for the defendant.

This was an action brought by Edward John Tierney, of 190 Underwood-street, Paddington, cab driver, against the Chief Commissioner for Railways and Tramways, to recover compensation for injuries received and damage done by the alleged negligence of the defendant's servants in the management of a tram. Damages were laid at £200.

The case for the plaintiff was that on April 8, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, he was driving along Oxford-street in a sulky, another man being in the vehicle with him. When near the officers' entrance to the Victoria Barracks the horse shied at a quantity of new stone stacked on the side of the road, and swerved on to the tram line. A van was approaching from Sydney, and plaintiff pulled his horse up, in order to avoid a collision with it. A tram was also approaching from Paddington, and in spite of the fact that his companion held up his hands in warning to the driver of the tram to stop, it came along and ran into the sulky. Both plaintiff and his companion were thrown into the road, and plaintiff was conveyed to St. Vincent's Hospital in an unconscious state. Several stitches had to be put in his head, and for three months afterwards he suffered from shock. The horse was also hurt, and the sulky smashed.

The defendant pleaded not guilty.

The case stands part heard.

LAW NOTICES.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24.

SUPREME COURT.

Cause Lists.—Banco Court, St. James'-road.—Hart v Ryan.

No. 1 Causes, in No. 4 Court, King-street.—Cox v Aslin (part heard).

Notice.—The jurors summoned to attend No. 1 Causes to-day will not be required to attend until to-morrow (Friday), at an hour to be notified in morning papers. The jurors engaged in the above part-heard case are requested to attend at 10 a.m.

No. 2 Causes, in No. 2 Court, King-street.—At 10 a.m.: Burgon and Ball, Limited, v Newton. At 12 noon: O'Sullivan v Poole and another.

Probate Jurisdiction.—Before the Prothonotary.—Re J. Watson, deceased, and Stamp Commissioner, 12 noon; Albertson and others v Arawatta, 2 p.m.; Jarmin v Jarmin, 2.15 p.m.

Before the Chief Clerk.—Morris v Morris, 10.15 a.m.; Delamere v Delamere, 10.15 a.m.; Pinkham v Pinkham, 10.20 a.m.; Oates v Denham, 12 noon.

In Divorce.—Before the Judge in Divorce, in No. 1 Jury Court, at 10.—For judgment: Coppling v Coppling; and motions, etc. At 11: Dargin v Dargin (part heard), Pitt v Pitt (part heard); and hearing of cause.

In Equity.—Before the Chief Judge in Equity.—At 10 a.m.: Douglas v Douglas, part heard. At 11.30 a.m.: Milford v Sturt, for judgment; Landale v Menzies, to be mentioned.

Before the Master in Equity.—At 11 a.m.: Australasian Brownfields Potteries, Ltd., and Companies Act, to fix remuneration, and pass accounts, etc.

Before the Deputy Registrar.—At 11 a.m.: Williams v Permanent Trustee Co., to tax costs; same v same, ditto.

Probate Jurisdiction.—The following accounts will be taken at the Probate Office:—Charles Robinson, 10.30; David Scrimshe, 11; William Jarrett, 11.30; Richard Warren, 12; Benjamin Backhouse, 12.30.

In Bankruptcy.—Before the Acting Registrar.—At 10 a.m.—Certificate application: Henry Benjamin Liebmann (for judgment). Motion to vary order of 30/6/'08, releasing estate: Delph Singh. Certificate applications: Thomas Dowling, Peter Roach. Confirmation of accounts and plans.

Before the Chief Clerk.—At 10.30 a.m.—Taxation of official assignee's costs: Robert William and Susan Meers.

INDUSTRIAL COURT.

Registrar's Office, Queen's-square.—Before the Registrar.—At 10.30 a.m.: Re Sawmill Award, appeal under clause 12, re Alfred Jones.

CUSTOMS INQUIRIES.

Before the Collector of Customs, at 10 a.m.—Herbert Kirby (Nock and Kirby, Ltd.), misdescription of goods.

DISTRICT COURT.

Before his Honor Judge Rogers, K.C. (in No. 1 Court).—At 10 a.m.: Tierney v the Chief Commissioner for Railways and Tramways (part heard with a jury). Not before 11 a.m.: Swinson v Swinson (part heard).

Before the Registrar.—At 10 a.m.: Bohrmann v Hansen, Hayward v Simpson. At 10.30 a.m.: Morris v Devine and others.

SYDNEY QUARTER SESSIONS.

Sitting in No. 2 District Court, at noon.—Nicholas Joseph Quirk, assault (part heard).

MUNICIPAL APPEALS.

RANDWICK RACECOURSE.

Judge Scholes was on the Bench when the appeal against the valuation of the Randwick racecourse was decided.

Mr. Lamb, instructed by Messrs. Macnamara and Smith, appeared for the Australian Jockey Club, and Mr. Blacket, instructed by Mr. M. J. Brown, for the Randwick Council. In this case the council had placed the unimproved capital value at £121,200; the A.J.C.

ON THE LAND.

FARM AND STATION.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

DISCONTENTED OFFICERS.

The present time is undoubtedly witnessing a somewhat remarkable display of interest generally in agricultural education. This is not confined to any particular portion of the globe, for in all progressive countries at least there is a noticeable movement on the part of legislators to pay marked attention to the primary industries. It would really seem as if after a burst of what might be termed artificial progress there has been an overwhelming desire to return to nature. What has been the case is a general recognition that no solid prosperity in a State can be secured unless it is based upon the prosperity of the tillers of the soil. Such a truth is one of the oldest in the world, and has been recognised as such by all nations. But, nevertheless, there have been decades when it was in a sense forgotten, or accepted as an immutable law of life, which governed itself and could be left to itself, while all attention was directed with strenuous force to industrial and commercial development.

Thus, we have seen within the last decade the remarkable advance in technical education in the industrial world, and the energies of different countries devoted to the higher education of the industrial masses, with a corresponding amazing development in manufacture and invention. This may be accepted as one of the richest fruits of civilisation. But there was something lacking. Such development to be economically sound must be accompanied by a similar development, a similar education in the primary industries, the source of all wealth. Any other course, to put it in a homely way, is like placing a steady rough-haired old draught horse between the shafts of a landau. The old horse will jog along with his load safely and steadily, but the handsome modern carriage would look unnecessary and ridiculous, while the points and advantages in its construction would lose their value, and be unnecessary and useless. So the major part of the world is realising that while the carriage is all right some attention must be paid to the horse. He wants bringing up to the same standard, so the two will travel along together much better and quicker. In other words, higher or technical education in agriculture is necessary to ensure universal and lasting prosperity. Therefore we find in such an old country as England a strong movement to place the men on the land on a different footing, and to equip them better in the struggle for existence. The same thing is to be noticed in America, Canada, and elsewhere.

In this country, while not actuated by the same pressing necessity, this tendency has manifested itself to a marked degree. In this State the movement is a distinct and unmistakable one, carrying with it the approval of the people. This has been shown in the creation of a separate Department of Agriculture, from which it is safe to say a great deal is expected. Will those expectations be realised? It may seem rather early to attempt to answer the question, for it is admitted that the work cannot be done in a day. So far there is no complaint to be made on the score of general activity. The Minister has proved himself something more than a figurehead, and the country has indeed been favoured with so many proposals to consider that it is hard to keep in touch with them all. Some should be of great value and benefit to the producers, while others have to be tested, but one thing is certain, that with all of them success depends upon the active co-operation, loyalty, and whole-heartedness of the experts and field workers of the department. No matter how strenuous and ambitious the Minister may be, if these are lacking the word failure will have to be written across his endeavours. He will find himself for ever encountering some irresistible yet incomprehensible barrier.

The essentials in his officers necessary to the success of the Minister's plans are confidence and sympathy with the administration. We have no hesitation in saying that at the present time these are lacking amongst several important officers of the Department of Agriculture, and it is the Minister's most urgent work to restore them. Mr. Perry has at his command, generally speaking, a splendid staff of men for his expert and field work, men who are not only competent in their work, but are filled with the great spur to success—enthusiasm. But enthusiasm dies quickly if it meets with uncongenial handling. It is a fairly open secret that there is a strong feeling of dissatisfaction amongst these officers, a feeling commonly expressed "as not getting a fair show." This of course is directly opposed to the success of Mr. Perry's plan, and for that reason requires his attention. This the more particularly, as he has the honour of being the first Ministerial head of a new department which owes, and ought to owe, much of its permanent value to his energy and special knowledge as a practical man on the land. Of Mr. Perry's sympathy with and desire to help the man on the land there is no question. He has the natural ambition to start his new department conspicuously upon a career of permanent usefulness; to have it composed of a body of zealous and enthusiastic officers earnestly working with him to the same end, and possessing at the same time the confidence of farmers and graziers. It is for the Minister then to take steps to see if there is any tangible obstruction to this desirable end, and his prompt attention may not only be the means of avoiding future unfavourable Parliamentary criticism, but of preventing the loss perhaps of officers whose services the State can ill spare. Therefore, as it is the public impression that a strong feeling of unrest and discontent exists, if Mr. Perry wishes his department to satisfy the public and carry out his ideals, he should lose no time in getting into direct touch with his officers, and learning for himself how matters really stand.

ITEMS.

In most dairying herds it will usually be found that the heaviest milker is a crossbred, lean beast, with exceptional milking properties, and with little or no aptitude to fatten.

Those who have been induced to pay special regard to blood in breeding for the increase of the fat percentage and the quantity of milk obtained are much too few in number.

There are prospects of Victoria becoming an extensive exporter of dried apples. The fruit growers of Doncaster and Harcourt are making arrangements to embark in the industry. Samples of dried fruit sent to London have met with the highest approval, both as to quality and "make up," the "Times" declaring that if regular supplies can be depended upon of the same order and merit the success of the trade is assured. The fruit growers are desirous of availing themselves of the privilege extended to makers of preserves, under which moth or fly-affected apples may be used, on condition that the unsound portions of the fruit are rejected.

An Australian who lately visited London was surprised to note the unevenness of the class of lambs consigned from Melbourne and Sydney. The demand in London is for a short, thick lamb, right off the ewe. The New Zealand products were splendidly graded, and were not too old. The Sydney shipments were most uneven, and appeared to embrace every type. It was because of this lack of uniformity that the prices slumped last season. To breed the most desirable type of lamb, he says, there must be depth and thickness with every carcase without stiffness.

The Tyree Spray people have come to the assistance of fruitgrowers and others who suffer from the onslaughts of birds with an "automatic bird scarer," which should become as popular as their well-known sprays. This machine is well spoken of by different users. It consists of a circular metal case about 16 inches in width by 8 inches in depth, in the top end of which is fixed a spiral strip of iron. Along this is arranged a series of hooks or forks, adapted to receive a length of slow-burning fuse and large cannon crackers, one or more of which can be suspended from each hook in such a way as to bring its fuse in contact with the slow fuse. The machine being charged, one end of the fuse is ignited and the cover closed. As the slow fuse gradually burns away it ignites each cracker in turn, causing a loud explosion every 15 or 20 minutes, or more or less often as desired, and will continue firing periodically for about 15 hours without further attention.

PEEL RIVER ESTATE.

"Montague Minto" writes:—Knowing as I do the above estate, I have read Mr. King's several letters with amused interest. Sale by public auction is Mr. King's ideal plan of disposing of the estate, as he knows that such competition would enhance prices. To secure an enhanced price, possibly considerably above the intrinsic value of the land, is one of Mr. King's ideas of doing the public a good turn. Mr. King tries to bluff the Government, and failing signally tries to bully Mr. Wetherspoon. His logic is diverting. Mr. Wetherspoon is "biassed," but anyone opposing Mr. King would be biassed from his point of view. Mr. Wetherspoon acknowledges having "fought" for the State, therefore he is incapable of giving a disinterested appraisement! It never occurs to Mr. King that Mr. Wetherspoon might be "biassed" and even "fighting" for an honest and fair deal as between buyer and seller, so that the State might get its money's worth, and that Mr. King and his shareholders might get theirs—and no more. All honour to Mr. Wetherspoon. He has stood firm for a fair deal against all the odium Mr. King and his friends can shower on him. Mr. King's only idea of fairness is to sell his land at the highest inflated value—a value which he or his shareholders had done little or nothing to create. When one considers how much the company paid for the land (was it not a free grant?), what they have reaped from it since, how much they chose to value their land at for the purposes of taxation, and that they are to be given a price equal to its intrinsic value, one would think they had done pretty well, and had much to be grateful for. It wouldn't be unfair for the Government to ask the company to pay up any balance of unpaid taxes through under-valuation.

"PATTERSON'S CURSE."

Considerable discussion has been going on in the columns of Riverina newspapers regarding the merits and demerits of the weed known as "Patterson's Curse." At a recent meeting of the Hume Shire Council a suggestion was made for the inclusion of this plant in the list of noxious weeds the destruction of which many hold should be made compulsory. This proposal called forth a very vigorous protest from certain landholders, who urged that the growth of the plant should be encouraged on the ground that it was a most valuable fodder, whether in green or dry condition. An investigation of the evidence available goes to show that the contention of those who condemn the weed that the plant soon overruns suitable ground to the exclusion of all other vegetation is not without foundation. In several paddocks between Cumberoona and Wagga on the Upper Murray, some 30 miles above Albury, it has almost taken possession of the ground. The question to be determined would seem to be this: Does the weed displace more valuable fodder plants? It is difficult to arrive at a positive decision on this question. It is at any rate a moot point. Meanwhile, however, there is the fact that it is very useful feed. One paddock at Cumberoona completely overrun with the so-called "curse" has been let for pastoral purposes at a rental of £1 per acre per annum. This is undoubtedly a good return for grazing country, yet the tenants have every reason to be satisfied with their bargain, and apparently are quite satisfied. In their opinion it is a plant worth cultivating.

IMPORTATION OF OWLS.

"A. W." writes:—I notice that the Acclimatisation Society, New Zealand, have imported and released in the Otago district some English or German owls for the purpose of destroying sparrows, and the inspector appears to think the result of the importation successful, and is of opinion that the owl will be beneficial to the country for the purpose. It is to be hoped that the Commonwealth authorities will not allow the importation of those birds without the very fullest investigation. For Australia has suffered sufficiently through importations, viz., rabbits, foxes, sparrows, starlings, etc. But what I wish to point out is this: That through the laying of poisoned grain, pollard, and poisoned water for rabbit destruction, we are destroying our larger birds, and the foxes are completing their destruction. And there now seems a possibility of importing an owl to destroy our smaller birds, which will eventually leave our lands birdless, and probably infested to such an extent with insect life as to be almost worthless.

Mr. Laucelot T. Harrison, representative for New South Wales on the Council of Australian Ornithologists' Union, writes:—The Department of Agriculture is stated to be considering the introduction of owls from Europe to reduce the numbers of our small birds, and particulars are given of the success which has attended a similar experiment in New Zealand. Surely this unfortunate country has had experience enough of these acclimatisation experiments. Have we learnt nothing from the rabbit, the fox, the prickly pear, the cape-weed, the thistle, the sparrow, the starling, and all the other imported pests? Or is the Department of Agriculture determined to add one more to the list of errors? What are the bird pests for the reduction of which these owls are required? We have no sparrow pest to be compared with that of New Zealand. We see no reports of any considerable damage done by sparrows. Occasionally, perhaps, a small note appears that sparrows are troublesome in a certain district; but a little poisoned wheat is all that is required to deal with them. The starling is possibly about to become a pest, but the little owl (Athene noctua) of Europe, which is evidently the bird released in New Zealand, is not likely to do much damage among such big birds as starlings. In any case, what do we want with a European owl, when we have half a dozen of our own, one of which is so common that a specimen was captured last week at the Town Hall, and it may be seen regularly in Hyde Park and the Domain. If the little owl is no more destructive to small birds than our own boobook owl, it is no use importing the bird. If it is more destructive, then the question of its introduction requires very careful consideration.

In the settled parts of New Zealand there are no indigenous small birds left, their places being altogether taken by introduced species, many of which, particularly the sparrow and goldfinch, have become pests. Consequently the introduced owls can do no harm to useful native birds. But here conditions are very different. We have myriads of small birds, whose services to the farmer and orchardist can never be estimated. And the little owl, if introduced, will exercise no nice discrimination, nor will he give a guarantee to confine himself to sparrows. Birds useful and harmful will suffer alike, and the services of the native small birds will probably be appreciated when their extinction has shown the farmer and orchardist what it is like to be without them.

Before the Department of Agriculture goes any further with its acclimatisation scheme, it would be advisable for it to consider three questions:—First, is there any bird-pest in New South Wales? Second, if there is can it not be dealt with without importing doubtful characters from abroad? Third, will the farmer and orchardist be any better off when the sparrow has gone, and with it the native insectivorous birds, and the scales and blights and flies have a free hand?

LAND SELECTED.

The following statement shows the lands selected under the Crown Lands Acts during the week ended September 16, and during the 11 weeks from July 1 to September 16:—

Class of Holding.	During week ended Sept. 16.		During the 11 weeks from July 1.	
	No. of applications	Area. Acres.	No. of applications.	Area. Acres.
Original Holdings.				
Applied for as—				
Original conditional purchases	38	4,854	366	54,290
Conditional leases applied for simultaneously with and in virtue of these O.C.Ps.	(26)	8,595	(205)	83,547
Conditional purchase leases	45	11,649	156	115,005
Original homestead selections	2	377	58	12,387
Original settlement leases	1	4,470	45	134,721
Total of new settlers	86	29,946	627	400,950
Additional Holdings.				
Applied for as—				
Additional conditional purchases (of Crown lands)	22	5,849	223	29,539
Conditional leases not taken simultaneously with O.C.Ps	33	11,463	370	138,653
Additional homestead selections	2	375	15	5,670
Additional settlement leases	—	—	15	18,950
Total	68	17,687	623	172,811

MEETINGS OF FARMERS.

WEST MAITLAND.—The annual meeting of the Hunter River Agricultural Association was held on Wednesday afternoon. The treasurer's statement showed that the total expenditure for the year was £1765, and the receipts £1723, leaving a debit balance of £42. The amount of prize money paid away was £839, and the sum of £438 in A.J.S. Bank deposits stands to the credit of the association.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

EVENING STUDENTS AT UNIVERSITY.

The Sydney University Evening Students' Association is endeavouring to have the proposed Faculty of Agriculture at the University opened to evening students who are unable to attend during the day on account of having to earn their livelihood, and a circular from Mr. F. C. Jackson, secretary to the sub-committee appointed, has been forwarded to the different Government departments and the metropolitan Public schools, pointing out that at present the University places within the reach of evening students only the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and offers a very limited range of subjects as compared with the curriculum open to day students. The scientific laboratories are closed in the evening, and it is impossible to acquire a training in science at the Sydney University during the evening. The Senate is now being urged to have the agricultural lectures delivered in the evening, and to also open the laboratories for analytical and research work. The course of lectures in commerce and economics which was lately inaugurated as an evening course at the University is remarkably well attended, and it seems reasonable to suppose that if the scientific laboratories were made available to evening students a far greater number would attend. At the Melbourne University, where there is a faculty of agriculture, the subjects for the degree of Bachelor of Agricultural Science briefly are:—Chemistry, Botany, Entomology, Physical Geology, Bacteriology, Pathology of Infective Diseases, Comparative Anatomy, Agricultural Geology. The curriculum to be established here will probably be similar for agriculture, while in addition there will be a chair of veterinary science.

For those who would prefer pure science without its application to agriculture, it is pointed out that the above list embraces all the subjects necessary for the degree of Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.), with the exception of physics, which an endeavour will be made to secure in addition. Any persons thinking of attending these lectures and laboratory demonstrations, or of specialising in any individual subject, are requested to send their names immediately to Mr. Fredk. C. Jackson, 36 Young-street, so that the council of the Evening Students' Association, when approaching the University Senate on the matter, may be able to give an estimate of the probable number of students likely to attend.

SHEEP IN VICTORIA.

The Victorian Government Statist has issued the following statement of the number of sheep in Victoria, classified according to the sizes of the flocks, and compared with the same classification in 1906. The figures are for the year ended March 1 in each year. It will be observed that in the two years there was an increase of nearly 2,700,000 in the total number of sheep. Over 72 per cent. of the flocks in the State consist of under 500 sheep. There were 15,797 flocks this year with an aggregate of 2,415,541 sheep, or an average of 156 in each flock. Nearly half the sheep in the State (49.65 per cent.) are held in flocks of less than 2000:—

Size of Flocks.		No. of Flocks.	P.C. of Flocks in each group.	No. of Sheep.	P.C. of in each group.
Under 500	1906	11,667	72.50	1,799,472	16.07
	1908	15,797	72.03	2,415,541	17.28
500 to 1000	1906	2,407	14.96	1,671,223	14.74
	1908	3,414	15.67	2,396,993	17.13
1001 to 2000	1906	1,112	6.92	1,557,476	13.73
	1908	1,490	6.84	2,150,673	15.24
2001 to 3000	1906	326	2.03	814,769	7.18
	1908	411	1.89	1,007,450	7.21
3001 to 5000	1906	233	1.32	850,454	7.50
	1908	258	1.32	1,139,693	8.15
5001 to 7000	1906	63	.39	381,760	3.15
	1908	114	.52	619,456	4.43
7001 to 10,000	1906	32	.21	694,651	6.13
	1908	100	.46	864,734	6.19
10,001 to 15,000	1906	75	.46	905,066	7.99
	1908	70	.32	980,918	7.08
15,001 to 20,000	1906	50	.31	867,279	7.65
	1908	24	.18	684,469	4.90
Over 20,000	1906	56	.31	1,687,478	14.88
	1908	55	.24	1,672,158	11.96
	1906	16,067	100.00	11,340,122	100.00
	1908	21,784	100.00	13,977,964	100.00
Sheep in cities, towns, and travelling flocks	1906		—	114,993	—
	1908		—	168,770	—
Total sheep	1906		—	11,455,115	—
	1908		—	14,146,734	—

BUTTER GRADING.

Weddel and Co.'s review of the butter industry states:—"Compulsory Government grading is still a burning question in Australia, and will continue so until it is adopted by the whole of the States of the Commonwealth. Unless grading be made compulsory it loses the greater part of its efficacy in improving the general quality of the butter, and is of little real benefit to the State. If it be optional, its effects are delusive, as only those factories which already make the best butter avail themselves of the advantages of obtaining a Government certificate as to the excellence of their product. The great and indisputable claim for the system of Government grading lies in the fact that, if it be compulsory, it raises the quality of all the butter in the State. Connected with grading is the stamping of the number of the grade upon each box. At present in New South Wales and Victoria this is only partly in operation. Certificates are issued indicating the grade by reference to a number on the box. This is a very defective method. Often the certificates do not arrive until after the butter (sometimes they never arrive), and so in cases where the consignee here does not receive the whole of any given brand in a vessel he does not know which butter belongs to him. Cross deliveries are made, and general confusion follows. New Zealand and Queensland stamp the grade on every box, and the system works to perfection."

Regarding the question of quality, the report states that "notwithstanding the adverse conditions under which butter was made last year, the quality of Victorian and New South Wales on the whole was not seriously prejudiced; but it cannot be said that any improvement was made, nor was it reasonable to expect such a desirable result in the circumstances. In Queensland, however, where very favourable weather prevailed, a remarkable improvement in quality took place such as no other Australian State, nor even New Zealand, ever made in a single year. This is undoubtedly attributable to a very large extent to the strictness in grading which Queensland adopted, and which totally revolutionised the position of Queensland butter on British markets. Previously almost every forward sale used to bring disaster to the buyer, who found the butter on arrival inferior to the grade basis of quality on which it was purchased. During the past year complaints on this score were virtually unknown, and buyers here, in place of distrust, have learned to place great confidence in the accuracy of the grading."

QUARANTINING OF NEW SOUTH WALES FRUIT.

The Minister for Agriculture has received a communication from the Minister of Agriculture for Tasmania, in which reference is made to a published account of the recent proceedings of the Fruit Growers' Union of New South Wales, which, inter alia, stated:—"The action of Tasmania in quarantining all fruit received from New South Wales was adversely criticised, the opinion being general that a public effort should be made to have this end, a motion was carried, recommending the Minister for Agriculture to issue a regulation providing that all fruit received from Tasmania be quarantined for 14 days. The motion was seconded by Mr. G. Best, and carried." The Tasmanian Minister asserts that the union is entirely in error in making such a statement, and he hastens to reassure Mr. Perry that only fruit which is slightly affected by the maggot of the fruit fly is liable to be quarantined, so that consignees, instead of suffering perhaps a little hardship by having their fruit reshipped, may by waiting the term of detention obtain delivery of that fruit which is not found to be affected by the maggots. The subjecting the affected fruit to this procedure is purely optional by the consignee; that is to say, should he desire it to be forthwith returned to the port of shipment and a boat is returning direct his wishes can always be acceded to.

LAND BOARDS.

DUBBO.—The following, with the exception of two who were not present, had c. p. blocks on Terramungamine confirmed to them by the Dubbo Land Board:—Jas. Reidy, portion 54; E. Buck, portion 36; F. W. Colbran, portion 55. The confirmation in regard to the settlement lease on Burroway resumed area were, to J. L. Norman portion 44, J. Hudson portion 43, and H. W. Hogan portion 41. The other two successful balloters were not present. The homestead selection block on Terramungamine was confirmed to A. Minchell.

THE CROPS.

MOLONG.—The beneficial rains experienced during the month of September have had a surprising effect on the crops throughout the district, especially the early-sown ones. A few weeks back the prospects of a wheat harvest looked exceedingly remote, but now they scarcely ever looked better; and if seasonable rains only fall during the next five or six weeks there will be an abundant harvest. The crops around Cranbury, Burdett, Lockwood, Murgo, Reedy Creek, Cargo, and Toogong look particularly healthy, quite a number of them being 2ft and 3ft high. They are not quite so forward in the neighbourhood of Cudal, but still present a promising appearance. In the vicinity of Manildra, Garra, Pinecliff, Amaroo, and Gregra they are somewhat backward, though strong and healthy looking. At Boomey and The Shades, situated between Molong and Eucharesna, the crops are of a most reassuring nature—the best they have been for some years past. They look really splendid around Cumnock, but at Baldry and Yeoval they are backward and require a lot of rain. Grass is now growing apace, and stock is fast picking up.

VICTORIAN FRUIT-GROWERS IN QUEENSLAND.

BRISBANE.—Mr. E. C. Tarrant, a young Victorian fruitgrower and exporter, now at Brisbane, on behalf of a party of Victorian fruitgrowers who are desirous of making their homes in Queensland, after visiting several districts, has found land he thinks suitable on Maryvale Estate.

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.

TEMORA—SECOND DAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

TEMORA.—The second day of the Temora show was again favoured with very pleasant weather. Special trains crowded with visitors arrived from Cootamundra and Wyalong, while hundreds of farmers with their families drove in from the surrounding districts. The attendance was in consequence very large, and the ground and grand stand presented an animated appearance. The pavilion in which the industrial exhibits were displayed attracted considerable attention. Messrs. Prevost Bros., of Moss Vale, had their splendid collection of agricultural and pastoral produce in the pavilion, and the display was much appreciated by visitors.

The ring events were the most attractive feature of the day's programme. In the Maiden Hunting Competition seven horses were judged by Mr. P. Bourke (Yass). The display made by most of the horses was far from brilliant, but the spectators were treated to a most exciting exhibition. Of the first five who came forward four threw their riders, while two horses themselves fell. Two of the riders were slightly injured. Mr. W. H. Staniforth, riding Wild Hawk, was presented with the blue ribbon. Messrs. Young and Roberts' Inverness jumped well, and earned first honours in the Maiden Pony Jump. There was a large field for the Pony Jump, and the display was very creditable. The jumping of the weight-carrying hunters was also fine. Amongst the trotting horses Mr. A. R. Tewkesbury, of Temora, was very successful with his Wilkes' horses. Delaven Wilkes was decorated as the best trotting stallion in harness, while he was first in the trotting contest for Black Wilkes' stock. Mr. A. C. Meiser's Red Wilkes won the Open and District Handicap Trot in fine style.

In the poultry pavilion there were a good lot of birds in every class, Buff and Black Orpingtons being most prominent.

Of the dogs, greyhounds, cattle dogs, and smooth-haired collies were the best classes.

Awards:—

Jumpers' maiden hunter, 11st: W. H. Staniforth's Wild Hawk, 1; James Hately's Tony, 2. Maiden pony jumper, 14 hands or under: Young and Roberts's Inverness, 1; E. Perrott's Liberty, 2. Trotters and pacers: Black Wilkes. Stock trot: A. R. Tewkesbury's Black Wilkes, 1; D. Hastie's Harold Wilkes, 2. Two-year-old colt or filly, bred by Black Wilkes: W. Baker, 1; Andrew Ferguson, 2. Colt or filly, any age, by Black Wilkes: D. Hastie, 1; A. R. Tewkesbury, 2.

Horses.—Stallion, suited to produce harness horse: F. Smith's Peri Bijoou, 1; D. Hastie's Harold Wilkes, 2. Exhibitors' lady to harness and drive: 1, Mrs. J. Brown, 1; Mrs. Winter, 2. Lady's driving competition: Mrs. Winter, 1; Mrs. J. Hancock, 2. Sulky horse or mare turnout: W. Caldwell's Weddern, 1; F. Mangelsdorf, 2. Sulky horse or mare: C. Crichton, 1; G. Parkinson, 2. Maiden pony jumper, 14 hands, over hurdles: Young and Roberts' Inverness, 1; E. Perrott's Liberty, 2. Pony jumpers, over hurdles, ridden by boy: Young and Roberts' Blue Bonnet, Inverness, and Eroni Bros. divide prizes. Weight-carrying hunter, 13 stone: Eroni Bros. Sunshine, 1; Eroni Bros.' Sunlight, 2; T. Hopwood, 3. Local hunters' contest for farmers' horses: John McLennan's Robin (Harrington), 1; L. Donaldson's Merry Lass, 2; James Hately's Tony, 3. Girl rider under 14, over hurdles: Miss Olive Young, 1. Trotters and pacers.—Trotting or pacing stallions in harness: A. R. Tewkesbury's Delaven Wilkes, 1; H. Geale's Australian King, 2. Open handicap trot, about 2m: A. C. Meiser's Red Wilkes, 1; Geo. Jenkinson's Duncan, 2. Handicap trot: A. Meiser's Red Wilkes, 1; Geo. Jenkinson's Duncan, 2. Black Wilkes stock trot: A. Tewkesbury's Delaven Wilkes.

Vehicles and Agricultural Implements.—Springcart, local: Alex. G. Reid, 1. Best sulky: Andrew Giles, 1. Ditto, local make: Andrew Giles, 1. Best sulky, for auction: Andrew Giles, 1. Trolly, local make: G. Campbell, 1. Farmer's waggon, any make: George Bennett, 1. Farm waggon: A. G. Reid, 1. Best farmer's water tank on wheels: J. Meagher and Co., Ltd.

Farm Produce.—Collection farm produce: David Nixon, 1. Bag of wheat, any variety: Eli Dunn, 1. Best local wheat: A. Dunn, 1. Steinweidel wheat: A. D. Ness, 1. Algerian oats: S. Klinge, 1. Wheaten chaff: J. Hatchley, 1; Lord Brothers, 2. Oaten chaff: James Hately, 1; Lord Brothers, 2. Wheaten hay: Lord Brothers, 1; James Hately, 2. Ensilage: David Nixon.

The principal winners in poultry were:—H. E. Power, R. W. Gurnett, J. Mallinson, Robert Hurst, Ivor Heath, A. Pardey, Thomas Firman, H. H. Marsh, J. Leahy, David Keir, Mrs. Freer, W. Wilson, Mrs. Gillies.

The principal winners in saddlery were Mrs. Stevens and Babbets Brothers.

MILLTHORPE.

MILLTHORPE.—The seventeenth annual show in connection with the Millthorpe Agricultural and Pastoral Association commenced on Tuesday. The weather conditions were very favourable throughout. The list of entries was a record one. The pavilion was stocked to its utmost capacity with farm produce, home-made produce, drawings, paintings, needle and fancy work, and school exhibits. In the farm produce the competition was very keen, but Mr. R. Peacock, of the Bathurst Experimental Farm, gave every satisfaction as judge. The horse section was exceptionally well represented, as all classes of horses were competing, and the judges, Messrs. Dunston, of Hawkesbury, J. Sullivan, of Rock Forest, and M. Baird, of New Zealand, had a difficult task in allotting the ribbons. On the first day only two ring events took place—the farmers' trot, which was won by Mr. Taylor's Shadforth, and the first round of the novice hunters. Apologies for non-attendance were received from Mr. E. S. Carr, M.P., who had to be in attendance at the Federal Parliament on account of the Federal site question being discussed; and from Mr. G. S. Beeby, the local member, who was called away to Melbourne in connection with the Lithgow Ironworks and Bonus Bill. The show was officially opened yesterday in splendid weather. There was a good attendance. Awards:—

Horse Section.—Draught stallion: Dalton Estate (Sandy). Active farm: Ewin Davis. Draught mare: Kay, 1; Toms, 2. Draught filly: Toms, 1; Lennox, 2. Draught foal: Toms, 1; Nicholls, 2. Colt: Rapley, 1; Baker, 2. Filly: Fitzgerald, 1; Lennox, 2. Colt, under 3 years: Cantrill, 1. Blood stallion: Burke, 1; Smith, 2. Coaching stallion: Frost, 1; Garlick, 2. Trotting stallion: Nancarrow, 1; Fuller, 2. Pony stallion: Baker, 1; Martin, 2. Geld's hackney: Judd, 1; Hamer, 2. Lady's hackney: Judd, 1; Hamer, 2. Lady rider: Miss Kirk. Best pair hackneys: Judd. Members' hack: Judd, 1; Hamer, 2. Sulky horse: Judd, 1; Hayes, 2. Pony, 14 hands: Keane, 1; Cohen, 2. Pony, 12 hands: Randall, 1; Rossell, 2. Pony rider, under 14: H. Penman. Best girl rider, under 14: Miss Glanson. Pony, 13 hands: Keane, 1; Bragg, 2. Weight-carrying hack: Judd. Neatness turnout: Keane, 1; Keenan, 2. Buggy horse: Hamer, 1; Hayes, 2. Pair buggy horses: Thomas Foley, 1. Sulky pony, 12.2 hands: Randall, 1; Murphy, 2. Sulky pony, 14.2 hands: Randall, 1; Rossell, 2. Farmers' turnout: Keenan, 1; Holmes, 2. Cart horse: Hayes. Best team farm horses: Baker, 1; Powter, 2. Best leader: Harry Cantrill. Business turnout: Hayes. Farmer's hack: Judd, 1; Hamer, 2. Hunting—Novice contest: Judd's Rattler, 1; Collinswood, 2. Lady's hunter: Judd's Novice. High jump: Desmond, 1; Skipper and Bluegown divided. Association trot: Tom, 1; Harold, 2; Patch, 3. Show trot: Nancy, 1; Tom, 2. Pony trot: Cohen, 1; Toome, 2. President's trot: Nancy, 1; Tom, 2.

Cattle.—Butter cow: E. A. Bryant, 1; R. Capps, 2. Merino Sheep.—Ram, 3yrs and under: J. Dunn. Ewe: J. H. Glanson. Ewe, under 3yrs: J. Dempsey. Three fat lambs: Noonan Bros. Coarse-wooled Section.—Lincoln ram, any age: W. B. Rothery. Shropshire ram, any age: Noonan Bros., 1 and 2. Ewe, any age. Noonan Bros., 1 and 2. Romney Marsh ram, any age: T. Foley, 1 and 2. Pen of three fat sheep: R. Eazy.

Farm Produce.—Sack of seed potatoes (Brownells): R. Webster, 1. Sack potatoes (Redskins): P. Dempsey, 1. Sack potatoes (other than Brownells and Redskins): E. Baker, 1; T. E. Fuller, 2. Sack seed potatoes (other than Brownells or Redskins), grown by exhibitor: L. Webster, 1 and 2. Bag of oaten chaff: H. H. Powter. Bag wheaten chaff: J. M'Donald. Bundle oaten hay: H. H. Powter, 1; Quinlan, 2. Bundle wheaten hay: D. Quinlan, 1; T. W. Baker, 2. Bag rye: J. Dean, 1; C. Smith, 2. Bag white oats: H. H. Powter, 1; T. E. Fuller, 2. Bag Algerian oats: H. H. Powter, 1; J. M'Donald, 2. Bag wheat, hard or strong: M'Millan, 1; W. Marriott, 2. Bag wheat, soft or weak (flour): W. Wythes, 1; T. W. Baker, 2. Ham, farm-cured: A. Moad, 1; Toms, 2. Bag of maize in cob: T. W. Baker, 1; A. Eazy, 2.

WYALONG.

WEST WYALONG.—The preparations for the forthcoming show on September 29 and 30 are in a forward condition, and entries are coming in freely. The weather last year was very unfavourable, but did not prevent a large attendance, and if fine this time it is expected that all previous records, both in matter of exhibits and attendance, will be beaten.

BRAIDWOOD.

BRAIDWOOD.—A sheep show and stallion parade was held to-day. There was a small attendance. The weather was beautifully fine. Some good quality sheep were on view, but the entries were not numerous. Three blood stallions, two draughts, three trotters, and four ponies were shown. Results:—

Hunting contest: J. H. Gordon. Trot: K. E. Roberts. Stock horse: J. E. Gordon, 1; H. Maddrell, 2. Hacks: J. H. Gordon, 1; Jno. M'Grath, 2. Buggy horse: J. Mackellar, 1; H. Chapman, 2.

Merino ram, over 4-tooth: C. Snow, 1 and 2. Under: C. Snow, 1; H. Bassingthwaighte, 2. Ewe: C. Snow, 1 and 2. Ram, strong-wool: W. H. Roberts, 1; G. A. Bassingthwaighte, 2. Ewe: T. M'Dowall. Under: C. Snow, 1 and 2. Lincoln ram, 4-tooth: A. W. Scott, 1 and 2. Under: G. Bassingthwaighte. Ewe, 4-tooth: G. A. Bassingthwaighte. Under: A. W. Scott. Romney Marsh: T. M'Dowall was the winner of all the prizes. Shropshire ram: J. H. Gordon, 1 and 2. Ewe, 4-tooth: T. M'Dowall. Under: J. H. Gordon, 1 and 2. Champion merino ram: C. Snow. Other than merino: A. W. Scott. Ewes—Merino: C. Snow. Other: A. W. Scott. Three merino wethers: T. M'Dowall. Crossbred ditto: T. M'Dowall. Merino ewes: C. Snow, 1 and 2. Best plain brand ram: W. H. Roberts.

DISTRICT ITEMS.

EMMAVILLE. — The very unfavourable weather conditions lately will considerably reduce the percentage of lambs in the district. Many owners report heavy losses, also that a number of the ewes have died in consequence of the extreme cold. The heavy frosts will considerably retard the growth of grass and herbage, which had previously made great headway under the spring-like days of a fortnight ago. Crops are coming on splendidly, and it would be hard for them to look better, especially the oats. The late frosts will have a disastrous effect on the fruit crop.

MOLONG.—Mr. M. C. Dalziell, of Molong, was a successful balloter for a 2000-acre settlement lease block at Narromine. This made the sixtieth ballot—extending over some years—he had contested.

STOCK MOVEMENTS.

GOODOOGA.—200 cattle returning to Lila Springs station from rented country on Kingfebilla (Queensland). Greentree in charge; 200 sheep, from Mogila to Brewarrina, Metherell, owner, Willoughby in charge.

HAY.—1500 mixed sheep, Lygum Park, Ivanhoe, to Rudd's Point, W. Burns, owner; 4000 mixed sheep, Gunbar to Carrathool, John Cattanach; 70 rams, Wargam to Woolomboi, C. G. Stewart; 1000 wethers, Kingston Park to Thurlow, A. Haylock and Sons; 950 merino ewes, Zara to Paragon Park, William Officer; 8800 wethers, Mosgiel, Ivanhoe, to Aratula, A. M. L. and F. Company, Limited; 2000 merino wethers, Oxley to Barham, R. J. Eagle; 800 hoggets and 300 ewes, Devon Plains, Toogimbie, to Hay, F. Powlesia; 1200 rams and mixed, Wyvern to Flemington, Sydney, trustees late A. J. L. Learmonth; 400 mixed sheep, Riverside, Carrathool, to Southwell, Howlong, J. Cattanach; 300 mixed sheep, Arcadia, Gunbar, to Albury, G. F. Sides; 630 ewes and wethers, Hillside, Carrathool, to Wagga Wagga, W. J. Clark; 3520 mixed sheep, Newmarket, Hay, to Uri Park, Ross Bros.; 500 mixed sheep, Myall Park, Hay, to Hay, James Donohoe.

THE TRUCK FAMINE.

The Treasurer tabled a return showing the average number of trucks out of service, undergoing or awaiting repairs, at the Eveleigh and Newcastle workshops in June, 1905, and following years.

The return is as follows:—At Eveleigh: In June, 1905, there were 166 trucks under repair, 153 awaiting repair, and 184 on sidings to come to Eveleigh; total, 503. In June, 1906—147 trucks under repair, 166 awaiting repair, and 126 on sidings; total, 439. In June, 1907—174 under repair, 147 awaiting repair, and 108 on sidings—total, 429. In June, 1908—161 under repair, 133 awaiting repair, and 201 on sidings; total, 495. At Newcastle, the number of trucks under repair or awaiting repair was 56, in June, 1905; 35 in June, 1906; 32 in June, 1907; and 48 in June, 1908. The percentage of trucks under repair to the total stock worked out at 4.35 in 1905; 3.69 in 1906; 3.56 in 1907; and 3.94 in 1908. The total number of trucks in stock had increased from 18,843 in June, 1905, to 13,767 in June, 1908.

PROTESTS IN PARLIAMENT.

Further reference was made in the Legislative Assembly last evening to the shortage of trucks for the carriage of live stock on the railways.

The TREASURER, in reply to Mr. Gillies, said he was not in a

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

SUGGESTED MILK DISPENSARY.

SOME INTERESTING STATISTICS.

SYMPATHETIC ATTITUDE OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

A deputation, headed by Sir James Graham, and including Dr. Mary Booth, Mrs. Dwyer, Mrs. Sly, Miss Friend, and Mr. Percy Faithfull, waited upon the Lord Mayor yesterday at the Town Hall, to urge the establishment of an "infants' milk dispensary," on lines similar to those in vogue in Great Britain and other countries.

Sir James Graham said that the council of ladies interested in matters affecting the welfare of infants considered that the establishment of a milk dispensary was very necessary. A committee had given the question mature consideration, but thought that before any definite steps were taken they should see the Lord Mayor and obtain his views and advice on the question. In all parts of the world the subject was recognised as a branch of public health administration. It was not merely a matter of a pure milk supply, but concerned the welfare of all infants under 12 months of age and the lowering of the infantile death rates. The deputation suggested a milk dispensary, which in many other parts of the world was run and controlled by the municipal authority. All the different parts of Great Britain owned and controlled milk depots, as was also the case in parts of America and France. The matter was widely discussed at the medical congress to which last year Mr. Deakin (Prime Minister) sent a commissioner, who had reported fully on the question. He asked, as the subject was one of great importance and interest, that the Lord Mayor should give them the benefit of his views. It appeared that the expense in connection with such institutions was not great, and the upkeep was small. If the City Council were unable to assist the movement or considered it of not sufficient importance, then an effort could be made to approach the philanthropically-disposed public. But as the subject to his mind was of national importance something should be done. He did not know what powers the City Council had under the Act, but if they did take the matter in hand it would be a splendid example for other municipalities to follow. If the dispensary was worked satisfactorily it should prove a great factor in lowering the rate of infantile mortality.

Mrs. Dwyer considered the question of national importance if it would, as it should, lessen infant mortality. Since depots had worked so well in other countries under municipal control it would not be right to throw the additional burden on the charitably disposed public. It was beyond question that they should try to save child life, and the question had been before the public for so many years that it was time to approach the City Council and appeal to it to undertake the work. They were continuously hearing of the declining population, but they were standing idly by and allowing infants to die in great numbers, whose lives might be saved by some such scheme as that proposed. The ladies' committee had done something, and Dr. Mary Booth was engaged instructing mothers in the care of their offspring. She trusted that the Lord Mayor would view the question favorably, and if he found that the council backed the necessary power she was sure the Government could be induced to pass a short measure giving the necessary ability.

The Lord Mayor: Before I reply, I should like you to hear Dr. Armstrong on the matter, to which he has given deep attention.

Dr. Armstrong, City Medical Officer, drew the attention of the deputation to the difference between the infantile death rate in Sydney and other parts of the world. In France the rate was 180 per 1000 births; in England and Wales, 135 per 1000; and in Sydney, which was worse than the figures for the whole State, for the last two and a half years it was only 91 per 1000 births. Thus the average in England was between 40 and 50 per cent., and in France 100 per cent. greater than in Sydney, where during the past 25 years it had decreased from 175 per 1000 to 91 per 1000 births. The average adult death rate was about 11. The irreducible minimum was considered to be 75 per 1000 births, and although Sydney had now a low rate they had not yet reached the minimum. The Lord Mayor did not want it to be understood that the City Council had done nothing in the matter. Some two years ago he (the speaker) had had the matter under consideration, and had reported on the subject of infantile milk depots. It was a favourable report, under certain safeguards. It was, however, found that the council had no legal power to establish depots or spend money on them, and he might here say that in this respect the council was singular, as the power to establish milk depots were given to all the suburban municipalities. Early in 1904 a trained lady inspector was appointed, and deputed to visit the poor quarters of the city, and instruct the mothers of newly-born infants in the best methods of feeding, and since May 2, 1904, 5412 nursing mothers had been so visited, and were shown the supreme importance of breast-feeding. In 1904, out of 1400 children under three months of age, it was found that 72 per cent. of the mothers were entirely nursing the babies, and year by year up to 1907 a gradual improvement was shown until 80 per cent. of the mothers were nursing their babies. It was evident that the work done by the council was very effectual. In comparing the death rate from diarrhœa in the city with those in the suburbs, it was found that where in 1902-3 the rate was higher in the city, early in 1904, owing to the education of mothers in the proper methods of feeding their infants, the mortality fell below that of the suburbs. To the end of June, 1908, it was lower every year, and illustrated the good work being done by the council. Between 1903 and 1907 some 108 infants under three months of age died from diarrhœa, and investigations showed that only 24 were breast-fed, and it emphasised the extreme importance of breast-feeding. It would thus be seen that the attitude of the Lord Mayor and the City Council was favourable to the movement. The education of mothers was the supreme question.

The Lord Mayor (Alderman Thomas Hughes) said that he had listened with great interest to the remarks made, but practically Dr. Armstrong had covered the whole ground. The question was not new to the council, as in January, 1906, the idea of establishing a milk depot had been fully discussed. Since then extended powers had been given under the Local Government Act to every municipality except the city of Sydney. Every suburban municipality had been brought up to date but Sydney was found lagging behind. No doubt this would be remedied shortly, and the City Council would enjoy the same powers as suburban municipalities. Under present powers the council could not do as was asked, but the question arose should they do it if they could? Sydney was so situated that it had no conveniences for the establishment of a municipal dairy, which undoubtedly should be in a country district, and the council should have the facility for controlling the milk from the cow to the patient. A much wider question was opened than the deputation had considered. If the work was done properly it would be necessary to control the cows and supervise the milk supply. He referred to the financial aspect of the undertaking, and quoted figures to show that in very few cases did the depots pay. Whereas in Battersea some £1359 per annum were spent only £796 were received; in Bradford the expenditure was £1868, and the receipts £1974; in Liverpool the expenses were £2206, and the receipts £1350; while at St. Helens the expenditure amounted to £285, and the receipts to £78. Generally the subject had received the sympathetic attention of the council, but the question of finance would have to be considered, even had the council power to embark on the undertaking. He could not promise anything definite, but intimated that if the Government granted the power, the council would go into the whole question again.

INFLUENZA IN HORSES.

MELBOURNE, Wednesday.

The continued mild weather is causing great improvement in the condition of the horses suffering from influenza. The number of new patients has also decreased. The principal Government Veterinary Surgeon (Mr. Cameron) to-day said that he expects that in the course of a fortnight, or at the most three weeks, the disease will have run its course. He thinks there will be no fresh cases after a week or ten days.

The Chief Inspector of Stock for New South Wales has intimated to the Victorian Stock Department that the regulations regarding the personal examination of horses before export must be strictly enforced. If the New South Wales Government was not to prohibit the introduction of horses from Victoria for the time-being, all horses would, he said, have to be examined by an inspector, and given a certificate that they were not suffering from any infectious disease, and that they had not during the past six months been in contact with horses having such disease, before they would be admitted to New South Wales. He, however, expressed the willingness of his Government to relax the regulations as soon as the Victorian department declared that the epidemic had become harmless.

Mr. Cameron has replied, expressing the opinion that though for the present it would be impossible for an inspector to provide such certificates for ordinary horses in any but exceptional circumstances, still certificates could be given to racehorses, which had been kept apart from other animals, and which had so escaped contact with the disease.

The Government of Tasmania has also asked the Victorian Stock Department to enforce strictly the export regulations until the epidemic has subsided.

Indigestion, biliousness, and headaches disappear with wonderful rapidity after a dose of California Syrup of Figs. "Nature's pleasant laxative."—Advt.

Professional Cooks are never without COURTENAY'S ROYAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—Advt.

ILLAWARRA SEWERAGE.

RECOMMENDATION TO PARLIAMENT.

AMENDED GRAVITATION SCHEME.

The report of the Public Works Committee on the disposal of the sewage from the western, southern, Illawarra, and Botany districts was tabled in the Legislative Assembly last evening.

In the introductory portion it is pointed out that, while the evidence covers practically every phase of the question which the committee had to consider, the evidence discloses the fact that throughout the inquiry there has been direct conflict of statement and opinion respecting the two principal points in the proposed scheme—grade and outfall—between the officials of the Department of Public Works and those of the Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage, a condition of things which made the investigation one of unusual importance and difficulty, and rendered it advisable to obtain expert evidence from competent witnesses entirely independent of both the department and the board.

When the Botany sewage farm, which has an area of 620 acres, was established, about 1884, the Illawarra suburbs were in embryo, but since they have been rapidly growing, and the quantity of sewage discharged on the farm has been increasing. Now the farm is regarded by those exposed to the effluvia arising from it, and particularly the residents of Rockdale and Arncliffe, as a nuisance which should be abolished. The committee points out that, while there is no evidence that the odours are positively injurious to health, it is unquestionable that they are exceedingly disagreeable and offensive. The septic-tank system of treating sewage is regarded as preferable to that at the Botany farm under present conditions, but septic tanks and their filter-beds, though they operate according to nature's own method of dealing with sewage, are neither unobjectionable nor to be compared with an ocean outfall system if that can be obtained.

Four schemes for conveying the sewage to the ocean were put before the committee—three by the Department of Public Works, and one by the Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage—those prepared by the Department of Public Works comprising an all-gravitation scheme (which is the scheme proposed), a partial pumping and partial gravitation scheme, and an all-pumping scheme; and that submitted by the Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage being a partly pumping and partly gravitation scheme.

Two routes for the sewer of the proposed gravitation scheme have been surveyed, and in neither case will the cost of resumption be considerable, as both routes traverse chiefly roads or Crown lands. Provision is made for intercepting the southern outfall on the river side of the present screening house, and carrying it in an aqueduct along the river frontage to connect with the ocean outfall sewer near the old Botany water supply pumping station. The English engineers, Sir William Matthews, Sir Alexander Binnie, and Dr. G. F. Deacon, to whom the proposed gravitation scheme was submitted for examination and report, recommended that it be amended in certain respects.

The estimated capital cost of the scheme for present population and until 1926 is £362,920, and annual cost £12,820. For ultimate maximum population the capital cost is estimated at £435,580, and the annual cost £13,460. Estimated on the basis of the recommendations made by the English engineers the capital cost of the complete scheme for the ultimate population is increased by £16,820, and the net annual cost by £660.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The committee makes the following recommendations:—

1. That the Botany Sewage Farm be abolished, and, with the exception of those portions of the land which can be sold as residential sites, made a public park, or the whole of it disposed of as the Government may determine, the proceeds from the sale, or, if the whole of the farm should be made a public park, the market value of the land, to be used as a set-off against the cost of the substituted ocean outfall scheme.
2. That the gravitation scheme for the disposal of the sewage of the western, southern, Illawarra, and Botany districts, as prepared and submitted by the Department of Public Works, be carried out with certain of the amendments recommended by the English engineers to whom it was submitted for report, the total cost of the scheme not to exceed £452,400.
3. That the amendments to the scheme be:—
   (a) The increase of the grade of the main sewer by lowering the sewer outlet at the air-chamber to 2ft 6in below high-water spring tides, or 1ft 7in lower than proposed in the scheme as put before the committee.
   (b) The pumping of the Botany trade effluents into the sewer from the time it is first brought into use.
   (c) The lowering of the soffit of the outfall discharge pipes to 2ft below high-water of spring tides, instead of to 15ft as proposed by the department.
   (d) The spreading out of the two outfall pipes or sewers from the air-shaft, seaward, in the form of a V, the making of the connections between the forked ends of the two pipes or sewers, just seaward of the air-shaft, on lines similar to those at Bondi outfall, and the tapering of the mouth of each outfall to a distance of 32ft.
   (e) The construction of an air shaft, and below the air shaft of a masonry chamber with provision for hinged flaps, on the lines adopted in connection with the Bondi outfall.
4. That the silt pits provided for the elimination from the sewage of detritus or silt, and the screening chambers for screening the sewage, be of the most effective description.
5. That the suggestions of the English engineers relative to the construction in places of a single instead of a double sewer, the substitution of an arched for a flat cover for the sewer, and the method of constructing the outfall, be left to the discretion of the departmental officers, and adopted or not as circumstances justify.

TRADES AND LABOUR.

TROLLY AND DRAY MEN.

The Trolly and Dray Men's Union met at the Trades Hall on Monday night last, when 25 new members were enrolled, and two breaches of the Arbitration Court award by employers were reported. The secretary was instructed to take the necessary steps for the enforcement of the award. The secretary (Mr. M. J. Connington) reported that the committee had met, and made certain arrangements in connection with the Eight Hours' display.

Letters were read from the Coalowners' Association notifying the union of its willingness to again meet delegates in conference. The conference was held on Tuesday afternoon, but no decision was arrived at. The reply of the employers to the union's demands will be submitted to the coal carters at a meeting to be held to-night.

On Tuesday night the tip-carters' section of the union met at the Trades Hall. Between 50 and 60 members made the necessary affidavits entitling them to vote in the election of members to the wages board, and the following were elected:—Mr. W. Neeson and Mr. M. J. Connington.

The delegates from the union will again meet the master carriers re the congestion at Darling Harbour.

ENGINEDRIVERS AND FIREMEN.

At a meeting of the Federated Enginedrivers' and Firemen's Association of Australasia, Coast District, held on Tuesday evening at the Trades Hall, it was decided that the union should co-operate with the Victorian branch in requesting employers in the freezing industry to grant them the following conditions:—

1. Eight hours to constitute a day's work, and 48 a week's work.
2. All overtime to be paid for at the rate of time and a half for the first two hours, and at double rates thereafter; Sundays and public holidays, double rates.
3. A minimum rate of 11s for enginedrivers, and 10s for firemen.
4. Preference to be given to members of the union.

In the event of these claims not being granted, it was decided that cases should be filed in the Federal Arbitration Court.

ELECTRICAL TRADES UNION.

A special meeting of the Electrical Trades Union was held at the Trades Hall to consider what attitude the union should adopt with reference to the Industrial Disputes Act. Mr. R. H. Dunstan presided. The motion to register was carried almost unanimously. It is probable that steps will immediately be taken to obtain an award governing the whole trade. A letter was read from the town clerk with reference to the union's claims for increased rates on behalf of the council's electrical staff. The secretary was instructed to write to the town clerk expressing thanks for the consideration the union's claims had received from the department.

TRAINED NURSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—I read the article in Friday's paper re the above, and I agree with Mr. Woods, so will hundreds of mothers, that it would be a very delicate matter and unjust to segregate trained nurses, so that others who were capable of taking up nursing should be debarred. I have reared a family of grown-up children, so have had a little experience, and I never found the trained nurse yet to come up to some of the untrained nurses of long ago. For the rich the trained nurse is all very well, they can afford the two or three guineas a week, and servants to wait on them, and do up their white starched dresses, but what of the people who have only small incomes, and many whose incomes alone are no more than the nurse's fee. I trust others will voice their opinions, so that the monopoly of nursing may not be secured by the Nursing Association, at the expulsion of others who may be able to take up nursing, and so help mothers with small means. Let there be a distinction by all means, so that those who wish may get what they pay for. I am, etc.,

Sept. 21. EXPERIENCED.

If you're run down in health and debcted, Such a state should at once be corrected, Laxo-Tonic Pills try, And yourself satisfy, That they'll do all the good you've expected Laxo-Tonic Pills, 10½d and 1s 6d.—Advt.

Unequalled and Invincible for Coughs and Colds.—Woods' Great Peppermint Cure. 1s 6d.—Advt.

"Sauce for the Goose is Sauce for the Gander." Courtenay's Worcestershire Sauce is Sauce for all.—Advt.

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER.

PRESENTATION OF MEDALS.

LINKS WITH THE BUSHRANGING DAYS.

The ceremony of presenting Imperial Service Medals to a number of retired public servants of New South Wales was performed at the State Governor's official residence, Macquarie-street, yesterday afternoon by his Excellency Sir Harry Rawson. Among a large number of persons in attendance were the Premier, the Chief Secretary, the Inspector-General of Police, the Comptroller-General of Prisons, and Mr. H. M'Lachlan (secretary for railways).

The regulations under which the decorations of the Imperial Service Order are granted provide that the medal may be awarded to members of the civil services who are not eligible for appointment as companions of the order, after not less than 25 years' meritorious service in the United Kingdom, in one of the colonies or protectorates, or not less than 16 years' service in a colony or protectorate which, under the Pensions Act, is recognised as unhealthy. The medal is for men and women, and is in all respects similar to the badge of the order, save that the plaque is of silver instead of gold, and the wreath of laurel is of bronze instead of silver. The medal is to be worn in a similar manner to that prescribed for the Imperial Service Order, and bear on the reverse the name of the recipient.

Sir Harry Rawson expressed the great pleasure it gave him to make the presentations to those who had done such good and faithful work. He congratulated the recipients, and hoped they would enjoy long lives to wear the decorations. He thereupon handed the medals to those of the recipients present, and congratulated each.

The Premier said he appreciated greatly the honour of being present to add, on behalf of the State Government, to the State Governor's congratulations. It could not fail to be a source of satisfaction to members of the Civil Service to know that their long and faithful services would be rewarded with something more enduring than money, and more valuable than mere cash. There were in the Public Service all over the Empire men who, though they did not have to face death in battle, had to work strenuously in the performance of their duty, with the same loyal devotion that the soldier displayed. These medals recognised the efforts of the peaceful branches of the service. The King had inaugurated this particular distinction, which might be classed with many tactful acts associated with his Majesty's reign. The popularity of the order was evident, and its value beyond all doubt.

The recipients were:—

Frederick Edmund Brown, late sergeant of police, served from 1872 till 1902. He exhibited general efficiency and good conduct, and on one occasion was severely wounded in attempting to arrest an armed offender.

Joseph William Cade, late sergeant of police, served from 1864 till 1905. He was complimented by Superintendent Zouch for courageous conduct in exchanging shots with and driving off Bushrangers Hall, Gilbert, and Dunn, who were sticking up a mail coach at Broadalbane Plains in January, 1865.

George Derbyshire, late officer in charge Water Supplies (railway). He had 30 years and two months' service, and was 67 years and nine months old when he retired.

Richard Goble, late governor of the Bathurst Gaol, who has served for 27 years, and rendered special service at the introduction of the new system in connection with the prisons in New South Wales.

Joseph Husband, late inspector sewerage construction, Works Department. He was employed for over 29 years, and invented a device that expedited work in wet sand tunnels by 50 per cent. He retired in February, 1905.

Isaac Morrow, late inspector of police, served for 32 years, during which time he made several important arrests of desperate criminals.

Joseph Nicoll, late master, lately of the Sydney Harbour Trust. He joined the staff of the Works Department in 1862, and retired in 1903, after 40 years' service.

Edward Robins, late inspector, Railway Department. He had 25 years' service, and was 70 years and nine months old when he retired. He rendered special service at the Bourke floods in 1890, and at landslips on the Mudgee line in the following year.

William Weldon, late officer in charge public magazines, Middle Harbour. He has had 32½ years' service.

The medals awarded to the following were handed to the Inspector-General of Police, as the recipients were not present:—

George C. Carter, late superintendent of police, 45 years' service.

Denis Carroll, late inspector of police, who during 41 years' service arrested many armed offenders for highway and mail robberies.

Frederick Fowler, late sub-inspector of police, who rendered special service at Araluen election riots and during the maritime and mining strikes.

Henry Sharp, late honorary sub-inspector of police. Efficient service from 1863 till 1903.

George Wells, late senior constable. His service extended from 1853 till 1903. He assisted in the capture of the bushranger Frank Gardiner.

Thomas Condran, late senior constable, who served from 1875 till 1906. In 1879 he took an active part in the arrest of William Sleigh, charged with robbery under arms. In June, 1906, he stopped a runaway horse attached to a dogcart, in which was a little girl, and for this he received the Humane Society's medal.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

HORSE AMBULANCE FOR BALMAIN.

In response to a requisition, the Mayor of Balmain called a public meeting in the local Town Hall for the purpose of taking steps to provide a horse ambulance for the suburb. The response was not encouraging, less than 20 being present. The Mayor (Alderman W. J. Laws) presided, and considerable enthusiasm was shown.

On the motion of Dr. Sinclair Finlay, seconded by Mr. J. B. Mercer, M.L.A., it was resolved,—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is desirable, in the interests of the public, that a horse ambulance should be provided in Balmain, for use by the officers of the Civil Ambulance and Transport Brigade."

On the motion of Mr. James Gibb, seconded by Mr. Mahony, it was agreed,—"That those present, with power to add to their number, form themselves into a committee, for the purpose of raising public subscriptions towards the cost and maintenance of a horse ambulance, with the necessary quarters."

The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, the Mayor; secretary, Mr. Ernest Pearce; treasurer, Mr. J. Goodsir, Town Clerk; committee, Messrs. S. Livingstone, J. Gibb, W. Mahony.

LANE COVE FERRY.

A short time ago the Lane Cove Council entered into communication with the Balmain New Ferry Company with reference to numerous complaints regarding the manner in which the ferry service was conducted. A reply has been received in which it is stated that steps are being taken to remedy many of the alleged disabilities. Immediate inquiry was promised regarding the complaint of incivility. The directors, it was stated, had amply shown their desire to popularise the service, but as business men they recognised that everything could not be done at once.

DRUMMOYNE LICENSE FEES.

The following fees have been fixed by the Drummoyne Council under section 109 of the Local Government Act:—Hoardings, 2s 6d per square yard; billposters' licenses, 2s 6d per year; butchers' shops or "cutting-cart" licenses, 10s per year; licenses for sale of fish, poultry, game, etc., 5s per month, or 5s per year; "to let" or "for sale" notices are not to exceed four square feet. For permission to erect any structure of calico or canvas, or other like inflammable material, 5s per week will be charged. Permission will be refused for posting advertisements on fences, trees, or rocks. These fees and regulations come into force on October 9.

CONCORD TRAM.

The electrification of the tram service from Burwood to Concord and Mortlake engaged attention at the last meeting of the Concord council. The Mayor (Alderman Goddard) stated that the Railway Commissioners had given a definite promise to convert the service from steam to electricity to Mr. Henley, M.L.A., when the electrical energy was available. It was in the interests of economical working that the proposed electrification should be carried out without delay. Alderman Hillier said that if the Commissioners were not urged on they would never have the power mentioned. The council ultimately decided on the motion of Alderman Corney, seconded by Alderman Hillier, to co-operate with the Enfield council and with the Enfield Tramway League, at the request of Aldermen G. Westbrook and G. Phillips, in an effort to expedite the electrification of the whole of the tram service from Enfield to Mortlake.

FLEMINGTON IMPROVEMENTS.

Many substantial improvements to Flemington will be made when the abattoirs are removed to the district. The abattoirs will be situated at Homebush Bay, and the transport of stock to them will be mainly accomplished by rail, so that the long-standing complaints respecting "heated meat" will cease to have existence. The railway line to the bay joins the main line about a quarter of a mile west of Flemington station, and, being already well advanced, will be utilised for the transport of building materials to the site of the abattoirs. There are to be 26 mutton houses, with a capacity for the slaughter of 11,270 sheep daily, seven beef houses for 500 bullocks, three veal houses for 500 carcases, and accommodation for 1300 pigs daily. Practically all the necessary slaughtering for the metropolitan districts will be thus carried on at Flemington. All the by-products are to be despatched to Botany, except those which can be safely handled by the scientific methods at the works. Hides and pelts will be removed by train to the areas set apart for noxious trades. Doubtful and diseased cattle will have quarters in which they will be segregated, and accommodation is to be provided for slaughtermen, officers, and buyers. Drainage is being planned so that no offensive matter will be permitted to flow into the Parramatta River. All offal not dealt with in a scientific dedocator will be removed to Botany, and there will be no boiling-down establishments within miles of the abattoirs. The completion of the whole scheme is expected to occupy three years.

RAILWAY SERVICES.

At the Bexley Council meeting on Tuesday evening Alderman J. J. Lawrance brought under the notice of the Mayor the inconvenience that travellers on the Illawarra suburban line were subjected to on Saturdays, between 1 and 2 p.m., from the erratic running of the trains from Sydney. Particularly was this so on race days at Moorefield, when regular passengers were kept from 10 to 25 minutes waiting for their trains, whilst the patrons of the racecourse were being entered for. He asked that this matter should be brought before the Railway Commissioners. Alderman J. G. Griffin urged that the Commissioners' attention should be drawn to the badly lighted cars on this line after dark, and this complaint will go forward in due course.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding, or Protruding Piles, in 6 to 14 days, or money refunded. 2s 3d.—Advt.

A London Physician reports COURTENAY'S WORCESTER SAUCE is made from the finest ingredients, and is free from preservatives, which are usually harmful."—Advt.

Woods' Great Peppermint Cure for Coughs and Colds never fails. 1s 6d.—Advt.

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Fires off with a report like a gun every few minutes, or as often as desired.

Works Day and Night Without Attention.

Birds Never Get Used to it.

Will Save Pounds per day to Orchardists, Vignerons, Nurserymen, or Market Gardeners, etc.

Cost to Run about ONE SHILLING per Day.

Send for Testimonials from Strawberry Growers, Vignerons, Market Gardeners, etc.

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For Your Garden, Orchard, or Vineyard.

FIVE THOUSAND IN USE ALL OVER AUSTRALASIA.

EXTRACT FROM LETTER.

Rockwood Station, 22nd August, 1908.

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I am anxious to introduce your Rabbit Machine to a friend of mine in Victoria, and with that view I have written him highly recommending same as the best means of destroying rabbits.

I have worked the machines on the worst portion of Mr. Haley's Run, and can say with the best possible results. In fact, where rabbits were in thousands, and not a blade of grass to be seen,

THERE IS NOW GREEN GRASS GROWING ON TOP OF THE WARRENS.

I have felt so enthusiastic over these machines from the first that I thought I must congratulate you on the success of the invention, as I am certain that when properly tried it will be a boon to land owners who are infested with rabbits.

Yours truly (Sgd.) J. W. FINLAYSON.

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act quickly and reliably in regulating the digestive and secretive organs. They set the sluggish liver to work, aid the bowels, correct the stomach, and assist the kidneys. The pills are indeed a sound investment; saving their value times over. Experience proves that, taken regularly they

KEEP YOU FINE AND FIT.

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CADBURY'S COCOA

gives valuable support to the whole system. It contains everything essential to the maintenance and restoration of vitality, is easily digested and possesses the delicious, full, genuine cocoa flavour.

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IXL JAMS.
IXL CANNED FRUITS.

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

MUNICIPALISM AT WORK.

SECTION 135 AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

It seems clear now that in consequence of the decisions on section 125 of the Local Government Act Parliament will have to step in and make its meaning plain. That section says that "a council shall, in the first year after its constitution, cause valuation . . . to be made in respect of all rateable land in its area." When is a municipal council constituted (for no trouble arises with regard to shires in this matter)? Section 12 says that "every existing municipality . . . is constituted a municipality under this Act." Then we find out what an "existing municipality" is. It is defined as "a borough or municipal district, constituted under the Municipalities Act, 1897." As the existing municipalities are "constituted under this Act" we look to see when the Act began. Section 1 of the Local Government Act gives us the date January 1, 1907.

THE REAL INTENTION.

Section 135 of the Local Government Act belongs to part XIX., which was one of the "suspended" sections, which were not to come into operation until a day to be proclaimed after the commencement of the Act. The Act, we have seen, commenced on January 1, 1907, and the rating sections of the Act were proclaimed to come into force on the first of January, 1908—this year. Apparently the councils thought that this suspension operated with regard to the injunction in section 135, and that if the assessments were made within the year following the proclamation of the rating sections they would be all right. It seems clear that that was what Parliament intended when it provided for the suspension of the rating sections (as it turned out) until the first of January, 1908. Anyhow, the valuations did not take place in 1907, but in 1908.

THE RULINGS.

In the Newcastle appeals the point was taken by Mr. J. L. Campbell before Mr. Acting District Court Judge Edmunds, that the wording of section 135 was mandatory, and though a strong argument was put forward by Mr. J. B. Peden, on the ground that if the words were not directory, Parliament had legislated for an impasse, the Judge held in favour of the former contention, and of the strict interpretation of section 135. The decision practically affects the validity of every municipal valuation in the State. The Appeal Court at Bourke had the same point raised, and decided, after careful consideration by the magistrate, on the lines of Judge Edmunds' decision. The question now is what is to be done next? That there is a very strong case to be made out against the decision may be gathered from the fact that the attempt of the municipal councils to carry out a duty of primary importance has been rendered nugatory by the operation of other provisions of the Act itself—viz., the suspension of the rating sections; and it may be that on appeal the Supreme Court would reverse the District Court decision, and decide on the principle that the provisions of the Act should "flourish rather than perish." But, doubtless, the cheapest as well as the safest way is for Parliament to take early steps to amend the Act, so as to make this matter clear beyond the possibility of doubt, and to make the powers of the councils as to valuation retrospective.

* * * * *

PAYMENT OF ALDERMEN.

The threshing out of the important question of payment for civic service continues in the shires and municipalities, and so far the consensus of opinion appears to be against payment. The arguments pro and con are very interesting, and there certainly appears to be a prima facie case for payment in certain circumstances, where acceptance of fees by an individual who would otherwise be unable to place his abilities at the service of the citizens would not involve the payment of others who desired to act through civic zeal. Such individual service might be of eminent benefit to the citizens and to the country, and might open a career to the individual which otherwise would never have been begun, and a municipal Milton or Cromwell might remain mute and inglorious. A case in point is that of the Right Hon. John Burns, the present President of the British Local Government Board, who might never have reached his present political altitude if he had not been a paid councillor for Battersea, though his payment came from private sources.

JOHN BURNS' SALARY.

Of course the contention put forward that the civic electors cannot get "brains and honesty" without payment is an absurd one. But the contrary contention that non-payment for service would limit the constituencies' choice in the Parliamentary and not in the civic sphere is equally far-fetched. The duties of a councillor are in many respects as onerous as those of the member of Parliament, and his responsibilities are greater, for he has no claim to a privileged utterance, and he cannot neglect his duty and put in intermittent appearances. Then he has in a sense to superintend the actual work done. Certainly, councillors are not paid in the British system, and when John Burns entered the London County Council his constituents subscribed to pay him his engineer's salary, in order to enable him to leave his work and attend to the numerous duties of council and committee which are exacted by the needs of the nation city.

* * * * *

DIVISIONS.

"Alderman" asks an important question:—"A mayor calls for the ayes and noes on the voices, after which calls for a division by show of hands. Must the names be recorded?"

Answer: The rule is laid down in Ordinance 1 (44 and 45), and the procedure is, upon the question being put, the voices "aye" and "no" shall first be taken, or the chairman may call for a show of hands on the question, as he chooses. He then declares the result, and this declaration shall be final and conclusive unless the decision is immediately challenged, and two aldermen rise and demand a division. Up to this point the names are not recorded. When this division is called for, the matter assumes a different complexion. Voting is compulsory, under a penalty. The chairman takes a show of hands, and the names and the votes of those present are recorded in the minutes by the clerk. There is a fine for not voting, and the vote of any alderman present capable of voting, but who does not vote, is to be counted for the negative. Where there is only one dissentient alderman to the mayor's decision (as above), he may have his dissent recorded in the minutes. This is necessary, owing to the personal liability of aldermen in certain cases.

* * * * *

GOVERNMENT VALUATIONS.

The question of valuations for municipal purposes is a most important one, apart from the technical troubles which have arisen in connection with the first annual valuations under the Local Government Act. In New South Wales the matter of valuations is in the hands of the councils, who must appoint "one or more competent valuers." Without commenting on the legal working of this system, which is too new to judge fairly, we can turn to the Victorian system, and see how the Government there proposes to treat it. It is said in that State that there are defects in the system which destroy a true appraisement of values, and that the citizens suffer thereby. Take a shire council which consists of, say, three pastoralists, a local auctioneer or stock agent, and a store or hotel keeper. Cases are known in Victoria where the composition of the council would be on these lines, and they are not unknown in New South Wales. A council such as this has power to appoint the council clerk, and to dismiss him. Frequently the council clerk is also appointed valuer. The difficulty of his position then is plain. He has to value the properties of the men under whom he is serving.

THE VICTORIAN PROPOSAL.

The "Government Valuation of Lands Bill," introduced by Sir Thomas Bent and Mr. Mackinnon into the Victorian Assembly, changes this system, and transfers valuation from the councils to the Government. It is contended by this that the State and the councils secure an independence of action on the part of the valuers which cannot otherwise be obtained, at any rate, not under the present system. A valuer-general is appointed, and subsidiary valuers, who will be persons, as far as practicable, having a local knowledge of values and improvements. Powers are given to valuers to alter valuations and bring them up-to-date at any time during the regular periods of valuation, and this step can be prompted by the local authority in whose area the land is. Statistical entries shall be made from time to time, showing improvements added or removed, changes of ownership, misdescriptions, etc. This is an important side.

APPEAL COURTS.

Each district shall have an Assessment Court, consisting of a president, who shall be a police magistrate, and two members, one appointed by the Minister, and one by the local authority in the district. This brings the representative element into the composition of the Appeal Court, and perhaps this feature would ensure the system being more favourably regarded by the councils in New South Wales if it were introduced here. Of course there is a further appeal to the Supreme Court from the decisions of the Assessment Appeal Courts. Here we see some of the possible benefits of one central authority dealing with this important matter of valuation. The valuations for municipal purposes, when fixed, may be used for (1) assessing duties under the Probate Acts; (2) making advances on mortgage by the Victorian Commissioners of Savings Banks or the Master-in-Lunacy; (3) determining the value of land under the Transfer of Land Act; (4) determining values for Stamp Act purposes of land the subject of a deed of settlement or gift, etc., etc.

AN UNPOPULAR PROPOSAL.

Many advantages are said to be anticipated from the passage of this Act in Victoria. But were such a proposal made in N.S.W. a conflict would at once arise as to what is called "the interference of the central government" with the councils' powers of local self-government. Already there has been much outcry at the alleged encroachments of the Central Department on the rights of the civic bodies in connection with ordinances, etc. Some councils have even sought the advice and assistance of the department, and then described the transaction as an encroachment on their powers of self-government by the department. A proper spirit of independence is to be encouraged, but considering all the circumstances of the case the Government will be compelled to devote attention to this question before long. If it has determined to keep the local government audit an independent and expert function, rather than the farcical business it was formerly, it may be forced to make valuation independent and expert. Especially is this the case when the disastrous decisions of the Appeal Courts are remembered, in which there was a perfect slaughter right along the line of the "competent valuers'" returns, and a piling up of costs on the councils—a process of "burning the candle at both ends." The matter is worthy the consideration of municipal experts throughout the State.

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THE INDEXED ORDINANCES.

The editors of the Local Government manual are out with two handy volumes, comprising the local government ordinances. These are printed in good, clear type, with a special and complete alphabetical and analytical index. There is a useful explanatory introduction by the editors, which all municipal men will find of interest. The indexing is admirably done; and for handy reference these volumes—one dealing with shires, and the other with municipalities—will be found of great value to the alderman, shire councillor, or official of the council, and even for those who have not got the more compendious treatises on local government by the same authors.

PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE.

CLARENCE RIVER BREAKWATER.

Mr. H. D. Walsh, engineer-in-chief of the Harbour Trust, in giving evidence before the Public Works Committee yesterday in regard to the Clarence River breakwater, said that when he was a member of the Advisory Board appointed to deal with the question of improving the entrance to the Clarence River, he had agreed with the report of the board that a good sand pump to keep the channel well open was what was required. This suggestion was made, however, in view of the fact that they did not think Parliament would vote sufficient money for a breakwater. In view of the improved conditions, however, he was of opinion that a southern breakwater should be constructed. There was no doubt that the entrance was not as good as it should be, and he suggested that the two breakwaters should be carried out nearly abreast of each other, one on the northern side and the other on the southern side of the entrance. Mr. Walsh will read through certain expert evidence given before the committee recently, and will give further evidence at a later date.

ASHFIELD TRAM.

Mr. Kneeshaw, Tramway Traffic Superintendent, gave evidence relating to the proposed tramway from Dulwich Hill terminus to Ashfield. The Commissioners had not had time to consider the suggestion for the construction of practically a new line, embracing that portion of the Commissioners' suggestion as far as Henson-street, running along Smithstreet and Lackey-street, and terminating at Summer Hill railway station. This proposal had less to recommend it, as far as serving the public and paying its way was concerned, than the Commissioners' scheme. None of the routes suggested to the committee could pay for some time.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

SALE OF WORK.

A sale of work organised by the Sydney Young Ladies' Branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society was opened yesterday for the purpose of augmenting the funds for the support of native bible women in India and China. The sale was held at the Centenary Bible House, Pitt-street.

After the Rev. Willoughby Flower, who presided, had given a brief resume of the objects aimed at by the society, which he characterised as the great handmaiden of missionary work throughout the world, the opening ceremony was performed by Lady Fairfax, who expressed her pleasure at being able to assist at a function whose object was the encouragement of such good work. The president of the branch (Mrs. E. M. Goodlet) alluded to the fact that though the branch had only been formed within two years, it had been able to support three bible women.

The stalls were well arranged, and laden with useful and ornamental articles, many of which were the handiwork of the members. Vocal and instrumental items were contributed during the day, and the sale was in every respect successful. The following ladies assisted at the various stalls:—Plain work: Mesdames Sullivan and Bothamley, Miss Brodie. Fancy work: Mrs. Willes and the Misses Murrick and Willes. D'Oyleys and tray-cloths: Misses Rice, Nixon, and Mayers. Fancy artices: Miss Grant. Sweets: Misses Irving and Colley. Odds and ends: Misses Nock and Calverwell. Cakes and preserves: Mesdames Fremlin and Colless. Afternoon tea: Mesdames Carruthers and Morrison, Miss Bowen, and young lady friends.

NEW WOOLLOOMOOLOO BATHS.

REGULATIONS RECOMMENDED.

At a meeting of the health committee of the City Council yesterday Mr. Breden, comptroller of assets, recommended that the bylaws now in force for the government of the Pyrmont Baths be adopted for the new Corporation Baths at Woolloomooloo Bay with certain alterations. These included the reduction of the age of boys bathing without bathing dresses from 12 to 8 years; the price of admission to be the same as at Pyrmont, but no reduction to be made in the case of children's tickets, 12 single adult tickets to be obtained for 2s 6d, and every person entering the baths on Sundays and holidays to pay 3d. In terms of the council's lease, children must be admitted one afternoon a week free, so that they reaped the advantage which was otherwise made by a reduced ticket charge.

Mr. Breden also recommended that regulations be made for the charge of 25 per cent. on the gross takings for carnivals, for a full bathing costume during continental bathing, for the use of full bathing costume when ascending the diving tower, for the charge of 1d for the custody of valuables while in the baths, for the clearing of the swimming area during racing, and to obviate racing round platforms.

In all other respects the bylaws will be identical with those of Pyrmont, with the exception that March is included for evening bathing.

The report was received, and recommended to council for adoption.

In connection with the sale of refreshments, the comptroller of assets recommended that the right be leased by tender, and that in place of the right to sell the attendant's salary be increased to £208. The attendant would then be enabled to devote the whole of his attention to the management of the baths.

This report was also adopted.

The new baths will be ready for use next month.

For Children's Hacking Cough at night, Woods' Great Peppermint Cure. 1s 6d.—Advt.

CITY IMPROVEMENT.

PROPOSED CIRCULAR RAILWAY.

TO SERVE THE EASTERN SUBURBS.

AN UNDERGROUND CITY EXTENSION.

The Royal Commission appointed to consider the general improvement of the city sat yesterday, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor.

William Greenwood, M.I.C.E., intimated that he had suggested a scheme for Sydney improvement some 20 years ago, with particular relation to the city railway. His suggestion was to take four lines of rails from the present Central railway station, reducing them to two on reaching Hay-street. On the assumption that the city traffic would be slow, he thought that two lines would be sufficient. The line would go underneath Goulburn-street and Liverpool-street, turn to the left, cross Pitt-street near the Water and Sewerage Board offices, and strike George-street, near Bathurst-street. The first station would be at the intersection of George and Bathurst streets, about 20ft below the street level. The line would go on below York-street to Wynyard-square, at which point there would be another station, with a diversion to meet the contingency of a connecting bridge with North Sydney. There would be a station at Wynyard-square at the southern end, below the street level, which he proposed should be a dock station, the line being in the centre of two platforms, because he wanted the bridge junction on the north side. On the way to Circular Quay his line would skirt Wynyard-square, passing the Scots Church, and beneath the city lighting station, into Harrington-street, to which point he did not propose to disturb the level of a single street. At the Quay he suggested going beneath Pitt-street across the Quay, where he proposed a large station for the convenience of the ferries. From the Quay the line would pass underneath the Domain to the eastern suburbs, and a viaduct would have to be created from the point of emergence near the National Art Gallery to almost the top of William-street, across Woolloomooloo. The next station would extend from King's Cross, Darlinghurst, back towards Woolloomooloo at the north side, which would be a daylight station at some 25ft or 30ft below Victoria-street. Then the line would be tunnelled as far as Barcom-avenue, whence the line would proceed to a station at Jersey-road for both goods and passengers. In continuing the line more tunnelling would be necessary passing below Jersey-road, up Ocean-street, and Wellington-street, below Edgecliff-road, and up Double Bay Valley, with a station at its head at Bellevue-road. Thence the line would go below Victoria and South Head roads to Bondi-road, at which point there would be another station. The line would then proceed by Centennial Park, at Carrington-road, via Randwick, to the Rosebery racecourse at Botany, where there would be another station at the south end of the racecourse. Continuing, the line would go on until it joined the Illawarra line between Erskineville and St. Peters stations. The total length of the line would be 13½ miles, and would completely circle the eastern suburbs. He had designed his line to suit steam propulsion, but it would be equally suitable to electric traction. He suggested taking up the trams in Pitt and Castlereagh streets, which would not be further required.

He also proposed a western suburbs extension which would leave the city line at the south side of Goulburn-street, passing Campbell, Hay, and Parker streets, to Engine-street, across Thomas-street to the Darling Harbour branch, which it would join at Mary Ann-street. It would proceed along the Darling Harbour branch to Queen-street, and would pass by tunnel to Harris-street, on to Wentworth Park, across which it would proceed to Pyrmont Bridge-road and Glebe-road to Lilybridge. The line would then go across the Drummoyne tramway, tunnel to Ross-street, Forest Lodge, across the White Bay Valley by tunnel to the Balmain-road, emerging west of Norton-street. Thence on to Five Dock, and over the Long Cove Creek, eventually joining the railway at the Ashfield station. He considered that the whole of the land between Shea's Creek and St. Peters should be resumed for railway purposes, more especially as it was unsuitable for building. The low-lying portion could be reserved for noxious trades and factories.

An adjournment was made until Monday next.

ITALIAN WATER-COLOURS.

At the Aldenhoven Art Gallery, Hunter-street, visitors may now see a fine collection of Italian water colours, consisting almost entirely of the subjects, genre and figure, of which least is seen in local exhibitions of the year. One of the most important of these is A. Dainti's "The Concert," showing a rich and elegant interior in the period of powdered hair, wigs, knee-breeches, flowered brocades, and patches. A quintet of "distinguished amateurs" is performing before a group, the central figure in which is the inevitable ecclesiastic, in geranium-red silk, so often employed by the Italian school of modern painters to emphasise a note of colour in the composition. The delicacy of the colouring, the feeling for contrast, and the spirited drawing make this beautiful work repay close inspection. Signor A. Gargiulo is another important contributor to the collection. "On the Alert," a keen-faced Arab Sheik, with turbaned head and tawny face grey-bearded, his gun in readiness, stands on guard. The lean and muscular figure, bare nearly to the waist, is faithfully drawn, and the watchful expression of the eyes has been vividly shown. This artist is also responsible for "A Bajadere," apparently a tambourine girl, the dark head enveloped in a lace mantilla, a skirt of vivid crimson, and the glowing and graceful figure in subtle contrast with the architectural dignity of an Oriental interior. E. Filiberti has adroitly handled a subject entitled "Cardinals Playing Chess," the intent expression of the players, magnificently arrayed in their robes of red silk, skilfully differentiated, and all the details of the luxurious interior carefully reproduced. G. Filosa has sent in half a dozen fine things. His "Water Carrier of Naples" shows only the face and bust of a young girl with lustrous dark eyes, her head enveloped in a gaily striped shawl, the rich carnations of the face, and the modelling, alike admirable. "Looking into the Future," a landscape with figure, is sympathetic in treatment, and the same painter's "The Graces," three charming girls of a bygone period petting their tame pigeons, forms a stylish and winning little work. F. Coleman, a painter with an English name, who has practised his art chiefly in Italy, contributes a splendid animal painting in "A Halt." Herein an Arab horseman in flowing cloak has drawn rein at an oasis in the desert, where Nubian half-breeds have supplied him with the gourd of water he holds to his lips. The modelling of the bay horse, and the feeling for animal "character," strike the attention at once. The same painter's "In the Artist's Studio," in which a monk passes critical comment upon the work of the student at his easel, is remarkable for its minute delicacy and close observation. L. Mancini's "The Pyramids at Sunrise," derives value from the atmospheric effect, showing the magic charm of a roseate and golden haze through which travellers on camels look across the Nile to the famous monuments of a vanished dynasty. Moretti's "Amusing Lecture," probably a mistranslation for the word "reading," is noteworthy for its feeling for character in the absorbed, yet vivacious expression of the red-robed ecclesiastic with papers in his hand. Messrs. Corsi, Bocchecciampe, Moretti, Maggiorani, Ciro, Forturati, Paladini, Bassi, Raggi, and other artists contribute to this meritorious collection of some three-score works, each of which has been priced in the catalogues supplied by Mr. W. Aldenhoven.

MR. REID'S LEADERSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—Mr. Reid in his proposals to pave the way for unity of action with the various Opposition parties in the Federal House of Representatives has wisely shown that he has seized the evident fact that he no longer is wanted as leader. He for a very long time has been absent from that House, manifesting that his own personal interests must be dominant, those of the Commonwealth subordinate. He told us that at the outset of his seeking the suffrages of the electors. In this determination he should be commended. To regain a leadership the leader should be daily in evidence with his followers; this Mr. Reid cannot lay claim to, hence the manifest dissent to his occupying that position. There may be and possibly are other objections, but the aforementioned one overshadows all others.

The rarity of Mr. Reid's attendance in the representative House should suggest the consideration of resigning his membership. His absence deprives the country of his services. His electorate is partially disfranchised. The moral aspect of receiving a salary for uncontributed services leaves only one inference.

I am, etc., JNO. B. MAGNEY.

"Break to me only with thine eyes,"
But let those eyes be clear.
A cold soon makes them otherwise—
Dim, swollen, red, and blear.
But still if beauty would allure,
When colds have made her plain,
Woods' Peppermint Cure will soon secure
Her speaking eyes again.—Advt.

COURTENAY'S GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE has been awarded Three Gold Medals, but is not expensive.—Advt.

Stock Exchange investors and speculators should never miss the notes in the "Sydney Mail" detailing the Stock and Share market. The advice and hints given in the letter are always well worth careful scrutiny.—Advt.

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Material — Every article that enters into the construction of an ESTEY ORGAN is of the best quality that money can buy. Every bit of wood is thoroughly seasoned, being air dried for months and in some cases years, and then kiln dried.
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NO-LICENSE IN NEW ZEALAND.

INCREASE IN THE DRINK BILL.

AN EXTRAORDINARY POSITION.

WELLINGTON, Sept. 18.

There is an unwonted inactivity on the part of the no-license people. They are still in evidence, it is true. They still have their organisations and their meetings; still assemble together and pass resolutions; still deplore the evils of drink and the economic waste it involves. But they are not getting right into the fight and reaching the people, and compare very unfavourably, for example, with the enthusiasm aroused by the cinematograph representations of the Burns-Squires boxing contest.

No attempt has ever been made to explain how it is that the country's expenditure on strong drink has been growing all the time the no-license advocates have been scoring success after success at the ballot-box. While the no-license vote has more than doubled during the last dozen years, and the area from which the retail trade has been swept has been widened, the drink bill has slowly but gradually risen. The position is extraordinary, and has never been satisfactorily explained. Generally the increase both in New Zealand and New South Wales is ascribed to prosperity, though in respect of this country the Rev. R. Walker has suggested that the footballer and the free drink he gets from the publican is partly the cause, and Canon Boyce, of Sydney, has included the tourist among the causes of New Zealand's heavy outlay on liquor.

It ought not to be forgotten—though it frequently is—that there is no such thing as prohibition in New Zealand. No-license merely closes the hotel bar, leaving the people the free right to stow as much grog into their cupboards as they please. Official returns, made by unprejudiced men, give rise to doubt whether there is any less drinking in no-license districts than where the hotels were open. An evil, however, is not to be swept away by hiding it, and it is worse than idle to imagine vain things. Again, there are the figures.

DECREASED WATER REVENUE.

EXPLAINED BY REDUCED RATES.

At yesterday's meeting of the Water and Sewerage Board the accountant presented an abstract of revenue collected from July 1 to September 19, which amounted to £45,554 3s 2d, as against £66,548 5s 1d for the corresponding period of 1907, or a decrease of £20,994 2s 11d. The decrease was explained partly by the fact that from July 1 the water rates had been reduced by 1d in the £ and the sewerage rates by ½d in the £. The other cause operating was that many of the larger property lists had not been issued, and therefore these accounts had not been met.

NUMBERED THEATRE SEATS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—Herewith I forward you a copy of a bylaw regulating theatre seats in the interests of the safety and comfort of visitors now in operation in Christchurch, New Zealand. It would be a great boon and blessing to the public if a similar one was in operation here, for the question arises, Has a lessee a right to sell a ticket for a seat he cannot provide? Indeed, if the safety of the public were paramount, it would be a blessing if the same system could be introduced with railway carriages. Prevention may save many a disaster.

1. The lessee of any building used as a public theatre or concert hall shall see that every seat therein intended for the use of the public is marked with or otherwise visibly distinguished by some particular number different from that of any other seat therein; but such seats may be grouped under letters of the alphabet or otherwise, and be numbered as of such groups respectively.

2. Such lessee shall cause to be furnished to every person admitted to any building so used for the purpose of witnessing any public performance therein a ticket, with a number written or printed thereon of some one such seat in such building; only one ticket shall be issued for any one seat in such building.

3. No person shall be admitted to such building without such a ticket as aforesaid.

4. Such person shall keep the said ticket in his personal possession, and shall be entitled to use the seat referred to in the said ticket during the whole of the performance.

5. Every such person shall, when occupying a seat in such building, exhibit the said ticket on demand to any inspector.

I am, etc., P. A. PHILIPS.

ALBURY.

Mrs. H. Phillips, Phillips Circus, Albury, N.S.W., writes:—"One of our men has been using Dr. SHELDON'S MAGNETIC LINIMENT for a hurt knee, and derived great benefit."

Dr. Sheldon's Magnetic Liniment will relieve at once Rheumatism, Lumbago, Lame Back, Cuts, Bruises, and Burns, and repeated applications will effect a cure in a remarkably short time. Obtainable everywhere. Price, 1s 6d and 3s.—Advt.

THE SINGLE TAX AND THE CHURCHES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—When the Rev. W. H. Beale, the president of the Sydney Single Tax League, entered the lists in your columns as the champion of socialistic confiscators of the rental and selling value of privately-owned land, I was hoping that he would prove himself a foeman "worthy of my steel." But I was sadly disappointed. I was hoping that he would be able to say the best that could be said in favour of a confessedly bad cause; but if his letter in your issue of the 18th instant be the best he can do I would strongly recommend him, in the interests of his own side, to stand down, and let Mr. Hule or even Mr. Lonsdale have a "go." For some things, I know, he has keen intellectual eyesight. In mere academical discussion he could discern a misplaced feather in an angel's wing; but his defence of single tax does not indicate sufficient constructive genius to build a mouse-trap. However, in dissecting his letter I will try to gather together its scattered parts into something like order.

In the first place, Sir, permit me to refer to a few of the very generous compliments undeserredly paid to me by your correspondent. Because I dealt a few rather severe blows at the single tax fetish, Mr. Beale thinks I am "unreasonable" and "ill-mannered." Some of my reflections were "so much fustian." He is kind enough not to suspect me in this correspondence as being regardless of my "own interests." He playfully credits me as a scientist engrossed in entomological and bacteriological studies with some acquaintance with a substance called "leaven," and is good enough to explain it as "yeast ferment;" that was to save my "dull" head from mistaking "leaven" for twelve. Though I was entirely ignorant of the fact, Mr. Beale tells me that in the incident of Naboth and Jezebel I was in company with the Duke of Argyll. That is very flattering, and seems to indicate that there is something in that little single tax episode which strikes similar minds, though they are removed far apart. As a candid friend, Mr. Beale thinks that I have a distinct genius for "missing" anything I aim at—though he softens that criticism by admitting that my artillery is "heavy," and that I have plenty of ammunition. If that be his opinion I suppose it must be true, though as yet I have only fired pom-poms. My 13-inchers were not even in action; and I have been wondering why Mr. Beale and other single taxers have cried so much if no one was hurt. They might well let me go on shooting and "missing," and wasting my ammunition. Then Mr. Beale graciously suggests that I suffer from "dire ignorance of the principles, ideals, and methods of the philosophy of social organisation and life," which his patron saint has crystallised for all time. Well, that may be so; but I am fairly acquainted with Adam Smith, Malthus, M'Culloch, Spencer, Ricardo, and some others, including Henry George; and, as a special qualification for dealing with single tax I have read "Pickwick Papers" and Dr. —— on "Infantile Diseases." However, in another part of his letter Mr. Beale is good enough to say that I am "not so uninformed as not to know, nor so dull as not to perceive" some things. That is some comfort; but I get unduly elated when he says again that he credits me with being "quite too penetrating a reasoner," although I feel that this is an almost unjustifiable stretch of his very marked generosity. I suppose, however, that it is true, though I do not quite understand how it so suddenly comes about. Then as a final touch to my picture, Mr. Beale says that he regards me as "the apologist and champion of earlier acts of spoliation and theft." Well, it is good to be a "champion" of something. He himself is a champion single tax artist, and, regardless of the vulgar laws of perspective, has painted a rather pretty Chinese picture. I hope he will not make any charge for it.

Now, I do not propose in this letter to deal with the economic side of the question, but only with single tax in relation to the churches. I will only say in this connection that Henry George began his book with his mind already made up that private property in land was wrong; and the whole labour of his life was to find some kind of arguments in favour of this a priori idea. Whenever political economists appeared to favour any line of his progress he regarded them as authorities, but when they disagreed with him he curtly swept them on one side, either as being in error or as not having sufficiently thought upon the question. Though containing some good things, his book is rendered almost useless by its erudities and assumptions; and, worse than all, it is rendered objectionable and dangerous to modern society by an all-pervading ethical stain. Having said this much, I now turn to the morals of single tax.

It is some satisfaction to find that Mr. Beale does not attempt to defend the disingenuous methods of single taxers referred to in my first letter; and as he practically admits the justice of my strictures on the insincerity of the men who, while they themselves own land, denounce private ownership of land in others as robbery, I need not dwell on that part of his letter. There are, however, two matters of outstanding importance which I have been able to fish out of his correspondence, and to these I shall address myself: the moral character of Henry George's teaching, and the question of introducing it into our churches. The answers to these questions cover what might be called the moral aspect of single tax.

Mr. Beale implies in his letter that I unfairly represent the teaching of Henry George, and he has some sinister aim in not giving quotations and references. I will therefore now oblige him. I have said that single taxers denounce private property in land as robbery, and they have pretended to be shocked by my ill-manners. But if Mr. Beale will turn to page 259 of "Progress and Poverty" he will find the following:—"It is not merely a robbery in the past, it is a robbery in the present—a robbery that deprives of their birthright the infants that are now coming into the world! Why should we hesitate about making short work of such a system? Because I was robbed yesterday, and the day before that, is it any reason that I should suffer myself to be to-day and to-morrow?" Then I have denounced the proposal of single taxers as dishonest. On the same page I have just quoted from, Mr. George said: "If the land belongs to the people, why continue to permit landowners to take the rent, or compensate them in any manner for the loss of rent?" On pages 287 and 288 of his book Mr. George says: "We should satisfy the law of Nature, we should meet all economic requirements, by at one stroke abolishing all private titles, declaring the land public property, and letting it out to the highest bidders in lots to suit. . . . But such a plan—though perhaps feasible—does not seem to me the best. . . I propose to accomplish the same thing in a simpler, easier, and quieter way. . . . I do not propose either to purchase or to confiscate private property in land. . . . Let the individuals who now hold it still retain . . . . possession of what they are pleased to call 'their' land. Let them continue to call it their land. . . . We may safely leave them the shell if we take the kernel. 'It is not necessary to confiscate land; it is only necessary to confiscate rent.'" And, in accordance with this teaching, Mr. Beale, in a pamphlet recently issued by him, says that the single tax method of carrying out these aims "is simply to nationalise rent, to levy upon unimproved land values a tax that shall ultimately equal the amount of the rental value." When Henry George was lecturing in Glasgow a gentleman asked him: "If you would abolish ownership in land, what compensation would you give to those owners of land who had acquired it by purchase, and under the sanctions of existing law?" And Mr. George's reply was: "I would not give them one penny."

Now, the above quotations undoubtedly show that if they could have their way Mr. George and Mr. Beale would take for State purposes the whole rental and selling value of all privately-owned land, and without compensating the lawful owners. Now, let us look at this question from an Australian standpoint, and in the light of concrete illustration, in order to realise all that it means. I think I am safe in saying that nearly all the farmers and other owners of land on this continent have purchased their properties either from the community, as represented by the Government for the time being, or from some one of a line of private owners that reaches back to the original purchaser from the Crown. Now, according to Henry George and Mr. Beale, all these landowners are robbers; and they advocate, by a process of political legerdemain, not only to transform all these landowners into tenants of the State, but to lay upon them the whole burden of the cost of its government! Although the State has received millions of pounds for the land it has sold to private landowners, Mr. George and Mr. Beale would, by a crafty and unjust process, resume the owner's interest in his land, without giving him back his purchase money, or compensating him in any way for the loss of his property. The word "confiscate" used by Henry George, and approved by Mr. Beale, exactly describes the character of the proposal. Now, is this Mr. Beale's conception of justice? Has his moral perspective become so broken and twisted that he cannot see that to take away from a man against his will that which is his is robbery? And is preaching robbery under the name of single tax consistent with the teaching of the Bible? Surely a Christian minister must have forgotten what the teaching of the Bible is before he can yield himself to such a delusion! Mr. George's proposal, endorsed by Mr. Beale in his pamphlet, to "confiscate" the annual rent and selling price of privately-owned land is to all unperverted consciences a recommendation of public dishonesty. It is an appeal to the State to rob those of the value of their land who have honestly bought it from the State, and hold a title to it issued by the State, and by law declared indefeasible. Then Mr. Beale tells us in his letter that the essential, underlying principle of Henry George's philosophy is, that "being the equal creatures of the Creator, equally entitled under His providence to live their lives and satisfy their needs, men are equally entitled to the use of land, and any adjustment of it that denies this equal use of land is morally wrong." But here Mr. George impales himself. If what was just quoted be true, and if "free access" to the land be necessary for all, why is single tax opposed to restriction in land ownership? On page 222 of "Progress and Poverty" Mr. George says:—"Let us abandon all attempts to get rid of the evil of land monopoly by restricting land ownership. An equal distribution of land is impossible, and anything short of that would only be a mitigation, not a cure." In fact, single taxers do not want the land, and they do not care if one man in a thousand owns a million acres and all the rest have none. They are willing to swallow all their claptrap about "free access" and "equal opportunities" if they can only seize the money value of the land; and Henry George and his followers appeal to the worst passions of human nature in support of their social nostrum. They promise all kinds of impossible things to satiety the envy and greed of the unthrifty and improvident at the expense of the luckless landowner. Mr. Beale says in his letter that with the confiscation of land values Henry George proposes "the removal of all other imposts on production, industry, and trade"; and he thinks that this will "affect any appraisement of the objection which Mr. Clipsham discusses with vigour." Will it? This second proposal is simply asking every man who does not own land to adopt single tax because it will help him to pay his share towards the government of the country out of the funds he appropriates from the man on the land. As the Rev. John Blacket says in his "Social Diseases and Suggested Remedies," p. 82, "This savours of the liberality of the burglar who steals the wealth of his neighbour and then treats all round." And yet Mr. Beale would have your readers believe that this teaching of Henry George "is undoubtedly in perfect agreement with the whole teaching of the Bible;" and he asks whether inconsistency in this matter affects "the merits of the Christian faith or of the Methodist Church." In regard to the first of these statements I have only space to reply: If light can be darkness, if stealing can be honest, if Christ can be Belial, then the Bible may teach single tax; but not otherwise. In reply to the latter question, I say that the Methodist Church is being seriously affected, and I submit that before a Methodist minister of ordinary intelligence and information can adopt the theory of single tax he must have gone back on the beliefs and experiences of a lifetime. When he finds the deep social cause of human sin and sorrow in land tenure, and its remedy in single tax, he has ceased to be in vital touch with Scripture truth. Want of space prevents me from dealing more lengthily with the relation of single tax to the Churches, but what I have already said largely answers the question. I have no hesitation in saying that the acceptance of Henry George means the dishonour of Jesus Christ, and would destroy the unity of the Church. Already it is tearing our congregations asunder. It is seriously affecting Mr. Beale's own Church. This year we had the unhappy spectacle of Mr. Beale preaching on Henry George while the principles of the same man were being denounced in sister Methodist churches on the same Sabbath Day. No one knows better than Mr. Beale that disputes in our pulpits and amongst our congregations will not tend to the building up of the Kingdom of God; and in adopting the doctrine of single tax and dragging it into the Church, he has opened the way to strife and turmoil and loss. He may feel elated by the proud position to which he has risen as president of the Sydney Single Tax League, but in the judgment of a good many it is not creditable to him as a Christian minister, and is an insult and shame to his Church. I am, etc.,

PAUL CLIPSHAM.

AN OUTRAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—I was witness of a scene at the Central Station this morning that I consider a gross outrage upon our sense of common humanity. A few minutes before the departure of the northern mail, when the platform was crowded with people, an unfortunate convict, handcuffed, and in prison garb, was marched along the platform in full view of everyone. The incident created a slight sensation, and elicited mumurms of "what a shame" from most of those that saw it. Surely, whatever crime this man has committed, his sentence did not include such an ordeal as that. It appears to the ordinary mind a piece of very unnecessary cruelty and bad management.

I am, etc.,

Sept. 21. G. H. T.

For Influenza and Colds in the Head, Woods' Great Peppermint Cure. 1s 6d.—Advt.

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BIRTHS.

DUNSTON (nee Pickup).—September 22, at Sarawak, Windsor, the wife of C. H. Dunston, Grose Vale—a son.

FAIRFAX-ROSS.—September 19, at Bonnie Doone, Springwood, the wife of Basil Fairfax-Ross—a daughter.

FRASER.—August 8, at Kurrajong, to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Fraser—a daughter (Lilian Rose).

MULLENS.—September 19, at Weymouth, Prince-street, Mosman, to the Rev. Harold and Mrs. Mullens—a daughter.

WOLSTENHOLME.—September 18, at Montavella, Bathurst, the wife of E. Kay Wolstenholme, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CARTER—BUNTING.—September 9, at Trinity Church, Strathfield, by Rev. Geo. Littlemore, Francis Mowat, fourth son of H. R. Carter, Esq., of Mosman, to Edith, daughter of Arthur C. Bunting, of Strathfield, formerly of Bradford, Yorks, England. At home Wednesday and Thursday, 30th inst and 1st prox.

CHISHOLM—SUTTOR.—September 2, at All Saints' Cathedral, Bathurst, by the Bishop of Bathurst, assisted by Rev. Dean Marriott, Edwin Claud Hamilton, M.B., Ch.M., eldest son of Dr. E. Chisholm, of Ashfield, to Violet Elaine, younger daughter of Mr. G. R. Sutton, The Pine Hills, Bathurst.

DEATHS.

CONNELL.—September 23, 1908, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. T. H. Robertson, 5 George-street, Lavender Bay, Louisa Connell, aged 85 years.

MEIN.—September 16 (suddenly), at Lyons, France, Pulteney Mein, of Moolpa and Booroomba stations, New South Wales, beloved husband of Agnes Mein. (By cable.)

McPHERSON.—September 23, 1908, Archibald McInnes McPherson, of No. 18 Grafton-street, Balmain, aged 43 years.

SMITH.—September 21, at Bundanoon, Thomas, infant son of Thomas Oswald and Katie Smith, aged 3 weeks.

IN MEMORIAM.

CHESHIRE.—In sad but loving memory of my dear wife, Ann Eliza Ward Cheshire, who died September 24th, 1905, aged 22 years.

Sleep, dearest Ann, gently sleep,
They miss you most who loved you best.
A loss that stings a feeling heart,
For hard it is to part.
The thought drops many a silent tear,
For her that is gone was truly dear.

Inserted by her loving husband, Bert Cheshire.

COLLINS.—In sad and loving memory of my dear sister, Matilda, who departed this life 24th September, 1908. R.I.P.

God called her home; it was His will.
But in our hearts she is living still.
Her memory is as dear to-day
As in the hour she passed away.

Inserted by her loving sister and brother-in-law, M. and J. W. Hughes.

DEE.—In loving memory of our beloved and youngest daughter, Katie Elizabeth, who passed away September 24th, 1902, at her parents' residence, 100 Castlereagh-street, Redfern, aged 22 years.

Heaven retaineth now our treasure,
Earth the lonely casket keeps;
And the sunbeams love to linger
Where our darling Katie sleeps.

Inserted by her loving father, sisters, and brother.

DOHERTY.—In sad but loving memory of our dear sister, Edith, who died at Brisbane on September 24th, 1906. Inserted by her loving brother and sister, Jim and Ellen Clark.

KILBURN.—In loving memory of our dear mother, Margaret Kilburn, who departed this life September 24th, 1903. Inserted by her loving children.

ROSSITER.—In loving memory of my dear husband, Edwin Gabriel Rossiter, died September 24, 1901.

Sweet Jesus, have mercy on his soul. Inserted by his loving wife.

SKINNER.—In loving memory of our dear father, Captain Richard James Skinner, who departed this life September 26, 1901. Inserted by his loving son, daughter, and son-in-law (Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Gulliver).

SKINNER.—In loving memory of our dear sister, Lucy Beatrice Madeline, who departed this life September 24, 1901. Inserted by her loving brother, sister, and brother-in-law (Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Gulliver).

SMITH.—In loving memory of my darling daughter and sister, Lilian Blanch Florence, who departed this life 24th September, 1904, aged 19 years and 8 months.

I clasped her hands upon her breast,
I kissed her snow white brow,
And in my aching heart I know,
We have no Lily now.

Inserted by her loving mother and brothers, Herbert, Christopher, and sister-in-law, Sarah, and nieces, Dorothy and Lilian Smith, and nephew, James M'Guire.

WANGENHEIM.—In fond and loving memory of my dear son and our dear brother, Edward James, who departed this life on September 24, 1906. Inserted by his loving mother, brothers, and sisters.

WEEDEN.—It's just a year ago to-day since our dear Gertie died. Inserted by her loving father and mother, and brother George.

WEEDEN.—In loving memory of our beloved sister, Gertrude, who departed this life 24th September, 1907, aged 24 years.

We think of you at early morn,
We think of you at noon,
We did not think that darling Gert.
Was going to die so soon.
No matter how we pray,
No matter how we call,
There's nothing left to answer,
But her photo on the wall.

Inserted by her loving brother and sister-in-law, Frank and Sarah Weeden.

WESCOMBE.—Sacred to the memory of my dear wife and our dear mother, Jane Hannah Wescombe, who departed this life September 24, 1905. Gone, but not forgotten. Inserted by her loving husband and children, W. W. Wescombe, Will., Harry, and Addie.

INDEX.

NEWS.

	Page		Page
Federal Capital	9	Milk Trade	11
Amusements	14	Mining Intelligence	12
Alberti Frauds	11	Monetary and Commercial	13
A Servant's Crime	11	Moroccan Sultanate	11
Baptist Congress	11	News of the Day	8
Bank of Australasia	11	Naval Contributions	11
Birtles' Experiences	11	Obituary	11
City Improvement	7	On the Land—Agricultural Department—Butter Grading—Shows	5
Chemist and Prescription	4	Parliamentary Intelligence	10
City Night Refuge	4	Personal	8
Cablegrams	5	Pugilism	11
Country News	8	Railway Agreement	11
Commonwealth	10	Shipping, Meteo., etc.	10
Cricketers' Allowances	11	Sporting Intelligence	14
Disaster on a Cruiser	11	Story	4
Designs of Germany	11	Sanitation at St. Petersburg	11
Eucharistic Procession	11	Surplus of Labour	11
Fusion of Parties	11	The Baguedano	11
Illawarra Sewerage	6	Trades and Labour	6
Infantile Mortality	6	The Mails	10
Interstate News	11	Trust Revelations	11
Imperial Service Order	6	Wright Aeroplane	11
Italian Water Colours	7	Wool Sales	11
Illtreatment of an Elephant	11		
Local Government	7		
Law and Police	4		
Leaders, etc	8		

ADVERTISEMENTS.

	Page		Page
Amusements	3	Lost and Found	2
Apartments, Board, and Residence	3	Machinery	2
Auction Sales	16	Meetings	13
Births, Marriages, Deaths	8	Medical, Chemicals, etc.	2
Bicycles and Motor Cars	2	Miscellaneous	15
Books, Publications, etc	13	Municipal Council Notices	6
Business Announcements	3	Musical Instruments	2
Businesses for Sale or Wanted	15	Personal and Missing Friends	13
Coal, Firewood, etc	16	Positions Vacant	3
Country Resorts	3	Poultry, Dogs, etc.	13
Educational	2	Produce and Provisions	3
For Sale	2, 13	Professions, Trades etc.	3
Funerals	16	Public Notices	3
Furniture, etc	2	Religious Announcements	1
Government Notices	15	Servants Wanted	16
Government Railways	2	Shipping Announcements	1
Horses, Vehicles, and Live Stock	13	Situations Wanted	16
Hotels	16	Stations and Farms for Sale	3
Houses and Land for Sale	3	Stock, Shares, and Money	3
Houses, Land, etc.—Wanted	16	Tenders	2
Lectures	2	To Let—Houses, etc.	16
Legal Notices	2	Wanted to Purchase	6

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

Editorial and News Department	419
Business and Advertising	820 / 889

ADVERTISEMENT NOTICE.

"Professions, Trades, etc.," and "Positions Vacant" will be found on page 3.

STATIONS AND FARMS FOR SALE.

Advertisements under this heading will be found on page 3.

OUR NEW STORY.

CATHERINE'S CHILD,

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The SYDNEY MAIL this week admirably reflects important public events and notable incidents. In the former category we would place the successful Shows at Cowra and Cootamundra, and a splendid Musical Festival at Lismore. Standing alone in its interest to all classes is the story of an enterprising South Australian Farmer's pilgrimage to New South Wales, where he is now well established. The pictures and the article emphasise the marvellous change that has come over farming. The agriculturist must be ready to harness science for daily use, and the man who stops in the old ruts will fail. That is the moral of this interesting feature of the issue. The Cycling Road Race is illustrated, with photographs of the winners. There is reference to coming Motor Racing; the Monster Sandals, recently captured, supplies a unique picture; and Golfers will find an absorbingly interesting illustrated article for their scrapbooks—a chapter of Golfing History, with pictures of Quaint Golfing Relics now in Sydney.

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The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1908.

THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

It would be interesting to see what would happen if New South Wales in desperation were to call upon the Federal Government to build the capital at Dalgety, and so end the existing deadlock. We do not for a moment assume that this State is inclined to do anything of the sort, but it would be an experiment almost worth making if only to test the bona fides of Mr. Deakin and his colleagues. Such an unexpected and undesirable development would probably throw the Government into a fever. Ministers would find themselves suddenly without excuse on a question which they do not want answered, and we can quite understand the dilemma that would be created for ingenuous Victorians who are continually asserting that they have no particular desire to see Melbourne remain the political centre of the Commonwealth. If Mr. Wade were seriously to suggest that the test was likely to be offered, there would be a panic. All sorts of proposals would be made to stave off the evil day, and doubtless a new campaign would be started to keep the Federal capital still in the air as a shuttlecock for opposing interests to play with. Not the least of the objections which would appear would be the difficulty of finding the money to build the Federal capital—even at Dalgety. Delays would multiply, and Mr. Deakin's explanations would increase in length as they grew more and more delightfully vague. This point is offered in view of the attitude of the Federal Attorney-General, who opened the debate in the House of Representatives yesterday by moving the second reading of the measure which is to give an opportunity of arranging a long-standing grievance. Mr. Groom asked the House to assist in finally settling the site, as though it were a matter that could be dealt with by another endorsement of Dalgety. The absurdity, as well as the insincerity, of the Attorney-General's argument is to be found in the fact that he represents Queensland in the House, and that the northern State would be specially disadvantaged by the final acceptance of an area on the borders of Victoria, and within the limits of the coldest district immediately outside of Kiandra and Kosciusko itself. Mr. Hughes made a good point in this connection when he urged that "Dalgety was not convenient to Melbourne or Sydney, and was not suitable for anyone who had lived in semi-tropical climates." That Mr. Groom, having been selected to initiate the debate this time, should make Dalgety so plainly the Ministry's choice, is little better than screaming farce, and we are sure the people of Queensland will make a special note of his solicitude for them. Had he attempted to put in a plea for the New England tableland we could have understood his argument. The northern State has every promise of becoming a great factor in the future development of the Commonwealth. The trend of population is northward, and before many years the centre of gravity in this half of the continent will be Armidale rather than Dalgety. Though member for the Darling Downs and specially concerned to place southern Queensland in a proper light before Australia, the Attorney-General was pleased to forget these obligations, and he spoke to a brief which kept Victoria in the foreground, and which above all was drawn to serve a political exigency. It only needs the reminder that Mr. Chapman and Sir William Lyne have the same Ministerial longing to hold the question open—for the endorsement of Dalgety will inevitably keep the capital site still unsettled—and the mind of the Cabinet stands revealed.

That the Government has accepted the necessity for another decision on this question must, of course, be placed to its credit. We do not forget, however, that its masters have spoken. Mr. Watson when leader of the Labour party found that there was much to be said for a reconsideration of the whole matter, in view of the fact that New South Wales had grown restless and was becoming embittered by the attempt to force Dalgety upon her. Mr. Hughes's speech, already quoted, simply carries on the acknowledgment of his whilom leader, and indeed gives some hope that the House of Representatives will at last be reasonable. It cannot be too strongly urged that the settlement of the capital site within a fair distance of the limit set in the Constitution will help materially to commend union to the people of this State. It will be, at any rate, a beginning of fair play. To leave the question still open must tend to increase the unrest and apprehension with regard to federation, which has grown so fast, and which threatens all that the builders of the Constitution achieved at the outset. We may put the thing in a nutshell by urging, as several speakers did yesterday, that a bargain was made, and it has not yet been carried out. New South Wales agreed to union on the condition that the Federal capital was kept within a reasonable distance of Sydney. A hundred miles has been fixed as the limit, though Sir George Turner would have made it two hundred; and we now want a recognition of the fact that three hundred miles is altogether beyond reason, and that Dalgety can only be taken as a bluff to keep the seat of government in Melbourne. If Canberra is finally chosen we shall still be inclined to think that its preference over, say, Lyndhurst, or Inverell, was dictated by distance from Melbourne; but since there must be a compromise, Canberra should be allowed to stand. It will be acceptable to a large section of opinion in this State, and Mr. Wade would probably have little difficulty in asking the local Parliament to give the necessary sanction to such grants of land as the Commonwealth may require. Dalgety, however, is impossible, and the sooner that position is accepted the better will it be for everybody.

LABOUR VERSUS LITHGOW.

If we may judge from the reception of the Bonus Bill when it was brought on again in the House of Representatives late on Tuesday night, the Lithgow iron industry is not going to get on its feet by help of the Labour party. The party's attitude will, no doubt, be keenly appreciated by the hundreds of men at Lithgow to whom, with their families, the fortunes of this industry have an immediate bread-and-butter interest. The leader of the Labour party talks nationalisation, and apparently an attempt is to be made to have this principle affirmed, regardless of the consequences to the Lithgow proprietary and the dependent industrial population. And suppose Mr. Fisher succeeds in his intention, what then? He knows perfectly well that the Commonwealth cannot embark on iron manufacture without an amendment of the Constitution, and an amendment of the Constitution to give this added power would take time to effect, even if it could be effected at all, which is doubtful. Meantime, where is the Lithgow industry, and where are the wages for the men who are now dependent upon it? Certainly the State Government has the power to start in business as an iron manufacturer if it pleases—in the contract entered into with Sandford, Limited, there is a proviso enabling the State to purchase the works whenever it might think fit—but it so happens that it does not please, nor, we venture to think, would it please, even if the party led by Mr. M'Gowen were on the Treasury benches to-morrow. There are the best of reasons why any responsible Government should not embark upon such an enterprise unless under stress of some national emergency. And while a reputable private firm is willing to undertake the responsibility that necessity does not arise. For a Government to enter upon the manufacture of iron solely for the purpose of supplying Government requirements is intelligible even though in the present circumstances it might not be expedient.

But that is not now solely the question in issue. What is aimed at is to lay the foundations of an industry which will be capable of supplying not only Government requirements, but the requirements of an indefinite number of private manufacturing industries that use iron and steel as their raw material. Will those who talk so glibly about nationalising iron manufacture undertake to say that the needs of the many iron and steel using concerns, exposed to the full blast of competition, will be as satisfactorily met from a State-owned and politician-influenced manufactory as from a manufactory controlled by business men and run on rigid business lines? We think not. Then wherein is the pressing need for nationalising the iron industry any more than the hundred and one other industries which have been helped through duties and bonuses by the votes of the very men who are threatening to oppose this Bonus Bill? The situation would be humorous were the issues involved not so serious. Here is a "Labour" party manoeuvring to kill an industry which of all the industries considered as subjects for either duties or bounties is the industry which carries with it the largest possibilities in the direction of ultimate employment for an army of workers. Cannot Mr. Fisher and his colleagues see that insistence upon this industry being undertaken by the State means the sacrifice of immediate and tangible interests to a purely doctrinaire principle which cannot be given immediate effect to? The ex-leader of the party, Mr. Watson, elects to find prohibitive difficulties in the way of a bonus while the Commonwealth finances remain in their present indeterminate position and seems to favour a duty. We do not underrate the financial difficulty, but while the existence of that difficulty may be an excellent reason why the Commonwealth finances should be speedily transferred to a better basis, it is not a reason why iron should be excluded from the benefits of a bonus while quite a string of comparatively unimportant industries have been provided for. As the Labour party has already voted bounties running into nearly half a million sterling—bounties mostly for industries in which New South Wales will have very little share—it is rather strange that so many difficulties should present themselves when it comes to considering the matter of assistance to a potentially great industry which happens to have made its beginnings in this State. If it is contemplated that the Government should take over the Lithgow works, the financial difficulty deplored by Mr. Watson would not be lessened. If on the other hand it is contemplated that a Government works should be started independently of Hoskins, Limited, a blow will be struck at the spirit of enterprise, the disastrous consequences of which will not end with the Lithgow works. The position should be quite clear. It is either the Bonus Bill or no iron works, and if it is no iron works it means not only loss of capital but loss of a more or less lucrative means of livelihood to a considerable industrial population. That is the responsibility which the Labour party shoulders if by manoeuvring it secures the defeat of the Iron Bonus Bill.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Professor MacCallum's explanation of the very tentative character of the scheme put forward under his name justifies our regret at the haste with which the Teachers' Association accepted it. We hope we fully realise his desire to be helpful, though we cannot share his view that State control is beyond the pale of practical politics. If the great schools could be induced to see the soundness of this solution the others would have to follow. But though the announcement of Professor MacCallum's scheme may have been premature, we imagine Professor Carslaw's exposition of it must give its essence pretty fairly, and this helps on the discussion. The object of any innovation should be to redeem the secondary schools from irresponsible chaos, and free them from working almost exclusively for examination results. A scheme that fails to really grapple with these questions will be a barrier to definitive advance. It is very urgent therefore that assent should not be given to any scheme which is only a very partial solution of the whole problem. It would be far better to wait until something more comprehensive can be agreed on. According to Professor Carslaw's exposition, even when we put the most favourable construction on the scheme he has endorsed, it is seen to consist very largely of minus quantities. It leaves on one side the whole question of registration, whether of schools or schoolmasters. This means that it must fail to touch one of the worst of present evils—the existence of large numbers of small private schools, assumed to be doing secondary work, but in many cases preparatory schools of low efficiency. Such schools practise their calling with absolutely no check upon them. While we do not hold that any voluntary plan would meet this evil, the authority of a council such as has been suggested by Mr. Board and others would, we believe, tend to mitigate it; especially if public support were heartily withdrawn, as it should be, from those schools which failed to receive endorsement. Professor Carslaw apparently abandons the question of registration as too difficult, and he calls for Government intervention to cut the knot. We, of course, have no objection whatever to that. Legislative protection against adulteration in education is at least as necessary as it is against adulteration in milk. But in asking the Government to take up a measure of this sort Professor Carslaw abandons the voluntary principle we are assumed to be trying to apply, and a medley of voluntary and State control is hardly likely to be effective.

Another point in the problem is the question of providing something to take the place of the University public examinations as "leaving tests"—something in the shape of "leaving certificates." Professor Carslaw tells us the scheme does not provide for this, and the only evidence of attainments it would give would be the fact that a pupil had gravitated in some way into the higher forms. There are many other things that the scheme does not do, but there is no need to rehearse them, since Professor Carslaw tells us there is "no proposal for the regulation of the schools and the determination of their efficiency or inefficiency." If this is to be taken literally, surely it proves a universal negative against a scheme whose only reason of being is to promote efficiency. The explanation of this amazing phrase no doubt lies in the attitude of headmasters. Apparently all power must be withdrawn from the inspector's hands before he will be a welcome guest, but if this is the spirit in which the University has to work, as a condition precedent to being allowed to work at all, not much headway can be expected. What we should get would be the cut-and-dried reports on school work we are now familiar with, when an outside examiner is called in. So far from avoiding criticism the whole object of an inspection scheme is to give plenty of it, and the less it is liked the more it is wanted. If the schools resent the mere suggestion of such criticism, what good can any voluntary scheme do? We notice, moreover, that Professor Carslaw avoids telling us anything about the precise terms on which the University is to accept non-examined matriculants. No doubt this has not been worked out; but it is an essential factor in determining which Mr. Board's council would be valuable. Finally, Professor Carslaw makes it plain that the State is expected to make a special appropriation for the salary of the proposed Professor of Education. But why should it? We already provide an expert in education and a training college for our own teachers. If the "voluntary" schools find the State so distasteful, why come to it for a disguised form of subsidy? The University should have its Professor of Education, but we see no reason why the State should come in and specially provide his salary. We are glad Professor Carslaw advocates a great extension of State High Schools—the best evidence that, in his opinion, the private secondary schools do not cover the ground.

DRINK IN NEW ZEALAND.

The local option polls will be taken again in New Zealand next December, and there ought to be some indication of active propaganda—and response to it—if the prohibitionists' successes of previous polls are to be repeated. According to our New Zealand correspondent, it would seem that this is not the case. It may be too soon to speak of a definite reaction, but from all accounts the movement is beginning to meet with indifference where it formerly met with enthusiasm, and in a matter of this kind indifference is a far more fatal foe than active hostility. If the liquor trade could be shown to be strenuously exerting itself to make its power felt at the coming polls, temperance advocacy would doubtlessly soon be galvanised into life. Probably, however, the fact is that New Zealanders are casting off some of their enthusiasms with their youth. In the sphere of social, as of political, reforms the present generation has been brought up on a plentiful supply of doctrinaire principle, and it has been assured that it had only to rally round some particular flag to score a substantial victory. This is all very well for a time, but the appearance of life cannot be artificially simulated for ever, and the no-license movement in New Zealand has always had too large an element of sound and fury to be altogether a sincere expression of a permanent movement of popular opinion. So far as the no-license movement has, on the surface, succeeded, its actual results have been, to say the least, dubious, and those who have been taught to look upon it as a social gospel are probably beginning to find out that its powers of prevention and of cure are strictly limited. Of course, the best service we can do to temperance reform is to realise this straight away, and begin again at the right end—with the individual.

The most conspicuous evidence of the failure of no-license to fulfil its promise is the fact that all along the New Zealand drink bill has been steadily rising. This does not mean that intemperance is on the increase, but only that with greater prosperity people spend money with greater freedom on luxuries. That they should choose to spend more on drink is, of course, not a desirable development, and if they could be persuaded to put their money to better use everyone would be the gainer. But the fact itself is incontrovertible, and it proves two things. One is that the no-license areas do not bring about a reduction in the average drink consumption of the whole country—whether they bring about a reduction within the area itself is a rather moot point—and the other is that their existence does not act as a sort of object-lesson against the drink habit. So far as New Zealand is concerned, all that can be said is that the liquor formerly drunk in bars is, in places where drastic reduction or no-license has been carried, drunk somewhere else. It may easily be consumed in worse conditions; and perhaps the increase in the drink bill is due to the fact that supplies of liquor are more generally kept ready for home consumption. The experience as a whole seems to be illustrating a trite but not the less significant truth. Those who advocate no-license and total abstinence are really a small minority of the community, and such a minority must find it impossible in the long run to impose its will on a majority that thinks otherwise. Legislation to be effective must have the majority behind. If the majority is somewhere else there will always be many ways, even without doing anything in the strict sense illegal, of circumventing the purpose of the enactment. A dawning sense of this truth probably accounts for the present position of opinion in New Zealand.

Monetary and Commerical.—The news under this heading will be found on page 13.

In Parliament.—Debate upon the proposal of the Premier that the House approve the resolutions agreed to at the Premiers' Conference held in Melbourne in April-May last was brought to a close in the Legislative Assembly at half-past 12 this morning. Interest in the debate was practically exhausted last week by full statements of the case from both sides of the House. Some of the speeches delivered last evening were long, and had been prepared with much care, but they added little or nothing to views already expressed, and were addressed to empty benches. The resolutions were put seriatim, and then as a whole. Three divisions were called for, and on each occasion the vote was 43 for the resolution and 23 against. Earlier in the sitting the Speaker announced that his Excellency had assented to the Subvention to Friendly Societies Bill. Messages from his Excellency were also reported in connection with the estimates of expenditure, 1908-9, and a vote of credit. Mr. Burgess sought to move the adjournment of the House to discuss "the delay and expense occasioned to intending settlers by the excessive number of appeals against the decisions of local land boards," but the motion was ruled out of order. The House adjourned at half-past 12 till half-past 4 this afternoon. When the House resumes after the tea adjournment the Treasurer will proceed with his Budget statement. In the Legislative Council the debate on the second reading of the Barrier Tramway Bill was brought to a close. The second reading was negatived by 29 votes to 3. When the Council meets this afternoon the Premiers' Conference resolutions will be submitted.

A Question of Practice.—At the close of the debate on the second reading of the Barrier Tramway Bill in the Legislative Council last night, Mr. Trickett, referring to the fact that Mr. Garland had supported the measure, said that it was not the practice for a counsel who had advocated a bill before a select committee to take part in the debate in regard to it. He cited May's "Parliamentary Practice," and explained that he only called attention to the matter in order that what had taken place should not be a precedent. Mr. Garland, in explanation, said that had he been aware of the existence of such a rule he would not have spoken in the House. Seeing that his contract with those by whom he had been retained at the Select Committee had been fulfilled before the House entered upon the consideration of the bill, he thought he was entitled to debate the matter as a member.

Working Hours at Barren Jack.—A few days ago the Minister for Works, at the instance of Mr. Nielsen, M.L.A., promised to make inquiry as to whether the conditions of employment at Barren Jack agreed upon in settlement of a strike were being carried out. Mr. Lee stated in the Legislative Assembly on Tuesday that the spirit of the agreement had been faithfully adhered to by the officers in charge of the work. He added that early on the 14th inst the excavation in the bed of the river at Barren Jack was flooded, the river coming down suddenly and without warning. In consequence of this the usual number of men could not be employed. The engineer himself was present at the ticket office, and when the number of men for whom work could be found that morning had obtained their tickets he stopped the issue of tickets, and informed the remaining men, about 35 in number, of the reason why they were not required that day.

His Honor Strains a Point.—In a case before Mr. Justice Pring yesterday, Mr. G. H. Reid, who appeared for the defence, did not rise in taking objection to certain questions put by plaintiff's counsel. His Honor gave Mr. Reid a gentle hint about it once or twice, but Mr. Reid continued to raise his objections in the same way. At last Mr. Coyle, taking his cue from the Judge, remarked that he did not know whether Mr. Reid was objecting or not, as he did not rise. His Honor said that he had already drawn attention to the fact that there was a proper course to pursue. This brought Mr. Reid slowly to his feet, explaining that he was suffering from a strained leg, which made it difficult to rise every few minutes from his seat. His Honor remarked somewhat drily that he had heard of Mr. Reid's strained leg before. Mr. Reid was quite equal to the occasion. "It is usually up before your Honor," he said. His Honor's face relaxed, and he indulged the court with a smile, as he observed that, under the circumstances, he would strain a point and allow Mr. Reid to state his objections sitting.

Pilchards in Northern Waters.—Mr. J. D. Ogilby, ichthyologist, of Brisbane, has reported that the Australian pilchard (Sardinella neopilchardus), which has for years been known to annually visit the New South Wales coast in great shoals at stated intervals, has made its way north off the Queensland coast. He reported to the Field Naturalists' Club of Brisbane recently that three large yellow-bellied terns (Sterna bergii) had been shot by a party of naturalists at Moreton Island, and that examination of their crops revealed the fact that the birds had been feeding almost exclusively on pilchards. He concluded from this evidence, and the fact that the birds were part of a flock of hundreds, that the fish were plentiful. If the Queensland fish catchers make no more use of these valuable food fish than their brethren of this State they will prove themselves as little alive to the commercial possibilities of their offing fisheries. In this State no use is made of the splendid shoals of rich edible fish.

The Botanic Gardens.—In the space of a week a number of additional flowers are out in the native plant borders adjoining Government House. Conspicuous among them are Pittosporum phillyraeoides, a tall shrub with pendent branches of yellow flowers; waratahs, and flannel flowers, and Pomaderris elliptica. We are so accustomed to roses which are the creation of man, that it will be a novelty to many people to see a collection of natural species of such plants. They are to be found on one of the borders forming a bank at the edge of the arrangement ground looking towards the sea-wall. They are all in young leaf at present, and there is not much to see, but rose connoisseurs will doubtless watch this first considerable collection of such plants made in Sydney. In the Rosaceae family bed, close by, will be found a little gem of a rose, Rosa bracteata, a pure white single, while Rosa lucivigata, a beautiful allied species, will be found just west of the refreshment room. Several beds of Cineraria, labelled with the alias name of Senecio cruentus, will be found near the sundial pond, and they are very pretty. It is a grand year for Clivias. The little beds devoted to specific families of plants in the arrangement ground are beginning to be gay, and many native plants are represented. The Rutaceae (native rose family), and the Proteaceae (a very specially Australian family), should not be missed. That formerly untidy rocky corner at the eastern angle of the garden, just under Victoria Lodge, has been railed in, and converted into a fern-rockery. It contains many Lord Howe Island ferns. Visitors will like to see it in its early stage, and watch its development into a beautiful bower of ferns. The azaleas just south of the stone wall, and the smaller plants of the same kind just south of the large palm-house, are in their full beauty now. The double-flowering peaches and kindred plants are very charming, but Mr. Maiden says he cannot guarantee that they will be at their best for long, as the equinoctial gales blow the blossoms off in large quantities.

The Australian Museum.—According to the annual report of the trustees of the Australian Museum, presented to Parliament last evening, it has been decided to engage young men as assistants to the scientific staff with a view to training them. The salary offered is small, but the training and education they receive are considered ample compensation, though it is hoped that means will be found to remunerate them more highly as they become proficient. The trustees are of opinion that the time has come when an assistant curator should be appointed, and they hope to accomplish this during the ensuing year. The total number of visits to the Museum recorded during 1907 was 173,762. The average was 522 on week days, and 638 on Sundays. The trustees have resolved to institute an examination, or series of examinations, for children with a view both to interesting them in the natural history of their country and of making the Museum better known.

The Two-headed Baby.—A question was put to the Premier in the Legislative Assembly last evening as to the cost to the State of litigation in the action Doodeward v Spence, having reference to the ownership of an exhibit known as the two-headed baby. The Premier said the action had cost the State £74 6s 4d. An appeal from the decision of the High Court was being carried to the Privy Council. Questioned as to the particular value, if any, of the two-headed baby to the State, the Premier said, "It is of no more value to the State than any other dead body, but there is a principle at issue of great public importance, involving the right of Christian burial."

John Dorys Plentiful.—Many specimens of the Australian John Dory, one of the best edible fishes of the coast, have been caught lately and brought into the city. The fish is a leaden-coloured inhabitant of the depths, and whereas it was once plentiful in comparatively shallow waters over level stretches of ocean floor, it is now only caught in waters from 15 fathoms to greater depths. The distinguishing black marks on the sides of the fish were present in all that were caught recently. The old legend respecting these is that they were the prints of the thumb and fore-finger of St. Peter, the patron saint of fishermen. The flesh of the John Dory is white, flakey, and rich in oil. The mouth has an astonishing faculty of extention, so that its owner can engulph fishes which, at first sight, it appears incapable of accommodating. Localities where the John Dory may be expected are the sandy ocean grounds outside Broken Bay, Botany Bay, and Port Hacking.

Dr. Armstrong yesterday reported to the health committee of the City Council that nine cases of scarlet fever, five of diphtheria, and three of typhoid fever had been reported during the fortnight. Seven cases of pulmonary consumption had been notified under the council's bylaws. No plague rats had been found, nor had any cases of plague occurred in a human being.

"Traveller" complains that in the 4 p.m. train from Nowra to Sydney there are no lavatory conveniences, though the journey generally lasts for seven or seven and a half hours. Second-class passengers, he adds, rush the first-class carriages, especially between Wollongong and Helensburgh.

IRON BONUS BILL.

A QUESTION OF PERSONAL INTEREST.

MELBOURNE, Wednesday.

Among the visitors to the Federal Parliament during the discussions relating to the measure to provide for bounties for the encouragement of the iron industry has been Mr. Hoskins, of the Lithgow Ironworks. Attention has been called in the press opposed to the bill to this fact, and Mr. Hoskins is asserted to have been interviewing members who are specially interested in the development of iron production. The Prime Minister was asked a question in the House of Representatives as to what extent it is proper for this "member-interviewing" to go. Mr. Deakin replied that it would be difficult to define how far in such cases it would be proper or improper. He took it, however, that it might be left to the discretion of members. Were such visits to the Legislature shut off members might be debarred from acquiring information they should possess.

MR. SANDFORD'S REGRETS.

DISAPPOINTMENT AT LITHGOW.

LITHGOW, Wednesday.

Mr. William Sandford has written to the secretary of the Local Bonus Bill Committee, as follows:—"Had I not firmly believed the Bonus Bill, or equivalent duties, would have been in operation before we were in a position to turn out pig-iron, I should never have started the erection of the blast furnace, or signed the unfortunate contract with the State Government. I always considered that when the Federal Government saw a genuine attempt was being made by us to use our native ores by the erection of a modern blast furnace the Bonus Bill, which had been before the country for years in one form or another, would have been made the law of the Commonwealth. The Federal Government have secured land for an arms factory in Lithgow. The bonus is required to secure capital necessary for completing the plant in order to supply the raw material in all its varied forms of iron and steel necessary for the arms factory."

This morning the secretary received an acknowledgment from Mr. Fisher, M.P., leader of the Labour party, of a copy of a resolution passed at a public meeting here last week. The resolution was promised careful consideration.

Disappointment has been expressed locally at the unexpected opposition which met the bill in the House of Representatives last night.

WHALES ON THE COAST.

TWEED HEADS, Wednesday.

Whales are numerous off the Heads. Recently several were close in-shore.

A MIDNIGHT DIP.

CRAWLED THROUGH A PORTHOLE.

At about 11 o'clock last night a stowaway on board the German mail steamer Gneisenau tied some blankets together and lowered himself through one of the vessel's portholes into the water. His name is unknown, but he is thought to be a Russian stowaway. Search was made, and later on the watchman on the China wharf thought he saw a man clinging to one of the stringers underneath the wharf. The man climbed up, and was seen running in the direction of the Mercantile Rowing Club's shed. The police followed, and the supposed stowaway was found at an early hour this morning lying on a skid in the shed. He was none the worse for his immersion, and was taken back to the vessel.

TO-

FEDERAL CAPITAL.

THE COMMONWEALTH BILL.

LIVELY DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE.

ARDENT ADVOCATES OF LYNDHURST.

DALGETY'S "WIND-SWEPT TABLELAND."

MELBOURNE, Wednesday.

Once again has the Federal Parliament embarked on a fierce discussion on that great question, the Federal capital, which has been with us since the foundation of the Commonwealth. Once more are the walls of the legislative chamber resounding with tales of the beauties of the hills and rivers of Australia by members who have choice capital sites in their constituencies to offer. Visions of snowy peaks and still more snowy rivers are conjured up; green fields and plains with waving grass as far as the eye can reach, mountainous tracts of forest land and smiling downs teeming with undeveloped wealth, are spread out for you to select from. Statistics are dragged forth from the recesses of Mr. Knibbs's office. Distances are measured to the fraction of the mile; in short, every possible feature of various localities in New South Wales is being used in the battle that is now proceeding. It raged all day, and to-night the home of the Government of the Commonwealth for centuries to come was still undecided.

The ball was set rolling by the Attorney-General (Mr. Groom). As the legal member of the Ministry he was, of course, deputed to uphold the position as represented by the bill, which sets out that it is for an Act to more closely determine the territories of the seat of government in the neighbourhood of Dalgety. Mr. Groom, in his speech, did not go into the merits of any particular site. With them he had nothing to do. The Government practically said through him: "There is the place selected by Parliament as the seat of Government. Do with it as you list," and with some remarks concerning the bearing of the Constitution upon the controversy he retired, and the struggle began.

At question time members were very anxious to know who was responsible for a large map in the lobby on which all the sites are represented by red discs—except one. The Prime Minister was asked who put it there. He denied knowledge of it, although the question was put to Mr. Deakin, it was really pointed at another Minister, for the missing site was Canberra. Mr. Chapman smiled across at the New South Wales members who were wanting to know, and said nothing. What was his disgust, however, on going out to point to some visitors the beauties of the Snowy River shown in a number of large photographs, to find that the Dalgety disc had been removed, and that that delectable site was seemingly over the Murray, and in the northern point of Victoria. This was but one of the pleasantries of the skirmishing. One of Mr. Chapman's pictures shows a fine-looking stream, which is labelled as being, "Snowy at Dalgety."

Someone from one of the rival camps stencilled before the name the words "forty miles above." Mr. Foxton to-day made a complaint of a different character. He said that he had been given alluring pictures of Dalgety as a beautiful district, verdant as a lucerne paddock. Mr. Foxton took a trip to Dalgety, and looked for the green pastures, but found them not. In the place of grassy mounds he say great raw boulders of granite, which in the photographs had been cunningly tinted to look like grass. Other members told of the vicissitudes they had gone through, from cold, dust, and blizzards. It was anything but pleasant for those from other States to hear that Melbourne "would not be a circumstance" for dust alongside Dalgety in a westerly wind.

The famous memorandum signed by the Premiers setting out the clear intention that the position for the capital city was to be about 100 miles from Sydney was hauled this way and that in the debate. It was the storm centre of an interlude between Mr. Johnson and Sir John Forrest, the former calling upon the member for Swan to stand by that agreement. There was some doubt in the minds of the Opposition as to the procedure they were asked to agree to. The Government wished the second reading of the bill to be carried, and the House to then go into committee, where the efficacy of the bill as far as Dalgety could be destroyed by one of the clauses of the schedule defining the boundaries, latitude, and longitude being negatived. Suspecting a pitfall, an amendment was moved by Mr. Kelly, with the object of postponing the second reading until the fate of Dalgety could be first decided. Mr. Groom made it clear that there was no intention of defeating the opponents of that site by the course he suggested, and the amendment was withdrawn.

As far as can be judged Dalgety will win the day. It is confidently asserted that there is a majority of one or two votes for it. The debate to-day produced little of benefit one way or the other. To-morrow an effort is to be made to forego private members' business to allow the bill to be gone on with.

THE DEBATE.

The debate was opened by the Attorney-General, Mr. Groom, who in moving the second reading asked the House to assist in finally settling this long outstanding question. The seat of Government, he said, should be in neutral territory, where great questions could be considered in their national aspect. The power of Parliament to determine the site had been questioned, and in addition to complaints of delay it had been urged that Dalgety was not a suitable place. The Constitution specifically stated that the site should be determined by the Federal Parliament. (Hear, hear.) The first thing to be done was for Parliament to determine the locality; second, to define and determine the territory; thirdly, to take it by grant or acquisition, and then to proceed with the establishment of the capital city. Parliament had already determined the general terms where the seat of Government was to be, and the New South Wales Government had to be called upon to grant the territory. A breach of compact had been alleged. The Premiers in conference issued a memorandum explaining the reasons for desiring that the site should be not less than 100 miles from Sydney. That memorandum was practically a report of the proceedings which took place behind closed doors—all that the Premiers considered desirable to give publication to—but it was now contended that it formed a bond of compact.

Mr. Hughes: There was a resolution passed that it should be not less than 100 miles, and not more than 125 miles, from Sydney.

Mr. Groom: Passed by whom?

Mr. Hughes: By the Premiers.

Mr. Groom: It's the first time I've heard of it. Who moved it? The best thing to do would be to produce proof.

Mr Hughes: It was stated in a Sydney newspaper.

Mr. Groom: The question is—are we doing anything which is in violation of the confidence of the people, and from the knowledge they possessed at the time the Constitution was framed? However, the thing we hold is that the capital must be in New South Wales at a reasonable distance from Sydney. According to the Premiers, it is 100 miles.

Mr. Groom: The point I wish to make in regard to the controversy over the sites is this—that there was no objection from New South Wales either from Parliament or Ministers until Dalgety was selected by us. It was, in fact, submitted to us in the Southern Monaro district by the New South Wales Government.

On the subject of complaint of delay Mr. Groom went over the whole history of the question, giving a full account of each development of the matter with the object of showing that the delay should not be laid at the door of the Commonwealth. Dalgety, he asserted, had been selected on its merits without any rush, or hurry. He considered it was the most desirable site, and was prepared to stand by the decision of Parliament. As to the extent of territory, 900 square miles, he maintained, was not so large when the necessities of a water supply and all the requirements of a city were considered.

DOG IN THE MANGER FEELING.

Mr. Glynn thought that the people wanted the site question settled. There was not the same dog in the manger feeling that existed when the Constitution was drafted, fixing the hundred mile limit. The more the constitutions of other countries were looked into, the more would be found against setting the capital in the wilderness.

Mr. Hughes said that the people of New South Wales were led to believe that the capital would be as near the hundred miles limit as possible. If Mr. Reid had declared that the site would be at Dalgety the Constitution would have been rejected by twenty thousand votes. The great bulk of the people in New South Wales lived within 25 miles of Sydney, and would they have cast their votes to bar the State getting any benefit from the capital? The conference decided that the capital should be within a reasonable distance of Sydney. The reason the capital was to be a hundred miles away was to prevent that city getting any benefit from it. The capital was to be within a reasonable distance, and would it be reasonable to put it at Dalgety, 20 miles from the Victorian border, and 300 miles from Sydney? Dalgety was the most remote and unsuitable place considered; it was practically in Victoria. This part of the clause passed by the Premiers' Conference would not be carried out in the selection of Dalgety. Mr. Chapman, who was the godfather or foster-mother of Dalgety, had placed many reasons before him (Mr. Hughes) why Dalgety should be selected, but unfortunately for that place he had been there, and knew all about the district. Dalgety was not convenient to Melbourne or Sydney, and was not suitable for anyone who had lived in semi-tropical climates. He saw nothing of the wonderful fertility of Dalgety. All he saw there were hardy men and tussocks. (Laughter.) An hon. member who represented the district had had anthrax, and that even could not kill him. (Laughter.) At the Premiers' Conference it was practically agreed that Melbourne should have the capital till a site was selected within reasonable time and distance of Sydney. Melbourne had received her share of the benefits, and now declined to carry out the compact by fixing the capital almost in Victoria. He would not vote for Dalgety, and would not consider such a selection an honourable carrying out of the compact arrived at at the Premiers' Conference.

WILL VOTE FOR DALGETY.

Sir John Quick failed to see anything in the Constitution restricting Parliament from fixing the site wherever they wished. Why he urged that neither Sydney nor Melbourne should be selected was because he thought there were enough capitals on the coastline, and much good would be done by establishing a new political and industrial centre inland. The convention was prepared to leave the question of a site to the Federal Parliament. He thought it would be a great mistake to select Canberra, which had not an outlet to the seaboard, or to any big river. He voted for the Tumut site because it had a frontage to the River Murray. Now that Dalgety had been selected, he would vote for it. But, given an opportunity to vote for any other place besides Canberra, he would favour Tumut.

THE SELECTION OF DALGETY.

Mr. Poynton thought that New South Wales had nothing to complain of in the selection of Dalgety, and their own commissioner recommended it as the best site for the State. He thought the introduction of the bill in its present form would put the supporters of Dalgety in a worse position than they were before. Regarding Canberra, he thought it had nothing to recommend it as the capital. Millions would have to be spent on it to make it a beauty spot. It had a little pokey river dribbling through it. He thought that the site should be selected in such way that other States besides Victoria and New South Wales would benefit.

LESSER OF THREE EVILS.

Mr. Johnson said that members previously gave their vote for Dalgety because they had to choose the lesser of three evils—Dalgety, Lyndhurst, and Tumut. It was by these means that he voted for Dalgety, and he explained that the place was undesirable; but it was better than the others offered. He regarded Tumut as one of the worst sites in New South Wales.

Mr. Page: You didn't want to get too near Victoria.

Continuing, the member for Lang said that the question of the capital site was not regarded as the principal feature of the Constitution when the vote was first taken. Subsequently the desire of the people was made known at meetings that Sydney should be the capital. That wish was also shared by members of the Lower House. Sir Edmund Barton and other leaders went about assuring the people that the capital would be in Sydney, and the people accepted their assurance The Legislative Council wanted Sydney put in the bill. Mr. Reid subsequently met the Premiers with the object of getting them to agree to the wish of the Legislative Council. Mr. Reid was unable to get them to accept Sydney. They were willing to have the capital in New South Wales, and have something to that effect put in the Constitution. The press said that Mr. Reid was a baby in the hands of the other Premiers, and the opinion was expressed that in giving way in foregoing the claims of Sydney to the capital he had sold the State.

"A DESOLATE WASTE."

Warming up to his work, Mr. Johnson attacked Sir John Forrest for going back on the memorandum which he, with the Premiers, had signed. "I call upon the member for Swan as an honourable man to uphold that agreement. He signed it, and joined with the other Premiers in saying that 200 miles was too far from Sydney."

Although Mr. Johnson did not consider Canberra the best site that could be obtained in New South Wales, he would vote for it, he said, as against Dalgety, which he considered one of the worst.

Mr. Kelly: Can you tell us why Mr. Chapman ran away to Queensland when his health was bad, instead of going up to Dalgety? (Laughter.)

Mr. Johnson: I naturally supposed Mr. Chapman would have sought the healthiest air he could find, and from what he says of Dalgety I thought he would have gone there at once. That seems to me to demonstrate the unsuitability of his pet site as a place to live in.

Dalgety was absolutely unspeakable as a site for the capital city in Mr. Johnson's opinion. The only recommendation it had was a water supply. But it appeared that water could not be drawn from the Snowy River, but would have to be got from another stream. He produced a plan of Dalgety district showing that the country surrounding it was treeless, timberless, desolate, snowy—absolutely waste.

Mr. Sampson: Isn't that a libel on New South Wales?

Mr. Johnson: It's an absolutely accurate description of the locality. We were absolutely perished when we went there. We could hardly get out of the coach when we arrived at Buckley's Crossing, and there was in a cottage a blazing fire of logs in January—in midsummer.

Mr. Johnson, going strong, continued to paint a frigid picture of Dalgety. He said the only thing the place was good for was breeding polar bears. There was no timber near the place, as the map issued by the Government described the place as timberless. Parliament would be there only five months in the year, but Civil servants would have to reside there all the year round, and live the lives of the Esquimaux all the winter. True, they could hold ski carnivals, but it was no place to fix on for the capital site. All the photographs shown in the House as being taken at Dalgety were even miles from the place.

The member for Lang startled the House by producing a lurid coloured plan showing Twofold Bay and Jervis Bay. He said it showed that Twofold Bay was open to the full force of the easterly gales. The wharf at Eden could not accommodate such a small steamer as the Wakaipu. There was not enough depth there for her.

Mr. Chapman: The Sydney, which is 5000 tons, can berth there.

Mr. Johnson: Yes; but she is of shallow draught.

Flourishing his plan, Mr. Johnson said that if Canberra was selected they would have in Jervis Bay an area three times larger than Twofold Bay, sheltered from all winds, and capable of floating the biggest boats in the world. Should Canberra be selected, he thought the New South Wales Government would give every assistance in giving access to Jervis Bay.

On the question of water supply Mr. Johnson directed the attention of the House to the report given publicity by Mr. Wade, showing that the Snowy River is debarred as a source of supply on account of the settlement on its banks. He also quoted the report of the inspecting engineer of the Public Works Department regarding Canberra, which states that the Cotter River will supply the requirements of a city up to a quarter of a million. Mr. Johnson then showed the superiority of Jervis Bay as a port, producing a chart in which the relative sizes of that harbour and Twofold Bay were set out.

Mr. Wise: But you won't give us Jervis Bay.

Mr. Johnson: I venture to say we shall have as good a prospect of getting Jervis Bay as Twofold Bay; perhaps better.

A rough contour survey of the Dalgety district has been made, which itself presents such an enormous financial problem in connection with railway construction as to make us pause even on that aspect alone. However, whichever site is selected, even if Dalgetyites prevail, I hope we shall abide by our choice, and take steps to have the seat of government removed from Melbourne as early as possible.

AN ARMIDALE ENTHUSIAST.

Mr. Foster said he had while listening to the debate been wondering if Sydney was New South Wales. She had been like a great octopus, sucking everything in to one centre. It had been Sydney dominance in every shape and form. Sydney was the commercial capital of Australia, and ever would be. But it was absurd to propose to make any State capital the seat of government. He had visited the sites. He had had the pleasure of experiencing a blizzard at Dalgety. He was asked if he could see snow-capped peaks. He had replied that if he could open his eyes he might; but he could not do it. He held the opinion that Armidale offered such advantages as the one in New England, a position only 100 miles from the coast. Already the Dorrigo lands were being opened up, and population was teeming on the northern rivers.

Mr. Joseph Cook: Is the New England tableland in your electorate?

Mr. Foster said he had an idea it was somewhere there. In the last great drought the people of New England made thousands of pounds feeding starving stock. Armidale had an actual rainfall of over 30 inches a year.

Twitted again by Mr. Joseph Cook about provincialism, Mr. Foster said he was in the fortunate position of being able to advocate a locality in his electorate. From a national standpoint as a sanatorium Armidale had proved itself. The health standpoint was the principal one, other things being equal. The climate was unsurpassed, the scenery appealed to every lover of nature. Wheat, maize, barley, and oats grew there, and any English fruits could be made a success. If the territory taking in the opening to the ocean were acquired with it, the district in which coffee was grown would be embraced.

Mr. Dugald Thomson: What port would it be?

Mr. Foster: Coff's Harbour would be the closest. There was a magnificent timber supply, and coal only 144 miles away, and as to building stone he wanted to say that he did not agree with those who favoured Dalgety for its granite.

Mr. Kelly: It's not fit for building purposes.

Mr. Foster: Granite makes a glorious rock foundation.

Mr. Wilks: If you build a capital at Dalgety you'll build it on a shamrock.

Mr. Foster: As a mineral district New England could not be beaten. Armidale was 3450ft high, and no part of Australia gave a climate to surpass it, and it was no further from Sydney than Dalgety. The only cry against it was that it was north instead of south—halfway to Brisbane, instead of Melbourne.

MR. KELLY'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Kelly said that no one could deny the good points of the New England district as the capital site. But because it was north of Sydney and would not suit Victorian members it would not be selected.

An hon. member: What about Centennial Park or Waverley Cemetery.

The member for Wentworth was not to be drawn. He continued by saying that anyone who did not want Dalgety and voted that way would be taunted with trying to postpone the settling of the question. He intended to move an amendment which would enable the House to decide by means of a ballot of what place the members were in favour; not necessarily Dalgety or Canberra. He moved an amendment to the effect that the bill be read the second time "to-morrow," with a view to enabling the Government to devise some means in the meantime by which Parliament could select by a system of ballot a site for the Federal capital.

VICTORIA SHOULD GET SOME BENEFIT.

Mr. Hutchison described Canberra as a very pretty little place, but the last he would select as the Federal capital. Surely there could be no just reason why Victoria should not get some benefit from the capital. He did not think that the majority of the people in New South Wales were against Dalgety. There had been a lot of talk about water difficulty at Dalgety, but he was confident that there would be sufficient there for two million people.

Mr. Hughes: One would think the city was going to be a prohibition town; there's so much talk about water."

WONDERFUL WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. Hutchison continued with great warmth to uphold the claims of Dalgety. He asserted that water-power greater than that available at Niagara was to be got near the proposed site. They could there develop enough electricity to supply the whole of the railways in New South Wales. He was not going to have the capital placed where it would be at the mercy of such men as Mr. Wade or Sir Joseph Carruthers.

Hon members: A very fine national spirit.

Continuing, the South Australian representative said he would not establish a city on any little area like 100 square miles.

Mr. Jos. Cook: Now, don't you. Cut the State in halves.

If Dalgety was carried, Mr. Hutchison hoped that New South Wales would test the question at once. He would not vote for any big sum of money to establish a city until they were sure what the High Court thought of it. He would insist on knowing whether New South Wales was going to give them the 900 square miles before he voted for any sum of money being placed on the Estimates for building a capital.

Mr. Foxton said that if the Queensland members were true to their own State there would not be one of them voting for Dalgety. The Attorney-General was compelled to stand with the Ministry in voting for Dalgety.

Mr. Groom: The question is not a party one. It is an open one.

Mr. Foxton: Well, if you are not bound to vote for Dalgety you should oppose the fixing of the capital there.

Another member for Brisbane contended that Parliament had the sole right of saying where the capital should be. Lyndhurst received the largest number of votes on three occasions. Therefore, Dalgety was not the choice of members in 1904. He admitted that he thought there would be no breach of compact if the capital was fixed anywhere in New South Wales, no matter how far it was away from Sydney.

THE CLAIMS OF LYNDHURST.

Lyndhurst, Mr. Foxton put forward, was practically the centre of density of population of Australia. It was generally conceded that the position Sydney held justified the desire of the people there that the capital should be in Sydney. He admitted that the proposal was a right one, had there not been other insuperable objections.

Mr. Joseph Cook: Lyndhurst would put the three largest capitals equidistant.

Mr. Foxton: From every point of view, Lyndhurst, or somewhere thereabouts, could be taken as an ideal site. He understood that it was well watered. By the time that the capital city had grown to 50,000 there would be justification for expenditure to bring a great supply from the snow-clad mountains of Canoblas. As to Dalgety, one would suppose, from what they had been told of it, that it was a most fertile place. Coloured photographs showed it to be so, but when he went there he found that what looked like grassy mounds in the photos were nothing but granite boulders. Water was there in plenty, but water was not the only requisite. Shortage of water had always been overcome elsewhere. Where would London be without its great waterworks? A man who had three months of the weather he had experienced at Dalgety would be very glad to stay away. A hotelkeeper there had been carefully trying for years to bring a garden to grow, but it was an absolute failure. Melbourne was bad enough for dust, but it would not be a circumstance to Dalgety in a westerly wind. A place that would carry one sheep to two acres was not a fit place to put the capital.

Mr. Carr: It's a good goat country.

Mr. Foxton: So far as the eastern and southern States were concerned the capital should be placed where it would be within fair reach of the members from them.

The Attorney-General said that it appeared from Mr. Kelly's amendment that it was thought that if the bill passed its second reading and went into committee there would be no opportunity of giving an opinion on all the different sites. What the Government desired was that the second reading should be agreed to, and in committee, if the House were opposed to Dalgety, and an amendment be carried, progress would be immediately reported to enable a fresh vote to be taken according to the exhaustive ballot.

Mr. Kelly thereupon withdrew his amendment.

ANOTHER WATER EXPERT.

Mr. Sampson was another member who was keen on a water supply. He was going to support Dalgety because it had near it a stream that would be able to generate electricity for the capital. They should also have the city handy to a seaport which should be Federal property.

A Member: Is New South Wales going to give us a port?

Mr. Sampson: I think we would have more chance of getting Twofold Bay than Jervis Bay from the State.

Mr. Cook: If New South Wales gives us Dalgety, will you vote to have the building of the capital started at once?

Mr. Sampson: Yes, within a reasonable time. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cook: What is a reasonable time?

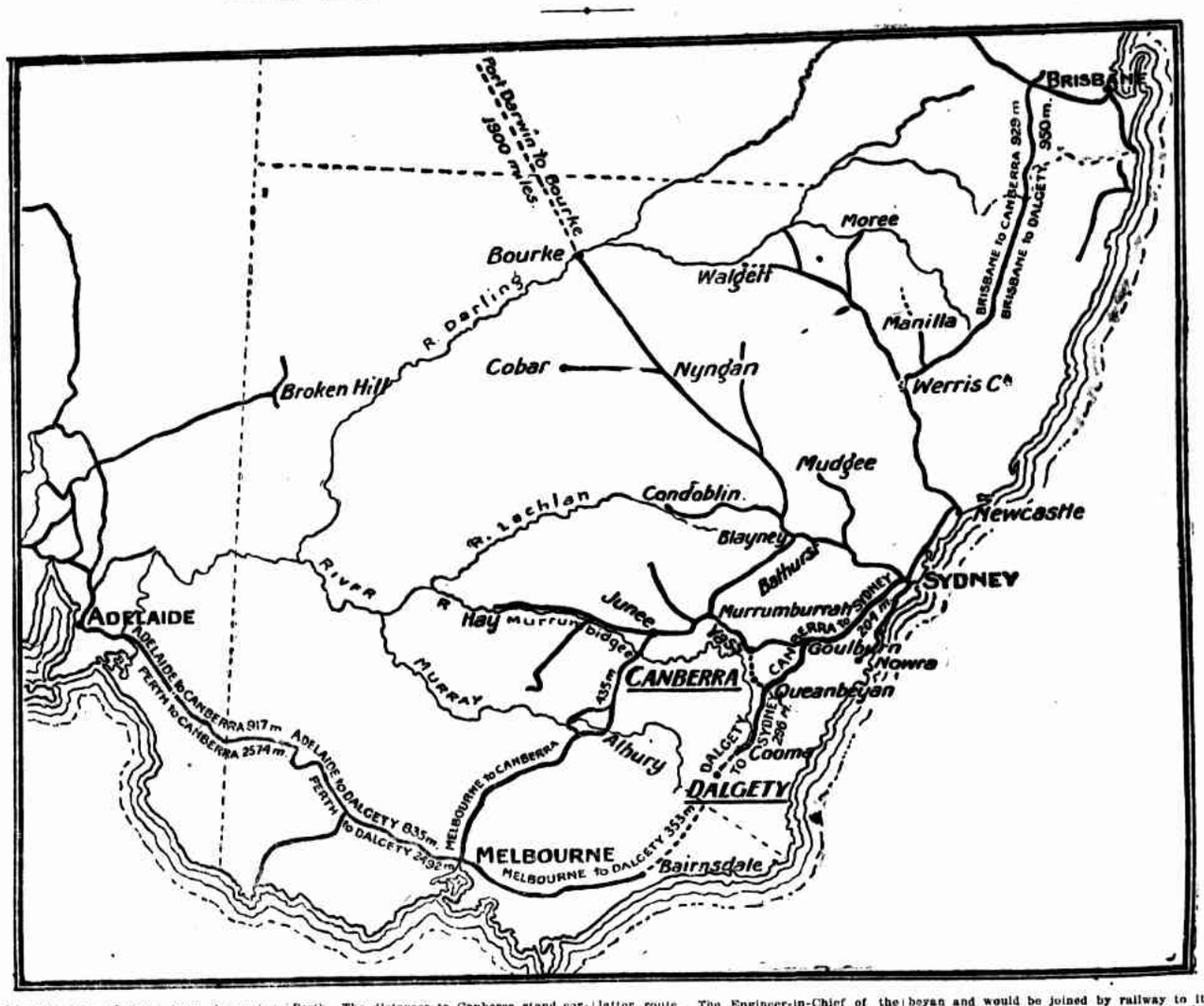
Mr. Sampson: I won't discuss that now. (Laughter, and cries of "We know what that means.")

Continuing, the Victorian member read extracts from Mr. Oliver's report on Dalgety. He was interrupted by Sir William Lyne, who said, "He does not know what he is writing about. He was only there a few hours. I would not give twopence for his opinion." Mr. Sampson evidently enjoyed himself on his visit to Dalgety, for he laid particular stress on the quantity of turkeys suplied at the banquet given to Federal members. He said that the place that could produce such birds could not have anything else than a temperate climate, for, as all poultry breeders knew, turkeys would not thrive in cold, windy places, such as Dalgety was described to be by some members.

Mr. Joseph Cook: They shelter under the boulders that are so plentiful there.

The House adjourned at 11 p.m. till to-morrow.

THE RIVAL SITES.



The distance of Dalgety from the various capitals of the States, which are given above, depends upon a line being built from it to Bairnsdale, across the Victorian border, as that line is not made the distance of Dalgety from Melbourne, Adelaide, and Perth is 272 miles longer than that given on the map—605 to Melbourne, 1087 to Adelaide, and 2744 to Perth. The distances to Canberra stand correct, whether the necessary 8 or 10 miles of railway are built or not.

A railway to Bairnsdale would be through the mountains, 195 miles long via Bendoc, or 233 via Bombala and Bendi. The Federal Commission in 1903 estimated that it would cost £1,466,000 by the former, or £1,578,000 by the latter route. The Engineer-in-Chief of the New South Wales railways reported more recently that the 79 miles to the Victorian border would cost £20,000 a mile—£1,500,000; or, by Bombala, £1,700,000. There would still remain 119 miles across the border of very difficult country to cover.

Canberra is eight miles north-west of Queanbeyan and would be joined by railway to it. If it were also joined by a line, about 40 miles long, to Yass, and the Wyalong line were also linked up with a transcontinental railway running straight from Sydney to Perth, through Condobolin and Broken Hill, the distance from Perth to Canberra would be reduced by over 150 miles.

DALGETY.

BEAUTIFUL, COLD, CLEAR.

GREAT WATER SUPPLY.

The Snowy River, a wide stream of constant water, flowing for some miles due east, sweeps suddenly to the south. It winds around the foot of a timbered hill, and wandering out past it for a space leaves, between its banks and the foot of the hill, a stretch of gently waving country, bare of trees, but guarled here and there with an outcrop of the granite of which the great mountains all around are made. On that bare stretch a man may stand and look for miles over the country on the seaward side of him. If he climbs that hill which shuts in the space on the west, he can see far up the valley of the river, as it runs back into the lap of the hills; and over it all Kosciusko and the other summits of the Australian Alps. On the river, about half a mile below the bend, is the village of Dalgety. And on that open space between the elbow of the river and the hill, is the spot where it is suggested the capital city of Australia should be built. So far as the scene of it goes, the reports—both those of the newspapers at the time of the visit of the Federal party, and those of the Commission set to consider the site—speak of it as magnificent.

HIGH, COLD, AND HEALTHY.

Dalgety is 2500ft above the sea level, 600ft above Canberra. The thermometer in summer stands there generally at about 63, though it has reached 104. In winter it is generally about 42; it has been as low as 11. It gets about 27in of rain in the year, 4in more than Canberra. It has had as much as 38, and never less than 11. It is colder than Canberra in winter, and not so hot in summer. It is said that, amongst the cold places of Australia, Dalgety is one of the best, because the fogs of the sea, and the wet mists that lie on the tablelands nearer to the coast, do not trouble it. Its air is dry. Snow falls in winter, but not deep, and not for long. It is a healthy plateau. Typhoid has hardly ever been found there, and people do not seem to get pneumonia or pleurisy, as often as in Sydney; and when they do they can throw them off quicker. Hydatids have occurred; but the causes are known, and they can be prevented.

FOR THE CITY.

For the buildings of the Commonwealth, there is cream-coloured sandstone ready to hand 10 miles away; and a clay sandstone at 20 miles. Granite is everywhere, and basalt; and the grim Melbourne bluestone, only harder and darker, if anything, than the Melbourne stone, is 20 miles away. Lime is 35 miles away; and brick-clay is to be had all around. There is plenty of sand.

There is no end of the timber on the hills. Messmate, mountain ash, box, grey and yellow, silver gum, blackwood, and blackbutt "very hard and handsomely grained on the hills of Nimitybelle"—with the hardwoods on the coast range beyond Nimitybelle and Bombala make a fine list. Nimitybelle is 30 miles away, and at Jindabyne, 21 miles away, there are sawmills. Firewood for years to come can be fetched from the hills. The nearest coal is 170 miles away.

WATER AND SNOW.

Over 716 miles of the peaked and crumpled uplands behind the plateau the rain falls in something of a deluge; and for a good part of the year the snow lies over the most of it. Four streams, with strange names, the Mowamba, the Eucumbene, the Crackenback, and the Snowy River flow out of the district. The commission that inquired into the site in 1903 said that beyond doubt, allowing for all other claims on those waters, a supply could easily be found, if they were put to it, for a city of at least 400,000. The "primary supply"—that is, for a city of 50,000—could be got from the Mowamba, 13½ miles away, by the simple method of running it down hill. The catchment would be mostly Crown land, but 32,500 acres, which have been alienated, would have to be resumed, because otherwise some of it would be farmed. On the Eucumbene, Crackenback, and Snowy River there is not much fear of farming above where the bar would cross them, if it were needed to bar them from the growing city.

Water could light Dalgety—so say the Commission. A little above the site of the city it could turn the necessary wheels, or where the M'Laughlin runs into the Snowy River, 25 miles away. The city would be drained by gravitation, though it would cost a deal of money to chop the drains out of the solid rock.

HOW TO GET THERE.

The road runs now from Cooma, 29 miles to the north. That way the railway, too, would run at the first. So that at first Dalgety would be 296 miles from Sydney, 605 from Melbourne, 1019 from Brisbane, 1087 from Adelaide, 2744 from Perth, and 1064 from Hobart. If a railway were ever cut through the gullies 198 miles to Bairnsdale, in Victoria, the distance to Melbourne, Adelaide, and Perth, would come down by 252 miles. But as that railway is estimated to cost anything from £1,500,000 to twice as much, whilst the line across Australia to Perth only costs £5,000,000, it is hardly likely to be undertaken.

There is another way of getting to Dalgety. It is on the seaward side of the Australian Alps; and about 70 miles from it, where the sea comes nearest, is Eden, on the harbour of Twofold Bay, near the Victorian border. It has been suggested that a line could be driven to Eden to make it the seaport of Dalgety. The line going round by Bombala was estimated to cost something not far short of £2,000,000.

Not much has been done to the land on which the capital would be; the 4000 acres which the Commission suggested that the city would cover would cost, it said, only £10,000; and the smaller catchment area—the one on the Mowamba, to supply the early town of 50,000 people—was to cost £40,000. Of course if the area which the Federal Government proposed to take—not 4000 acres and a catchment, but 1000 square miles, 640,000 acres—were resumed the cost would be very much larger.

CANBERRA.

"AN IDEAL SITE."

ROMANCE AND PANORAMA.

Until about two years ago no one had heard of Canberra. It was eight miles north-west of Queanbeyan, about 30 from Yass, 62 from Bateman's Bay, 85 from the Victorian border, 204 from Sydney, 431 Melbourne, 929 Brisbane, 914 Adelaide, 2499 Perth, 912 Hobart—an average of 981 from each capital. There was an old church there. But no one knew of it. Then it happened to get on to the list of ten places to be visited by the usual Federal party in search of a capital. The party had been tramping round a dreary place called Mahkoolma. In the early morning they drove, very sleepy, over the hills from Queanbeyan. This is what they saw. It put this unknown Canberra near the top of the list from that time out.

They climbed and climbed and came out on the summit of a mountain which is really a mountain, though the people of those parts call it Big Hill. Below them, stretching for mile after mile, was a wide plain, gently rising and falling in low hills. Strung about the far edges of it was a great necklace of blue broken ranges—high, steep, wild mountains, if you were at the foot of them. Peak after peak they ran, some of them capped with a little snow, far out into the west. At the foot of them was the Duntroon Estate.

At the back of Big Hill was another dip, and then other bigger hills rising tier upon tier. Those are the bleak wet uplands of those parts; but the Big Hill screens them from the plain. Within 15 or 20 miles of Canberra seven different streams spread a network across the beautiful country. The Yass River, Paddy's River, the Murrumbidgee, Queanbeyan, Molonglo, Gudgenby, and Cotter, all wind over the face of the land. It was spring on the country side—a wonderful spring morning. And the impression made upon those who saw it, related in the "Herald" the next day or two, set Canberra at one stroke side by side on the poll with Dalgety. "The site seems to me an ideal one," said Sir Josiah Symon, a week later. "The panoramic scenery is magnificent. I do not know that a much finer prospect could be obtained from a city anywhere in the world. The magnificent rich plain, the mountain ranges and peaks, with still higher ranges behind, and, I understand, a frontage to the Murrumbidgee and well watered plains—these are advantages; and the quality of the land is unquestionable. A Federal city there would immediately bring about very close settlement and very intense cultivation of these plains. . . . . No one can deny that a capital there would be a source of attraction to residents from all parts of Australia; and I believe it would be an attraction to visitors from other parts of the world. It would be a show place for Australia."

MOUNTAIN ROMANCE.

That is how Canberra was born, and fledged, and flew to quite respectable height all in one day. It is not in the least like the flat, dry plain that is often painted for it. It lies case under the foot of mountains that are steep and wild, and just a bit romantic into the bargain. Mount Ainslie, Mount Blundell, Mount Coree, Mount Tennant—run the peaks of them. And Mount Tennant is just one of those priceless names that tells a story.

In the old, old days there was a prisoner who was driven for fear of the lash—so says the tale—to run for the mountains. He made his way along them, and came to one that overlooked a score of others, with sheer precipitous gorges along the sides of it, and innumerable small streams pattering down the gullies, and fensing it in. "For years he spread terror throughout the district," says the story as it was told in these columns after the Federal visit—"and intercepted hundreds of travellers during his long career; despoiled them of their possessions; and still found a safe retreat in the fastnesses of these great mountain ranges." He carried out the most desperate robberies. But in all his time he never took a human life, and for that reason the people for some part were with him. The police never found him, and no one quite knows when it was that his robberies ended. The oldest people of the district say that he was known to be alive not 10 years ago.

To the great Duntroon Estate also there hangs a tale. It was at a time when some people still wore pigtails, and powder and kneebreeches that 44,000 acres out of these parts was given to Mr. J. D. Campbell. In the early days when Britain was at war all over the seas, and Australia was a hazy, mysterious land somewhere at the tail of the world, the ships that came through here were very precious and scarce. The Government had to have them, whether its own ships were to hand or not. So it got into the way of taking them, whosoever they might be—as often as not they were Yankee whalers; and paying for them as best it could. It commandeered a ship to found Hobart, and paid a Yankee for the sending of mails to Melbourne with 40 barrels of pork. It fell out that Sydney was likely to be starving for want of supplies. So the Government took some private ships, and sent them to the Cape for food. It paid their owner, Mr. Campbell, with the Duntroon Estate. That Duntroon Estate, grazing property all, covers the whole of the Canberra plain. The Government will have to resume from private owners. But, as Sir Josiah Symon said, "Whatever the Commonwealth paid to acquire the land, the amount would be doubled or trebled or at least considerably increased as soon as a beginning was made in the establishment or occupation of the capital."

CITY OF STONE.

Of course it is for the looks of their City of the South that Australians are most anxious. That is what nature has done for it, given a beautiful Australian setting for whatever man intends to make. There is plenty of stone not far away. Queanbeyan—eight miles away—is made of it. But, as the surveyor says, you cannot very well tell what man intends to make from Queanbeyan. The hills around are just the granite and quartz and porphyry of the earth's interior cropping out through her skin. There is granite and hard rock unlimited for the making over this untouched country the roads along which the motor cars of members and city folk may be flying ten years hence, and for the concrete foundations of the great Parliament House and Public Departments of the Commonwealth. But granite is expensive for the walls and columns even of all Australia, and the sandstone of which Sydney is built, and which lies over the Sydney and Hawkesbury country like a quilt, reaches no further southward than Marulan on the Southern line. The few buildings in Queanbeyan which are built of stone from Marulan seem strong and look well. There is sandstone of a sort at Canberra, too. The church, which is on the centre of the site, and will probably be a relic through the ages, was built of it sixty years ago. The stone was cut in a quarry on the side of the Black Mountain, three miles away, and it is deteriorated and not satisfactory. Probably it was stone picked from the surface. But if not, the Commonwealth can well go as far as Marulan. We try to build Rome in a week nowadays, and though the Old Rome has had twenty-five hundred years' start of us in the race to decay, our little Romes generally manage to get there first without any trouble whatever. It is safe to say that will not be so with the capital. There is no hurry about the building of this City of the South. And if a hundred years have to be taken in getting the best stones—they are there to be taken if it is wished. There is lime for building on the spot, and all around. There is sand in the bed of the Molonglo River, not too much of it. Queanbeyan makes bricks with the machinery which Adam had—its hands. But, given machinery, on the Molonglo flats there will be plenty of bricks for the city. As for wood, there is ash on the ranges where the Murrumbidgee and the Cotter break through them; but no other hardwood. The city's hardwood might come mostly from the North Coast, and its soft wood from America.

AUTOMATIC WATER.

Lastly, its water. The Cotter River joins the Murrumbidgee 14 miles below where the city will lie. It flows between poor stringybark hillsides, with scanty grass upon them. Nobody wants those hills for anything else, so they have been left to the Government for an excellent catchment. Out of 103,000 acres, on which the rain falls which runs into the river, only 1600 have been sold; 50,000 have been leased.

There are two schemes worked out for the water supply. One idea is to dam the Cotter below Canberra, near the Murrumbidgee, and pump the water up. The other is to dam it above Canberra, and let the water flow down. Mr. De Burgh was in favour of pumping the water from below. He makes the pumps almost automatic, in this way: the water—apparently the surplus water flowing from the dam—will turn the wheels that work the pump during most of the year. For a third of the time a steam pump would have to lend a helping hand. The water would only cost a little over 6d for 1000 gallons, instead of 1s, as in Sydney or Melbourne. That is for a city of 10,000. For a city of 50,000 there would be plenty of water, and it would only cost 3d. But then Mr. De Burgh apparently reckons the water in the Cotter at from 21,000 million to 31,000 million gallons a year. The figures since actually tested work out, apparently, at 12,000 millions.

JERVIS BAY AS PORT.

STATE REASONABLE.

The PREMIER, replying to a question asked by Mr. Morton in the Legislative Assembly last evening, said that while Jervis Bay undoubtedly afforded splendid facilities for shipping, it would be unwise and impolitic to take any steps to impress that fact upon the Federal Parliament, or to offer, as an inducement to the Federal Parliament to select Canberra as the Federal capital site, a strip of land from Canberra to Jervis Bay. It would be a false move, and might have the appearance of trying to force the views of the State upon the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth was master of its own business, and if it had any requests to make it was open to it to do so. The State would entertain any request from the Federal Government in the most reasonable spirit, in the hope of arriving at finality in regard to the site.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—As a reader of the "Herald" for 45 years, I beg respectfully to ask a question re the eligibility for nomination of sites to be proposed for the Federal capital. Have nominators the whole area of the State beyond the 100 miles limit to choose from, or must the proposed sites be within the restricted area indicated when the agreement was made at the Premiers' Conference? We were told that Mr. Reid rejected Mr. Turner's 200 miles limit because it was too far from Sydney, and Mr. Turner rejected Mr. Reid's 75 miles limit because it was too near. If the compact is honoured, should not a site, to be eligible for nomination, be within the area of the rejected 200 miles and the accepted 100 miles limits? I am, etc, S. B.

NEW GOLDFIELD.

IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

SOME ENCOURAGING FINDS.

KALGOORLIE, Wednesday.

Mounted Constable Martyn, of Boulder, made a report to-day to the effect that while on patrol duty at the head of the wood line, between blocks 42 and 45, he found that a party of prospectors, consisting of six men, named Burke (2), Goddard, Payten, M'Carthy, and Moore were working two leases, from which they were getting rich gold from leaders. They had found four separate leaders, one of which was 6in wide, and in which good gold was showing. They were only down about 10ft, so they were not in a position to express an opinion on the likelihood of the leaders making into a reef. They showed the

NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The President took the chair at 4.30 p.m.

A POINT UNDER THE LAND LAW.

The VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, in reply to Mr. Gunn, said that the Government had noticed the decision of the Land Appeal Court in the case of Houston and Meynink, as reported in the "Sydney Morning Herald" on August 11 last, and the question of altering the law was receiving consideration.

BARRIER TRAMWAY BILL.

The debate on the motion for the second reading of this bill was resumed.

Mr. WINCHCOMBE said he had been through the evidence of the Select Committee and its report, and it seemed to him that the position was perfectly clear. The State had been asked to construct this tramway and had refused, and as a private syndicate was prepared to do so he saw no reason why they should not receive the authority contained in the bill. He, however, wished to be satisfied of the bona fides of the promoters, and therefore he would like to see them deposit £10,000 before he voted for the second reading of the bill.

Mr. O'CONOR: Have they paid that deposit?

Mr. WINCHCOMBE: I do not know.

Mr. DICK: They have not been asked yet.

Mr. WINCHCOMBE: If the £10,000 was not paid.

Mr. ASHTON said there seemed to be an indication of want of thoroughness in the way this question had been taken up, and that gave some room for doubt whether the promoters were serious in their intention to carry out this work. He held the view that it was a very bad state of things when an Act of Parliament was passed which might be used for purely Stock Exchange purposes. (Mr. Dangar: Hear, hear). He had a rooted objection to giving an Act of Parliament which might be made the basis of speculation. It had been suggested that this apparent lack of bona fides might be remedied by the promoters of the line putting down £10,000, in which case the bill might possibly become law. This suggestion on the part of the Government had not been adopted, and he knew from the solicitors of the bill that they had an interview with the Premier, when the question was discussed, and no agreement was arrived at. For that reason it was the intention of the Government to vote against the second reading. It was true that at the last sitting an adournment for a fortnight was refused, but there had been an adjournment for a week, and it seemed not unreasonable to suppose that they could have had some definite assurance during the interval that the deposit would be forthcoming. Then there was the question how far the proposal would affect the future intentions of the Government with regard to the construction of a line to Broken Hill. (Hear, hear.) No representatives of the Railway Commissioners or the Works Department were called upon to give evidence on this important question, and the report was laid upon the table before the Government had an opportunity of stating what their future railway proposals were. In a communication from the Chief Commissioner of Railways to the Under-Secretary he pointed out that the proposed tramway would conflict with any line the Government might construct, and that in any case the bill should clearly provide for the resumption of the line by the Government, and that a gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches should also be provided for.

Dr. NASH said he saw no evidence before the Select Committee of a want of bona fides on the part of the promoters of the line, and he failed to see any evidence before the Select Committee that the promoters of the line did not intend to carry out the line or that the line would not be a benefit to the district.

Mr. GARLAND said that if the proposal had not trenched upon the Silverton Company's rights the bona fides of the promoters of the line would not have been assailed. The Government opposed that proposal because the promoters had not deposited £10,000 before the second reading of the bill was passed; but, so far as he could learn, there had never previously been such demand. The promoters had reason to complain that while the Government practically gave them 14 days to find this money, though the House refused the request, the Government now said that, as the £10,000 deposit had not been paid, it would refuse to vote for the bill. During the exhaustive inquiry before the Select Committee not a suggestion was breathed against the financial capacity or commercial integrity of the Adelaide promoters, or that they were using the bill for other than legitimate purposes.

Mr. DICK said there was ample evidence of the bona fides of the promoters of the bill, and that the mining interests of the district would be largely promoted by the construction of the line.

The motion for the second reading of the bill was negatived on the following division:—

AYES, 3.

Dr. Nash	Dick	Bennett.

NOES, 39.

Macintosh	Trickett	Fitzleigh
Thames	Roberts	O'Connor
Bennett	Black	Winchcombe
Dr. Cullen	Slater	Patten
Ryrie	MacKellar	Weatherspoon
Robson	J. Hughes	Gormly
Lee	Sir N. MacLaurin	Gunn
Foshery	Mackay	Hill
Dangar	Green	Holborow.
M'Caughey	T. Hughes	

ADJOURNMENT.

The House at 6.20 p.m. adjourned until 4 o'clock on the following day.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The Speaker took the chair yesterday afternoon at half-past 4.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

THE MINISTER FOR WORKS, in reply to Mr. Lynch, said the survey of the route of the proposed railway from Forbes to Stockinbingal had been completed, but the details were not yet ready. He could make no promise that the proposal would be submitted to the Public Works Committee this session. Replying to Mr. Morton, he said endowments to shires for the current year were being paid daily on application.

THE PREMIER, in reply to Mr. Fleming, said that a bill already on the table would deal specifically with the sweeps now conducted about Sydney. In reply to questions asked by Mr. Carmichael and Mr. Charlton, he said that he would be glad to give the fullest consideration to any proposal to alter the schedule of the Industrial Disputes Act to allow means of redress to bodies which might otherwise be excluded. Care had to be taken, however, that additions to the schedule did not conflict with trade rights.

THE MINISTER FOR MINES, in reply to Mr. Thomas, said he was having a regulation drafted to define the shape of leases taken up under the mining on private property clauses, so that it would be impossible for a person to take up a block of great length and small width.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY.

The PREMIER, in reply to Mr. Parkes, said with regard to the proposal of the Commonwealth to take over the Northern Territory that New South Wales had the largest interest at stake, and would be called upon to subscribe the largest share towards the movement, and any railway for the development of the Territory.

RETURNING OFFICERS' FEES.

The CHIEF SECRETARY, in reply to Mr. Carmichael, said no loss was occasioned anyone in connection with the election of 1907. The returning officers had been paid on the old scale prior to the issue of the recent regulations; but where the new scale was, as in the majority of cases, an advantage to them they received the difference later. The old scale was inequitable, a returning officer in a comparatively small suburban district receiving as much as the returning officers for the huge western electorates.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION FAILS.

Mr. BURGESS moved the adjournment of the House to call attention to the "delays caused intending settlers by the excessive number of appeals against the local land board's decisions.

The MINISTER FOR LANDS raised the point of order that the motion contained no definite and specific matter of urgent public importance.

The point of order was upheld.

FEDERAL STATE FINANCE.

The debate was resumed on the Premier's motion to agree to the resolutions passed at the last Premiers' Conference.

Mr. FITZPATRICK said that no man had done more to disturb the peace and create discord in Federal-State finance than Sir William Lyne. He had set everybody by the ears, and the present unsatisfactory state of affairs was largely due to the way he had tried to bludgeon the States. The State Government was not trying to force its proposals at the point of the bayonet. It was trying to find a fair and reasonable way out of the difficulty which would commend itself to all parties.

Mr. DACEY said there was much to be urged in favour of Sir William Lyne's scheme. He did not pretend to say whether the allocation under it was fair, but there could be no separation between this State and its inalienable right to portion of the increasing Customs duties, unless the Federal Government assumed services and obligations sufficient to absorb the excess of revenue over Federal requirements. As the Commonwealth progressed and prospered, the State should share in it. The position of the States under the Federal council of finance would be intolerable. But in many respects Sir William Lyne's scheme treated the States very well. If this State established its own sinking fund it would have to make annual payments of £1,326,000 to clear off the public debt in 35 years. Under Sir William Lyne's scheme the debt might not be paid off. Still the State would be rid of it.

Mr. COHEN said the Premiers had been unable to agree with Sir William Lyne's scheme. And every member of the House had said he did not agree with it. So practically the House was unanimous in its disagreement.

Mr. CARMICHAEL said the Federal Parliament had really the sole "call" in regard to the return to the States of surplus revenue, and the States had really no locus standi in making any suggestions. If the States made any exorbitant demands they would not be likely to receive consideration, therefore they should be moderate. He could not hold with a fixed annual sum, and a proportionate part of all increases from Customs and excise To insist upon that would be to limit the policy of the Commonwealth for all time.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN said he would vote for some of the resolutions and against others. He thought a good deal of the resolutions of the Labour Conference, and was sorry some could not be put in place of some of the Premiers'. He deprecated strongly the constant "snapping and snarling" by Ministers at the Federal Government. They should rise above that sort of thing.

Mr. LONSDALE said the Labour proposal was the most ridiculous thing ever put before country.

The PREMIER, in closing the debate, said he endeavoured last week to make it clear that the sole purpose of the resolutions was to set up some reply to the scheme put forward by Sir Wm. Lyne. With the exception of the third one the resolutions dealt with the suggestions contained in the Federal Treasurer's memorandum to the Commonwealth Parliament. The essence of the Premiers' suggestion was the fixing of some sum which would be a guide and foundation for the adjustment of Commonwealth and State finance. There was no attempt on the part of the Premiers to overlook the fact that the requirements of the Commonwealth would grow. Commonwealth and State finance could not be entirely separated, but could be made so far independent of each other if an amount could be fixed which would be a safe and permanent guide to State Treasurers in preparing their financial statements. The only resolution likely to arouse opposition was the second one, which laid down that the States must receive a fixed annual sum and a proportionate part of all increase. That proposal was sufficiently wide and general to include the Labour scheme. The intention all through had been to make full allowance, not only for present, but for future requirements, of both Commonwealth and State, and to fix on a sum which would enable the Commonwealth to fulfil its functions, and, at the same time, give a return to the States which would be sufficient to enable State Treasurers to adjust their finances, and render unnecessary any readjustment in the immediate future. The advantage of the Premiers' scheme lay in that, having fixed a basic figure which would be a guide to the State Treasurers, and be a guarantee of State solvency—the States should receive a proportionate share of revenue in excess of £10,000,000. So far as the starting point was concerned, the Premiers' scheme and the Labour scheme started on the same basis of a fixed sum and a proportionate return. The difference lay in fixing the basis of the proportionate return. The principle was the same. In both cases they required consultation first of all to fix the amount. When it had been arrived at, both parties should agree that that sum should be fixed as the minimum starting point. Once they arrived at the population, and so much per head, it was a matter of multiplication. It was when they came to deal with the increase that the scheme of the Premiers was seen to have all the elements of elasticity to meet increases and decreases of revenue. Having taken a starting point, if there was no increase in revenue, there was no further demand upon the Commonwealth. If there was a shrinkage, then to that extent it might be called upon to make other contributions. In the extreme case where the starting point of, say, £10,000,000 became further reduced to £9,000,000, then the Commonwealth might suffer under either the Premiers' or the Labour party's scheme. The Commonwealth would have £4,000,000 to play with 12 years hence, and the States were entitled to a share of it. The Federal Treasurer provided a million and a-half for old-age pensions, £685,000 for post-offices, £402,000 for defence, and £25,000 for the Northern Territory, and he estimated that on the Northern Territory and various railway proposals there would be a deficiency of £474,000. All was provided for out of revenue, but it might be that a future Government would use the revenue for other purposes and construct public works out of loan money. The Premiers had outlined a broad scheme with no attention to detail; simply a framework to be completed by discussion and conference hereafter. In so far as Sir William Lyne said there was to be a fixed sum for a limited period only, and after that no share at all in Commonwealth revenue, their answer was that to carry out any scheme of finance on those lines sooner or later would lead to embarrassment. It would first lead to increased taxation, and later on supplication to the Commonwealth for aid. He asked the House to give an expression of opinion in accordance with honest conviction, as nearly as possible unanimous, for the purpose of conveying not only to the people of this State, but those outside it, what the real view of Parliament was.

The House proceeded to vote on the resolutions, which were put separately, as follows:—

(1) That, in view of the fact that upon the State Parliaments devolves the duty of developing the resources of their respective States by means of land settlement, railway construction, irrigation, and other public works, and that they are charged with the responsibility of maintaining adequate education and charity systems, and providing for the administration of justice and other services, the financial obligations connected with which will inevitably increase with the growth of population, no financial scheme can be assented to by the States which does not provide for their receiving (a) a fixed annual sum; and (b) a proportionate part of all increases in revenue from Customs and Excise.

(2.) That, for the purpose of enabling the Federal Government to initiate a general scheme of old-age pensions, the State Governments will be agreeable to accept a smaller proportion of the Customs and excise revenue than three-fourths, and thus supplement, if necessary, the amount which can be provided under the Commonwealth Surplus Revenue Bill.

(3.) That, no restriction having been placed by the Constitution upon the borrowing powers of the States, and, further, for the reasons set out in resolution No. 1, the States should be the sole judges as to the raising of loans, within or without the Commonwealth, for the purpose of carrying on the work of internal development without interference by the Council of Finance, as proposed in the scheme of the Commonwealth Treasurer, or by any external authority.

(4.) That the gradual assumption by the Commonwealth of the State debts may eventually lead to economies, but it would be advisable to allow the settlement of details to stand over until the question of the distribution of the net revenue from duties of Customs and excise has been determined.

(5.) That, in the distribution of the amount returnable by the Commonwealth to the States, the per capita contribution of each State to the Customs and excise revenue shall be considered and allowed for.

(6.) That the proposal of the Commonwealth Treasurer to take over the sinking funds of the several States without making equitable provision for compensation is objectionable.

(7.) (a) That in the event of the Commonwealth taking over the debts the total indebtedness of the respective States should be reduced by the amount of the value of the transferred properties (unless settlement for such properties be previously made), and that when the lighthouses, etc., are taken over by the Commonwealth the State should be credited for them; (b) the States urge an early settlement of this long-standing question.

The first resolution was agreed to on division by 43 votes to 23. The division list is as follows:—

AYES.

Mahoney	James	R. Jones
Hogue	Latimer	Brown
Wood	Robson	Levy
Wade	Davidson	Gilbert
Moore	Fell	Meagher
Perry	Donaldson	McCoy
Lee	Morton	Parkes
Fitzpatrick	Cohen	Loseadale
Oakes	Coulter	Macfarlane
Thomas	Hunt	Clark
Taylor	Hall	Henley
Fallick	Fleming	Arthur
Ryrie	Collins	Nobbs
J. Miller	Price	Hindmarsh
Barton		

NOES.

G. Miller	Stuart-Robertson	Meehan
Burgess	G. Jones	Carmichael
Cann	Eddon	Page
Nielsen	Dooley	Lynch
Tyrell	M'Garry	Horne
M'Gowen	Grahame	Nicholson
Griffith	J. Storey	Mercer
Kelly	Charlton	

Pairs.—Ayes: Broughton, Millard, Waddell. Noes: Estell, Macdonell, and O'Sullivan.

Resolutions 2, 3, and 4 were agreed to on the voices.

Resolution 5 was agreed to on division by 43 to 23.

Resolutions 6 and 7 were agreed to on the voices.

The whole series of resolutions was then put and agreed to on division by 43 to 23.

The House adjourned at 12.23 a.m. till 4.30 p.m.

THE LEURA-AJAX COLLISION.

MARINE COURT INQUIRY.

MELBOURNE, Wednesday.

The hearing of the charge of reckless or careless navigation preferred against Captain Sproat, master of the Leura, in connection with the Leura-Ajax collision, was commenced to-day by the Marine Court of Inquiry. The case was not concluded when the Court adjourned.

QUEENSLAND.

A BRUTAL ASSAULT.

BRISBANE, Wednesday.

William Walton, aged 16, was standing conversing with some friends in Melbourne-street, South Brisbane, at a late hour last night, when he was suddenly attacked by a band of young fellows, numbering some 20 or 30, who savagely set about him on all sides, striking and kicking him in a most brutal manner. He was left lying helplessly injured across the tramway rails. In addition to several outward bruises, he sustained fractured ribs and internal injuries. He was removed to the hospital.

RAILWAY REFUSED.

The proposed extension of the branch railway line from Blackall 44 miles in the direction of Jundah has been rejected by the ratepayers of the district by 118 votes to 5. The adverse vote is officially ascribed to the opposition of a large number of carriers, whose headquarters are at Blackall. But this is obviously incorrect. The electors under the Betterment Act are landowners, and as very few carriers come under this category they could have no practical effect upon the result.

NEW ZEALAND.

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

WELLINGTON, Wednesday.

The Minister for Public Works (Mr. Hall Jones) laid the annual statement before Parliament last night. The estimated amount available for public works for the current year is over two millions and a half. The estimated expenditure is under half a million, including £225,000 for the completion of the North Island trunk railway. A substantial vote is also proposed for carrying on the work which will eventually lead to a through connection between Picton and Invercargill, in the South Island.

THE SECOND BALLOT BILL.

Considerable discussion has been taking place in the Legislative Council regarding a clause in the Second Ballot Bill, providing that between the first and second ballot press comment regarding the candidates be prohibited. A motion to recommit the clause was lost by one vote. The House has not yet considered the amendments.

It is rumoured that Judge Denniston is about to retire from the Supreme Court Bench.

The Westport Harbour Board has accepted the tender of Fleming and Ferguson, Scotland, for the construction of a suction dredge at £34,400.

Following on the announcement in the Budget, the Public Works statement gives details of the proposed expenditure of a quarter of a million on roadmaking in the backblocks.

BROKEN HILL'S WATER.

CONFERENCE SUGGESTED.

BROKEN HILL, Wednesday.

At last night's meeting of the City Council a telegram was read from Mr. Griffith, M.L.A.:—"Re Umberumberka water scheme. If a workable financial scheme can be submitted I suggest you call a conference between aldermen and mine managers."

Mr. Cann, M.L.A., wrote:—"If you are prepared to enter into an undertaking the same as all other municipalities the Minister (Mr. Lee) is prepared to carry out the work, no matter whether the mines will or will not pay for water. If the council enters into a contract they will have to pay, even if they do not use a gallon of the water. But I am satisfied that they could have water at 2s per 1000 gallons."

Both communications were received, and at a later stage the Mayor's minute was adopted as follows:—"I suggest that the Broken Hill mine managers be invited to meet this council and the members for the district in conference to consider the question of water supply. In my opinion it is essential that the council should agree upon means to exhaust every available means to secure for the city a stability which does not now nor ever did exist, and it is quite possible that arrangements may be made with the mines whereby an assurance could be given to the Minister for Works that the revenue required by the Government as outlined by the Minister for Works in his speech on Mr. Cann's motion in Parliament on the 15th inst. would be forthcoming. I would also advise that the suggested conference should be held on Friday October 2, as the members for the district will then be in Broken Hill."

MONSTROSITY OF A LAMB.

QUEANBEYAN, Wednesday.

A monstrosity in the shape of a newly-born lamb was found in the Kohen paddocks the other morning by Mr. Robert M'Innes. It was the offspring of a mine ewe, weighed 30lb, and was alive when exhibited in Queanbeyan. Its feet were deformed, and the head resembled a bear's. The body was fully 2ft long, and measured a foot across the back. Another peculiarity about the animal was that on the shoulder was plainly visible the figure 3, with which number the mother was branded.

STATE PARLIAMENTS.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

ADELAIDE, Wednesday.

In the House of Assembly to-day a member of the Labour party moved that the whole of the wharfs and river frontages at Port Adelaide should be acquired by the State. The debate was adjourned. The Premier moved the second reading of a bill dealing with the storage and sale of inflammable oils. The debate was adjourned. The Inebriates Bill, giving magistrates power to commit inebriates to licensed institutions, was read the second time, and carried through committee

NO SUPERVISION OF SLAUGHTER-YARDS.

LITHGOW, Wednesday.

At a meeting of the local council the sanitary inspector reported that since the withdrawal of police supervision over the slaughtering yards outside the municipality, in which the bulk of the meat supplied to the town was slaughtered, there had not been, as far as he knew, any supervision. He urged that some steps be taken to safeguard public health. In the discussion which followed the seriousness of the position was generally recognised. It was suggested that the Blaxland Shire Council be asked to make adequate provision for meat inspection, but ultimately it was decided that the matter be submitted to the Board of Health.

ARTILLERY AT THE HEADS.

GOOD SHOOTING.

Yesterday the big guns at South Head were again manned, and further practical demonstration of the efficacy of the 6in Q.F.C. was given. Colonel Wallace, R.A.A., and the officers attending the coast defence course, were in attendance. Weather conditions were ideal for artillery work.

Major A. G. H. Morris, of Queensland, was in charge of the 6in B.L.H.P. battery, and the submarine miners' steamer, the Miner, as usual towed the two targets which did duty for the enemy. The invader was about 5000 yards due east when the command to fire was given. The shooting was exceptionally good, almost every shot counting. Gradually the distance increased, until the invader, represented by two tiny targets, over four miles away, could only just be discerned with the naked eye.

Major W. J. Clark, of Victoria, commanded the 6in Q.F.C. battery, and the distances ranged from a couple of miles to over 7500 yards, being a record range. Twenty shots in quick succession were fired, and in spite of the oncoming haze and the indistinct object, most of the shells burst between the targets. The shooting passed off successfully, the accuracy of the fire at the extreme ranges being really commendable.

Yesterday's work at South Head concluded the coast defence course, under Captain Cox Taylor, which has been in session since the 10th inst.

CLERKS' UNION.

APPROACHING THE NEWSPAPERS.

The Clerks' Union met at the Trades Hall last night, with Mr. R. E. Outen in the chair, when it was resolved that the delegates to the Sydney Labour Council be asked to take action before that body with regard to the sweating of clerks in the wholesale carcase butchers' offices, and also with regard to the coercion of clerks during the late tramway strike.

It was also resolved to petition the Premier asking him to place the union in the schedule of industries under the Act.

The meeting also decided to circularise the managers of the different newspapers in the metropolitan area, asking them to bring the union under the notice of the clerks and reporters.

The following were elected as delegates to meet the Shop Assistants' Union in order to define the terms "shop assistant" and "clerk":—Messrs. A. A. Jones, W. L. Duncan, and R. E. Outen.

THE GREAT MORNING DRINK.
"MIGHTY ALOK" clears the head and regulates the liver.
Usual or Extra Bitter.
The original famous Kola Nut Tonic.
Insist upon being served with "Alok" (trade mark).—Advt.

CASUALTIES.

BABY'S BODY FOUND.

WRAPPED IN PAPER.

While walking down a right-of-way off Harwood-lane, Pyrmont, yesterday, a lady noticed a parcel lying on the ground. She informed Constable Jones of the Pyrmont police, who opened the parcel, and found that it contained the dead body of a fully-developed male child with a bruise on the left side of the neck and a wound on the back of the head. The body, which was wrapped in a newspaper and a black skirt, was taken to the Morgue.

BODY IDENTIFIED.

The man who was found in an unconscious condition on a vacant piece of ground at the corner of Rosehill and Marion streets, Redfern, on Tuesday, and taken to the Sydney Hospital suffering from hemorrhage of the brain, died at that institution at an early hour yesterday. The body has since been identified as that of William Henry Finch, 60, a carpenter, recently living at 27 Buckland-street, Alexandria.

FALL FROM A TRAM.

At an early hour yesterday Henry Vauvel, 23, tram conductor, living in Darlinghurst, was brought to St. Vincent's Hospital suffering from concussion and a probable fracture of the base of the skull. He had fallen from his tram in the New South Head-road, near Ocean-street.

BODY RECOVERED.

The body of Daniel Flaherty, who was drowned last Sunday when a sailing boat capsized near Taylor Bay was recovered on Tuesday evening close to the spot where the accident happened.

FELL DOWN A LIFT WELL.

Annie Predan, 30, cook, employed at the N.S.W. Alliance Temperance Hotel, at Castlereagh and Park streets, accidentally fell down a lift well at these premises yesterday, a distance of 25 feet. The Civil Ambulance conveyed her to the Sydney Hospital, where she was admitted, suffering from fracture of the skull and internal injuries.

A SHEARER INJURED.

COOTAMUNDRA, Wednesday.

A shearer named Daley had his nose, both wrists, and three fingers broken some time during last night. He was attended by Dr. Florance, and admitted to the hospital this morning in a serious condition. It is supposed that he fell off an hotel balcony.

INJURED LOADING TIMBER.

KEMPSEY, Wednesday.

While loading timber at Stuart's Point Wharf on the steamer Uralla a seaman named Edward Engreston met with a bad accident. He was jammed with a girder, and sustained serious injuries to the head and a compound fracture of a leg, just above the ankle. The injured man was conveyed by the river steamer Olga to Kempsey Hospital.

SUICIDE WITH PEA RIFLE.

COOMA, Wednesday.

An inquest touching the death of Arthur Albert Warne, aged 23, who was found dead in Murphy and Co.'s Furniture Arcade, Sharp-street, yesterday afternoon, was held this morning, before the coroner, Mr. C. J. B. Helm. The evidence was to the effect that deceased, who was employed by P. D. Murphy and Co., had been drinking considerably of late, and threatened to take his life on several occasions. Yesterday morning he was again intoxicated, and was sent home, but subsequently returned to the furniture store, where no one was about. Early in the afternoon his body was discovered on the floor with a pea rifle beside it, and blood on the floor, from a wound in the head. It is considered he shot himself while in a sitting posture, placing the rifle close to the left temple. The bullet fractured the base of the skull. A verdict of suicide was returned.

OPOSSUM TRAPPER'S DEATH.

GLOUCESTER, Wednesday.

John Stewart Bell, an opossum trapper, aged 62, was found unconscious in a stable near Gloucester. He had apparently tried to hang himself, as a rope was found suspended from the rafters, and he then cut an artery in the left leg with a butcher's knife. He has since died. An inquest will be held to-morrow.

PROPOSED NYMAGEE RAILWAY.

PETITION TO PARLIAMENT.

NYMAGEE, Wednesday.

The Railway League last night agreed on having a monster petition presented to Parliament, through Mr. Macdonell, M.L.A., urging the necessity for immediate steps being taken to construct the proposed railway to Nymagee. Cobar, Nyngan, and all residents of the surrounding districts who will participate in the benefits of the railway will join in the petition.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL LEAGUE.

MELBOURNE, Wednesday.

It has been arranged that Lady MacMahon, Lady Quick, Mesdames S. T. Staughton, D'ebro, J. H. Hope (Geelong), Robert, Morton, Berry (Bendigo), Bingham, and Misses Avis, Chapman, Celia Morrison (Beechworth), and Grace Watson will deliver addresses and read papers at the second Commonwealth Conference of the Women's National League, to be commenced in Sydney on October 12. The Railway Department will grant the customary concession of single fare for the return journey from any station in Victoria.

BROKEN HILL MINERS.

REGISTER UNDER COMMONWEALTH ARBITRATION ACT.

MELBOURNE, Wednesday.

An application was lodged to-day with the Industrial Registrar by Mr. Josiah Thomas, M.P., for the registration of the Barrier branch of the Amalgamated Miners' Association of Broken Hill as an organisation of employees under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act. If no objection is lodged within 30 days, the organisation will be registered.

FALL DOWN A HOLD.

As the steam collier Kurrara was leaving Bulli on Tuesday night Charles Gale, a seaman, fell down the hold. On the vessel's arrival in Sydney yesterday morning Gale was conveyed by the Australian Ambulance to Sydney Hospital, when Dr. Archdall admitted him, suffering from severe injuries to the back. Gale is married and lives in Drummoyne.

H.M.S. GIBRALTAR SIGNALLED.

The second-class cruiser Gibraltar, which is on her way to Sydney from England, via Albany, signalled Cape Otway (Vic.) at 6.30 last evening. She is bringing relief crews for H.M.S. Cambrian and H.M.S. Prometheus, as well as a detachment of men for Garden Island. The Gibraltar is due here to-morrow.

THE NORTH-WESTERN MAIL.

Mr. H. E. Horne, member for Liverpool Plains, accompanied by Mr. A. E. Collins, member for the Namoi, presented a petition to the Railway Commissioners yesterday, signed by over 300 residents of Gunnedah and district, protesting against the proposed alterations in the time-table on the North-Western line.

INTERSTATE RIFLE SHOOTING.

RUTTER WINS THE KING'S.

ADELAIDE, Wednesday.

The following are the final leading scores in the third stage of the King's Match, shot to-day:—Sergeant Garrity (W.A.), 96; H. R. Rutter (Victoria), 92; W. H. Galliford (S.A.), 91; J. Williams (Victoria), 91. Men who had been leading and expected to be well up fired poorly.

Following are the final leading scores in the King's Aggregate:—

H. R. Rutter (Victoria), £20 and badge	260
H. Hyde (Queensland)	260
Lieut. Long (Victoria)	259

Lieutenant Rickwood (S.A.), 258; A. Burgess (Victoria), 257; G. Howitt (S.A.), 255; G. Holliday (S.A.), 255; Sergt. Garrity (W.A.), 255; G. Shaw (Queensland), 254; A. Crease (Queensland), 254; J. Searles (Victoria), 254; J. Williams (Victoria), 253; A. Cutler (N.S.W.), 253; Lieut. Addison (S.A.), 250.

Rutter and Hyde had to shoot off, and Rutter in three shots scored nine against his opponent's four.

TECHNICAL COLLEGE FOR BALMAIN.

In a minute which he submitted to the council last night the Mayor (Alderman Lawn) said: "This important matter is still in abeyance. The Minister for Education, when waited upon by a deputation from this district 24 weeks ago, promised that the whole question would be reviewed. No report having been received, I gave instructions for a letter to be written to the Minister, pointing out that since the deputation branches of the Technical College had been established in other centres, I do not wish now to commit the council, but I believe we would be studying the interests of the young people of this district if we placed at the disposal of the Government, at a fair valuation, sufficient land on our Llewellyn-street frontage (say, 50ft x 100ft) to enable a college to be built."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 23.

General Baquedano, auxiliary barque, Chilian naval training ship, 2330 tons displacement, 11 guns, Captain Fontaine, from Valparaiso, Easter Island, Tahiti, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Kure, Sasebo, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Manila, Singapore, and Albany, on a voyage of instruction.

Yawata Maru, J.M.S., 3817 tons, Captain Sekine, from Yokohama, via ports. Passengers—Mr. G. E. Beales, Mr. K. Yoshitomi, Mr. Lynaght, Captain Craig, Mr. Black, Mr. J. Cramey, Mr. S. Matsui, and one in the steerage. Burns, Philp, and Co., Ltd., agents.

Burwah, s, 2210 tons, Captain Gormly, from Sunderland, via Fremantle. Howard Smith Company, Ltd., agents.

Marere, s, 6443 tons, Captain Firth, from Brisbane, via Newcastle. Tyser and Co., agents.

Airlie, s, 2337 tons, Captain Wilson, from Newcastle. Burns, Philp, and Co., Limited, agents.

Namoi, s, 1414 tons, Captain Warne, from Newcastle. Newcastle and Hunter River S.S. Company, Limited, agents.

City of Grafton, s, 825 tons, Captain Nelson, from Richmond River, North Coast S. N. Company, Limited, agents.

Moruya, s, 568 tons, Captain Swanson, from Moruya and other South Coast ports. Illawarra and South Coast S. N. Company, Limited, agents.

Burrawong, s, 391 tons, Captain Innes, from Manning River. North Coast S. N. Company, Limited, agents.

Bellinger, s, 229 tons, Captain Rotten, from Camden Haven. Allen Taylor and Co., Limited, agents.

Our Jack, s, 272 tons, Captain Hunt, from Bateman's Bay. Allen Taylor and Co., Limited, agents.

Ellerslie, s, 232 tons, Captain Reuben Lucey, from Eden. Allen Taylor and Co., Limited, agents.

Wauchope, s, 269 tons, Captain Merrett, from Port Macquarie. N. Cain's Coastal Co-operative S.S. Company, Limited, agents.

Astral, s, 120 tons, Captain Benson, from Narooma. Allen Taylor and Co., Limited, agents.

Captain Cook, Government pilot steamer, 360 tons, Captain Hildebrand, from a cruise along the North Coast.

Dorrigo, s, 302 tons, Captain M'Intyre, from Woolgoolga. North Coast S.N. Company, Ltd., agents.

DEPARTURES.—Sept. 23.

Durham, s, for London direct.
Leeuwin, s, for Melbourne, via Eden.
Moana, s, for Auckland.
Australic, s, for Bremen, Antwerp, and Swedish ports.
Captain Cook, pilot s, for the South Coast.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—Sept. 24.

Gleelee, s, for Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, and Port Elizabeth, via ports; Coomonderry, s, for Moruya, Narooma, and Wagonga; Erina, s, for Gosford and Brisbane Water; Hillmeade, s, for Ulladulla, Bateman's Bay, Nelligen, and Moruya; Wauchope, s, for Port Macquarie, Hastings and Wilson rivers; Tathra, s, for Bermagui, Tathra, Merimbula, Ulladulla, and Eden; Hunter s, for Newcastle; St. George, s, for Richmond River; Bellinger, s, for Camden Haven; Orland, s, for Adelaide.

CLEARANCES.—Sept. 24.

Moana, s, 2015 tons, Captain W. J. Newton, for Auckland (N.Z.). Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Presson, Mr. and Mrs. Minnett, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Dodd, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorensen, Mr. and Mrs. Angrew, Mr. and Mrs. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Farrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Harrowell, Mr. and Mrs. Dennett, Mr. and Mrs. Rooney, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley, Mesdames Shalders, Rooney, Lucas, Trevelyan, H. D. Jones and infant, M'Garrigle, Nolan, Trapp, Saxby, R. H. Baruch, H. Jones, Fitzsimons, Hamilton-Graves (2), Inglis, Wright (2), Ackland, Burton, E. Barnett, Burnside, M'Culloch, Hide, Samuels, Chittick, Chamberlain, Messrs. Callan, W. H. Hopkins, G. D. Portus, P. H. Harbott, K. M. Graham, A. Bell, Adair, Douglas Ronald, Byron G. Ronald, Millard, Marshall Cowan, H. C. Feinn, Rose, W. G. Beckett, Miller, Mather, M'Innes, W. H. Terry, H. Grady, W. T. Somerville, Caleb Lathy, Monteith, Quinlan, J. M. Kirby, T. Deere, Waite, F. J. Mewat, J. Moffatt, D. Kerr, Hamilton-Graves, J. G. Deck, Postles, Shalders, Kirk (2), R. G. Hutton, J. M'Garrigle, Dingley, Chittick Prime, Dr. and Mrs. Keith, Colonel and Mrs. O'Neil.

Norma, s, 89 tons, Captain Halcrow, for Raratonga, via Auckland.

Australic, s, Captain Huldgren, for Bremen, Antwerp, and Swedish ports.

Orland, s, Captain Lie, for Adelaide.

ENTERED OUTWARD.—Sept. 23.

Patroclus, s, for Dunkirk, London, and Liverpool, via Melbourne and Adelaide; Bredenoord, G.M.S., for Bremen, via ports; Schwaben, s, for Brisbane; Yawata Maru, J.M.S., for Manila, Hongkong, and Japan, via ports; Ulimaroa, s, for Wellington.

MOVEMENTS OF MAIL STEAMERS.

The R.M.S. Britannia, from London, is due at Sydney this morning. She signalled Green Cape at 2.30 p.m. yesterday.

The R.M.S. Marsina, from Sydney, via ports, arrived at Vancouver at 5 p.m. on Tuesday last.

The R.M.S. Omrah, from Sydney, via ports, arrived at London on Sunday last.

The R.M.S. Orsha, from Sydney, bound to London, arrived at Suez on Sunday last.

HOWARD SMITH COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Ace is in the Queensland trade. The Barrenjoey is in the coal trade. The Bombala leaves Townsville on Saturday next for ports. The Bowrie leaves San Francisco for Apia, Auckland, and Australia, Sept. 25. The Buninyong leaves Brisbane Saturday next for Rockhampton. The Burwah (new steamer) arrived in Sydney from Queensland yesterday. The Century is in the Fiji trade. The Chillagoe is in the coal trade. The Cooma is due at Sydney early to-morrow morning from Melbourne. The Cycle is en route to Wallaroo. The Era is in the Queensland trade. The Fortunella is building in England. The Gabo leaves Brisbane Saturday next for Sydney. The Gymerie is due at Auckland from San Francisco Sept. 26, and at Sydney Oct. 6. The Konoowarra leaves Brisbane every Tuesday for Maryborough and Gladstone. The Lass O'Gowrie leaves Townsville every Saturday for Port Douglas, via ports. The Lord Sefton leaves Sydney for San Francisco Sept. 26, via Newcastle and Apia. The Leura is in port at Melbourne. The Mourilyan is due at Townsville at the end of Sept. from England. The Myra Fell will leave Port Pirie for Sydney to-morrow. The Peregrine is due at Sydney early to-morrow morning from north. The Period is loading coal at Newcastle for Geelong and Melbourne. The Time is in the Queensland trade. The Tyrian is in port at Melbourne. The Yeddo arrived at San Francisco Sept. 13.

THE BAR HARBOURS.

The following telegrams were received last night regarding the conditions of the bar harbours:—Belinger Heads, soundings on bar at high water, 7ft 2in, rise of tide 1ft 5in; Ballina, 13ft on bar, 14ft on inside channel at high water; Tweed Heads, bar 9ft 9in, rise 2ft 8in, crossing 11ft; Camden Haven Heads, 7ft 6in on bar at high water; Tamba, bar 16ft 6in, rise of tide 4ft, crossing 12ft 9in, rise 9ft 9in; Herrington, 12ft on bar evening tide, 11ft morning tide, 9ft on crossing at high water; Forster, 7ft 6in on bar at high water; Bateman's Bay, 6ft 6in on bar at low water.

INSPECTION OF LIGHTHOUSES

SURPLUS OF LABOUR.

CABINET PROMISES LEGISLATION.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Mr. Asquith, Prime Minister, has assured Mr. Shortt, the Liberal candidate, contesting Newcastle-on-Tyne seat, that the Government regard unemployment as an urgent question, and will be pleased to submit to Parliament at an early date practical legislative proposals.

Under the Unemployed Workmen's Act at present in force local distress committees have been established in London and in boroughs and urban districts of over 50,000 population, and with the consent of the Local Government Board in a number of other boroughs and urban districts with a population below 50,000. These committees are empowered to register the unemployed, to find work for them, and to assist persons to emigrate from the country altogether, or to migrate from one portion of the country to another. The Central Unemployed Committee for London not only co-ordinates and superintends the action of local distress committees, but has power also to open relief works, and it has taken advantage of its powers to a great extent. Latest returns show that in trade unions the proportion of unemployed is over 8 per cent. of the total membership.

THE COTTON STRIKE.

COHESION OF EMPLOYERS.

THIRD OF OLDHAM IDLE.

The cardroom workers in the mills of Lancashire are taking no steps to hold a second ballot as to whether the reduction of wages of 5 per cent. shall be accepted.

Already 530 mills have stopped running, though 160 mills are still working wholly or partially.

Owing to the dispute, one-third of the population of Oldham (194,000) is idle.

Employers owning 2,250,000 spindles not belonging to the Cotton Spinners' Federation have resolved to adopt the policy of the federated employers.

DISASTER ON FRENCH CRUISER.

BIG GUN EXPLODES.

FIFTEEN DEATHS.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

A terrible accident occurred yesterday on the French armoured cruiser Latouche-Treville, 4681 tons, when off Toulon.

A gunnery recruit class had just concluded firing practice when a seven-inch gun exploded.

Thirteen of the crew were killed, and two others were mortally injured.

In disasters caused by explosions the French navy has an unfortunate record. It is only a little over a month ago that seven men were killed by an explosion of a gun on the training-ship Courcouronne, and in March of last year there occurred a terrible explosion on the battleship Iena, resulting in the loss of 114 lives. An account of the accident to the Couronne states that the vessel had been ordered to Saline d'Hyeres in order to carry out firing practice with her heavy ordnance. When one of her 4.7in guns was about to be fired the breechblock blew out, carrying death and destruction all around. Of the gun crew four were killed outright, and three afterwards succumbed 20 others were severely wounded. A torpedo boat which happened to be in the vicinity was signalled to. She came alongside and took off the wounded, conveying them to the Naval Hospital at Toulon. This was the third accident of the kind which had taken place on the Couronne within the last three years. She carries a crew of 800 men, and is armed with models of all kinds of light and heavy guns, so as to permit of her personnel qualifying in gunnery.

A SERVANT'S CRIME.

MURDERS HIS EMPLOYER.

DISPOSING OF THE BODY.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Michael Trades, a Syrian, who was a passenger by the steamer Cordillere from Santos, Brazil, was arrested when he landed at Rio de Janeiro, as he had been found trying to throw overboard a trunk containing his late employer's body.

He has confessed to committing the murder, in complicity with his employer's wife.

THE MOORISH SULTANATE.

GERMANY CONCILIATORY.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" states that the reply of Germany to the Franco-Spanish Note, proposing the terms on which Mulai Hafid should be recognised as Sultan of Morocco, while it is conciliatory, expresses a desire for further information especially regarding the indemnity for warlike operations at Casablanca.

RUSSIA AND HOLLAND ACCEPT.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Russia and Holland will accept the Franco-Spanish Note outlining the terms on which Mulai Hafid will be recognised as Sultan of Morocco.

THE EUCHARISTIC PROCESSION.

AN INSULT CLAIMED.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

The Dublin Corporation and many other bodies in Ireland have strenuously protested against "the insult which Mr. Asquith has given to Roman Catholics by prohibiting the Eucharistic Procession through the streets of Westminster."

SANITATION AT ST. PETERSBURG.

STRIKE OF GRAVE-DIGGERS.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

The correspondent of the "Times" at St. Petersburg contrasts the permanently indicrous sanitary arrangements in St. Petersburg with the splendidly equipped hospitals, and the strike of grave-diggers.

PUGILISM.

DEPARTURE OF JOHNSON.

CONFIDENT OF VICTORY.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

About 500 admirers bade farewell to Johnson, the coloured pugilist, at Charing Cross railway station to-day, on his departure for Sydney to fulfil his engagement with Burns.

Johnson said he is confident he will be able to settle Burns in twelve rounds.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The report of the Bank of Australasia for the half-year ended April 16 shows that deposits amounted to £15,664,836, cash and other liquid securities to £5,948,267, bills and advances £16,283,506.

Entries close to-day for the Vice-Regal Smoking Competition, £30 in prizes to those who keep pipe alight the longest. Apply your tobacconist.—Advt.

DESIGNS OF GERMANY.

A FRIGHTFUL MISUNDERSTANDING

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Prince Bulow, German Imperial Chancellor, in addressing delegates to the International Press Congress at Berlin, declared that no one in Germany dreamed of attacking England. It was a frightful misunderstanding.

AN ENORMOUS DEFICIT.

MORE TAXES NECESSARY.

The "Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" states that during the next five years Germany will be compelled to meet a deficit of from £100,000,000 to £112,500,000. Hence increased taxation is absolutely necessary.

The German Treasury is endeavouring to raise another £20,000,000 a year to wipe off the deficit mentioned in the cable, but is in a quandary whence to obtain the money. Beer, tobacco, and spirits' excise may be increased, and the Emperor has mentioned a proposal to tax bachelors.

THE ALBERTI FRAUDS.

WIDESPREAD LOSSES.

RUIN TO FARMERS AND DAIRIES.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

M. Alberti, ex-Danish Minister of Justice, who is under arrest for fraud, embezzled £605,000 from the Zealand Peasants' Savings Bank, and by forgeries on the Butter Association £225,000.

The "Daily Mail" says:—"It is understood that Messrs. Willer and Riley's losses represent a minor portion of the latter amount, and are apparently recoverable from the association, who can in their turn recover from the farmers."

The "Butter Trade Journal's" correspondent at Copenhagen states that 52 dairies are liable for £5000 each, and the losses may ruin a number of small farmers, who had no idea they incurred any responsibility after receiving payment for their milk.

Mr. D. Gilpin, Willer and Riley's, Limited, representative in New South Wales, furnishes the following statement, namely, that he has been notified by the company that business will go on as usual, the position of the company being quite secure, and that their distributing power is stronger than ever. Prior to April, 1908, the capital of the company was £225,000, but at an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders, held at the Memorial Hall, Manchester, on April 8, 1908, it was unanimously decided to increase the capital to £350,000 by the issue of an additional 125,000 shares at £1 each. These were subscribed immediately after issue. The chairman, Mr. J. Willer, in moving that the resolution be adopted, stated "that the enormous increase in the business necessitated the introduction of more capital. Take the month of March, 1908. In the first week the company's turnover was £35,668; in the second, £46,616; in the third, £51,374; in the fourth, £55,817. This represented the value of produce delivered to customers. The month of March, 1908, showed an increase of £56,000 over the corresponding month of the previous year. There is only one company in the trade in England which can show a bigger turnover in provisions than ours. The directors have adopted the policy during the past 10 years of devoting a considerable portion of the revenue of the company to establishing, organising, and completing branches all over England, and these will bring a great addition to the revenues of the company in future."

Although the loss is fairly heavy it is more than doubly covered by the added capital. Last season Willer and Riley, Limited, received 8000 tons of Australian and New Zealand butter on consignment for sale in London and the provinces, and gave complete satisfaction to the factories shipping. Factories are quite clear from any risk, as an advance covering the Sydney value of the butter is made in Sydney against all consignments. A letter of credit is opened in the name of the factory in their bank in Sydney, and the factory's claims on each shipment are satisfied before the documents are despatched to London.

THE WRIGHT AEROPLANE.

VALUABLE PRIZES WON.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

By his latest flight on his aeroplane at Le Mans, covering 41 miles 672 yards in 1h 31min 25s, Mr. Wilbur Wright won the prize of £200 given by the Aero Club, and the Michelin Cup, worth £800.

RAILWAY AGREEMENTS.

RESISTING NATIONALISATION.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The London and North-western Railway Company, the Midland Railway Company, and the Great Northern Railway Company have agreed to cease running competitive night trains from London to Scotland, and to introduce other drastic economies.

The "Daily Express" states that the Great Western Railway Company has joined the combination of other great railways with a view of resisting the nationalisation schemes, which it is stated the Government is considering.

Details of the agreement between the London and North-western Railway Company and the Midland Railway Company were published last month, and no doubt the same terms hold good in the agreement with the Great-Northern Railway. The claim made in favour of the agreement is that it will greatly benefit the commercial community of the country and the travelling public at the same time that it reduces the present waste caused by the keen competition between the companies, the saving benefiting the shareholders. There is to be more rapid transit of goods and passengers by an interchange between all points in the British Isles; the public will have the advantage of using the route of any of the companies for tickets available between points common to both companies, ordinary tourist as well as season tickets being brought into the arrangement. Efforts will be made to provide more through passenger train services and carriages between towns on the three companies railways, which will obviate the necessity of changing trains at stations en route, and the difficulties which obtain in the transfer of luggage parcels from one company's line to another. As to merchandise the arrangement enables goods to be forwarded by the shortest and most direct route, and firms sending out large parcels will be able to utilise any of the companies collecting vehicles. It is expressly stated that this is not an amalgamation. Each company will retain its own identity, and no Parliamentary sanction is needed for the agreement, which entails no increased charges on the public. From this statement it would be imagined that the public are those who will chiefly benefit by the arrangement. Beyond a mere allusion no mention is made of the shareholders.

ILL-TREATING AN ELEPHANT.

MENAGERIE MANAGER FINED.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Mr. Carl Hagenback's manager at the Franco-British Exhibition has been fined for forcing an elephant to descend a water chute.

THE WOOL SALES.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Wool-selling brokers have decided to offer at the forthcoming series of sales only 242,500 bales.

Entries close to-day for the Vice-Regal Smoking Competition, £30 in prizes to those who keep pipe alight the longest. Apply your tobacconist.—Advt.

TRUST REVELATIONS.

PARTY LEADERS' RECRIMINATIONS

MR. BRYAN'S DEFENCE.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

President Roosevelt attacks Senator Foraker (Republican) and Governor Haskell (Democrat), mentioned by Mr. Hearst in his revelations of the dealings of the Standard Oil Company, for bitterly opposing all reforms proposed by the Government.

President Roosevelt adds: "Mr. Hearst's exposures strikingly justify the actions of the administration, and cast a curious sidelight on the attacks by Mr. Bryan and his friends on the Government."

Mr. W. J. Bryan, Democratic candidate for the Presidency, declares that Governor Haskell, who is treasurer of the Democratic National Fund, is willing to appear before any tribunal which President Roosevelt may name. If after investigation President Roosevelt supports the accusation of Mr. Hearst, that Governor Haskell was a tool of the Standard Oil Company, Mr. Bryan is willing to oust Governor Haskell from his position of influence in the Democratic party.

NAVAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

MR. W. E. ABBOTT APPLAUDED.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Sir John Colomb, a naval authority, in a letter to the "Times," strongly approves of the address delivered by Mr. W. E. Abbott, of New South Wales, to the Pastoralists' Union on July 8, suggesting that the great colonies ought to contribute liberally to the British navy.

Mr. Abbott, in the course of his presidential address to the Pastoralists' Union, said:—"Our fathers took Australia by force from the aboriginal inhabitants, and we must hold it by force against the swarming millions of Asia, who are not likely to pay any more attention to our rights of pre-emption than we did to those of the aborigani inhabitants whom we displaced. With our small population of 4,000,000 all told it is impossible for us to drive out any enemy which land in force, so that our only title deed to Australia, with its enormous wealth of fertile land and rich mines, is the power of the British Navy." Continuing, he pointed out that the cost of the navy to Great Britain was 15s a head yearly, while Australia paid towards that navy only 1s a head. And yet the Prime Minister of Australia claimed the right to say where the ships of the British Navy should be placed in case of war, and threatened the withdrawal of the contribution if his demand was not complied with.

GENERAL CABLE NEWS.

MR. J. A. BOYD, M.L.A.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Mr. J. A. Boyd, M.L.A., of Victoria, one of the commissioners to the Franco-British Exhibition, is at present in America. He leaves Vancouver on October 9 for Australia.

PRINCE EULENBURG RELEASED.

Prince Philipp Eulenburg, who was charged with serious offences, and whose trial at Berlin was indefinitely adjourned owing to the state of his health, has now been released on the ground of illness.

SWIMMING.

H. Taylor won the quarter of a mile swimming championship at Shoreditch Baths, covering the distance in 5m 27 3-5s—a record.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of the Countess Russell (nee Mabel Scott, who obtained a divorce in 1901).

CRICKETERS' ALLOWANCES.

WHAT THE PLAYERS SAY.

CASE FOR THE ASSOCIATION.

Mr. A. W. Green, the treasurer of the association, said yesterday that it did not pay to become a professional now, for the simple reason that the allowances to amateurs fall not far short of the professional fee. For two matches, Adelaide and Melbourne, professionals are allowed £10. Amateurs, and they nearly all charge it, accept 10s a day for loss of time, and 7s 6d a day for out-of-pocket expenses; in other words, spending money, thus securing something between £15 and £16. "There may, perhaps, be individual cases where the disallowance of 10s a day for loss of time might act harshly," said Mr. Green, "but if people cannot afford to play away from home the association will be forced to do without them. The position of the association is clear. Economy must be closely adhered to to keep the governing body going, and there are a lot of directions in which money can be laid out to the advantage of the general body of cricketers. For instance, it is a long time since any money was voted to the grounds, but before that is done some effort must be made to place the finances of the association in a sound condition. Again, nothing can be done to help along country players."

A BAR TO COLTS.

Mr. A. Diamond said that it did not affect him one way or another. Everyone agreed that the association must cut its cloth to its measure, and if there was no other direction in which economy could be effected then it must be in the way decided, but he thought it would be a big bar to young players. A young player would be only too glad to play when first selected, even if it cost him money; but after he had got into the game he would begin to look to his finances, and find he could not afford it. From the reported discussion at the meeting of the association it appeared as though the players were getting all the money, and a false impression was conveyed to the public. The players' allowances were not the only means of expenditure. Mr. Diamond quite agreed with Mr. Sinclair that the duty of investigating the claims for loss of salary was a distasteful one, and that a liberal daily allowance would best meet the case.

MR. NOBLE'S VIEW.

Mr. M. A. Noble said that some of the players would not be able to get their leave unless they took it without pay, and 17 days' absence meant a loss of £3 10s. Most of the players were young, and in temporary jobs, and could not afford to lose their pay. The 7s 6d might satisfy some of them, while others might not be getting as much.. The cricketers never asked for that allowance, the association gave it of its own accord. Judging by the remarks of the delegates one would think the players went round and demanded it.

MR. TRUMPER'S SUGGESTION.

Mr. V. Trumper said that the remarks of Mr. Noble at the meeting of the association were very much to the point. The cricketers knew that things were not as good as they should be, but the delegates should start with themselves. The action in knocking off the 10s a day for loss of time is too paltry for anything. The cricketers don't mind their allowances being reduced, but expenses all round should be cut down. He did not think the loss of the 10s a day would interfere with the best representation of the State.

ROUGH ON THE PLAYERS.

Mr. A. J. Hopkins said it was apparently not much use expressing an opinion on the association's decision. The loss of salary would be very rough on those who were not in a position to afford it. Some whom he could mention would be as much as £15 out of pocket by going to Adelaide and Melbourne. In his own case he always lost his salary when away on these tours. It was all very well if a man had a bit of money behind him. The players would not mind if it helped the association, but there were some naturally who could not afford it.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

RE-ARREST AT PERTH.

PERTH, Wednesday.

George Mueller, recently arrested on board a steamer at Fremantle charged with murder in Germany and subsequently discharged in consequence of the non-arrival of a warrant from Germany within the time stipulated by the extradition treaty, was re-arrested to-day on the same charge. It is stated that the alleged murder was committed within the Kingdom of Wurtemburg four years ago. Since his discharge Mueller has remained in the city, and had acquainted the police authorities with his whereabouts.

BIRTLES' EXPERIENCES.

8300 MILES ON A CYCLE.

ALLIGATORS AND BLACKFELLOWS.

SOME THRILLING INCIDENTS.

Francis Birtles, who 12 months ago essayed the task of practically circling Australia on his cycle from Sydney to Sydney, arrived here yesterday at 4.30 p.m.

The course mapped out comprised a run from the New South Wales capital to Brisbane, on to Charters Towers, thence via the Gulf of Carpentaria to Port Darwin. From this place he proceeded across the continent to Adelaide, afterwards journeying by the direct route to Sydney via Melbourne. The entire route covered 8300 miles approximately.

As he made his appearance at Messrs. Bennett and Wood's establishment yesterday Birtles presented a healthy, though weather-beaten, aspect. One could see at a glance, from his copper-coloured skin and strained look, that he must have come through some very exciting and trying times. His Royal Speedwell bicycle, fitted with Dunlop tyres, excited the curiosity of those who saw it. Equipped with water-bag, food-carrier, camera, and gun, it looked from the distance like a pioneer's turnout.

The details of Birtles' progress, so far as his mileage and route are concerned, have already been reported at intervals since he first left Sydney. Nothing, however, has so far been given in detail of his wonderful adventures and exciting experiences during his long, dangerous, and weary trip from Charters Towers to Port Darwin, and thence across the continent to South Australia. Interviewed last evening, Birtles told some extraordinary tales. After leaving Sydney magnificent scenery was met with on the road to Brisbane. Leaving the Queensland capital, the road to Gympie was taken. All along the route numerous deserted orange-groves provided him with abundance of fruit. It was near Gympie that he got caught in a bush fire, during which the tyres were burnt off his machine. The journey was then via Rockhampton to Charters Towers. It was after leaving the last town that Birtles began to encounter trouble, and to experience some sensational adventures.

On the way to the Gulf, which occupied a fortnight, he was several times in a terrible plight. He had almost daily to wade tidal streams that were alive with huge alligators. Some of these were of an enormous size. Further on, towards the bend of the gulf, firmer ground was met, the long grasses and tropical trees affording excellent shelter. This part of the country was filled with foxes, wild dogs kangaroos, and wallabies. Wild turkeys and ducks were also in evidence. A little further on more tidal waters were met with. These were full of fish, and as the cyclist carried hooks he often tried to catch some. He soon discovered, however, that it was easier to shoot the fish, as when the waters are at their highest the mud mullet rushed right up to the bank. They do this when chased by alligators. It is necessary after shooting the fish to dash down for them before they slip back into the stream.

"On one occasion," said Birtles, "I had a narrow escape when shooting some fish. I had hastened down to the creek to get a shot at some mud mullet. I had just shot a large one, and had darted down to grab him, when, quick as lightning, an alligator made a sudden rush for me as I stooped down to pick up the fish. It was touch and go, and although I got my fish the narrowness of my escape made me shiver for some minutes. I stayed almost a fortnight in this district shooting wild animals, game, alligators, and fish. Porpoises I also shot frequently. Pelicans, which are also very numerous, turned the fish in the same way. Often I saw fully a hundred pelicans swimming in a semi-circle, and driving the fish ahead into shallow places, where they would seize them."

It was near Wollongrangi that the cyclist saw the first of the Gulf aboriginals. They were a skinny and degraded-looking lot. Birtles had just emerged from some scrub when he beheld 30 or 40 wild-looking men camped in a circle, about 30 yards away. They were chattering and making gesticulations repeatedly as they sat over their meal. Wishing to make his presence known, Birtles sounded his bicycle horn, when, like a flock of wild ducks at a gun shot, they disappeared. Black faces were soon seen peeping through the scrub, and several spears were thrown, so uncomfortably close to Birtles that he had to take shelter behind a tree. "It was very exciting," he said, "for a few minutes. Then, on seeing me beckoning to them, they emerged from their retreat, gazing at my bicycle with amazement. The camp which they had suddenly abandoned proved a veritable combined butcher's and antiquarian shop. There lay a kangaroo half eaten, even the entrils being partly used. Lying round were numerous spears, some of flint and quartz. Other weapons of stone were in abundance. As I sat within a circle of the warriors I required all my courage to keep from being nervous. However, they afterwards proved very friendly, and held a corroboree for my benefit. The men on closer inspection proved to be breast markers. These marks run horizontally across the chest, and are cut with a stone knife, after which they are filled with earth."

After three hours' stay with this tribe Birtles resumed his journey, and was surprised after proceeding a couple of miles to encounter a fresh camp. "I had not imagined myself near anyone," said Birtles, "when there, before me, were seated a few dozen aboriginal women. The gins live apart from their husbands there, and only see them occasionally."

From this stage Birtles made a detour down the blacksoil plains, which are covered with Mitchell grass and creepers, very difficult to ride through. "Then," said Birtles, "I made for Daly waters. It was near this place that I saw some extraordinary sights, and had some fearful experiences. I had got within three miles of Daly Waters when I saw four stalwart warriors, who are to the aboriginals a kind of commercial traveller. Each warrior had a wooden bowl. These were filled with gum leaf scales—a kind of manna—which they place in the bowls, this they spit on, and roll about, afterwards adding a little kangaroo blood. This concoction, which is regarded as a great luxury, is bartered for amongst the members of the tribes."

In this neighbourhood Birtles, who is a teetotaller, learned what it feels like to be intoxicated. "I had just come up to a camp," he remarked, "when I was offered some kind of root called pitchery. I did not know what it was at the time, so chewed away. Soon I exhibited all the symptoms of intoxication. Some of the natives travel long distances to get this root, which is highly valued. Next day I ran into another camp. To my astonishment I beheld about 30 females sitting in the shelter of a gum leaf break-wind. This consists of a number of bushes piled on top of each other in semi-circular fashion to keep away cold wind. They were all whitewashed being in mourning. At intervals one of the party chanted a few words when instantly the lot set up a series of howls that were something dreadful to hear. Half a mile further on, the male portion of the camp went through the same proceedings. To show their grief they made deep gashes in their heads, and drove spears into their calves and thighs. Some of the warriors looked as if they had been worried by a pack of wolves, the nasty bleeding scars and deep gaping wounds being sickening to look at."

"While mourning goes on," said Birtles, "no one speaks. To make up for this deficiency, however, they keep howling every five or ten minutes. Whether the noise is due to the pain from their wounds or the loss of their departed I cannot say. After leaving this place I had a narrow escape. I had gone out shooting turkeys, and was coming back to camp, when I trod on a snake fully 8ft long. Not a second too soon I hit him with my rifle, and put an end to him. It was here that I came across some of the biggest ant-hills I ever saw. They are of clay, and often reach a height of 20ft. A peculiar fact is that these ant-hills are built wedge-shaped, and in nearly every instance point due north and south, hence they are supposed to be magnetic."

From Adelaide River to Pine Creek Birtles was nearly eaten by ants. Flies, mosquitos, and beetles proved such a nuisance that he had to erect a hammock which he carried with him. "Some of the beetles in this neighbourhood," said Birtles, "were of enormous size. Often I saw specimens nearly 2½in long. They gave me the shivers when I saw them.

"Numerous tribes were encountered up to within a short distance of Port Darwin. They are semi-civilised, however."

It was near Tennant's Creek that Birtles met the abandoned 25-h.p. Talbot motor car which Messrs. Dutton and Angur left there owing to the rainy season. He stopped a day there. "I wish I hadn't done so," said Birtles. "It was in that place I met the laziest tribe of all. They indulge in goana soup, some of which I got at a corroboree. Why," said the cyclist, "I almost fancy that I have the flavour of it still in my mouth. I think I must have rinsed out my mouth 100 times after I got away, and still I fancy traces of it are with me. Having got to Alice Springs I struck the rain, which was so heavy that for four days I had to take shelter below a rock, not daring to emerge from my den lest I should wet my only sweater and singlet. Arrived at Adelaide, I had easy running. Indeed, except for heavy rain and immense cold on the mountainous parts, the run to Sydney was fairly easy."

Birtles was entertained yesterday at the Sydney Cycle Club rooms by a huge crowd of wheelmen.

THE MILK TROUBLE.

CO-OPERATION SUGGESTED.

Mr. Richard North writes:—Milk suppliers appear to be unable to see that the obvious if not the only way in which they can obtain their just proportion of the profits from their business is to organise one or more co-operative societies, and undertake the distribution of their produce, keeping all the profit to themselves. Surely they are not inferior to the German or other Continental farmers, who in thousands of villages have entirely abolished the middleman, who used to prey upon them. What can be done by good business methods allied to honest administration has been shown by a milk-distributing firm in Copenhagen, which also by means of paper bottles enables the suppliers to send direct to all parts of the country perfectly pure milk, quite free from contamination. That a reform is urgently needed here is obvious, as 120 per cent. is far too much to pay upon prime cost for the retailing of such a commodity.

SIGNING AN AGREEMENT.

INDIGNATION AT WOLLONGONG.

FARMERS DETERMINED.

WOLLONGONG, Wednesday.

Great indignation was expressed by farmers throughout the district when the following circular form of agreement was received from the Fresh Food and Ice Company, reading as follows:—

"Memorandum of agreement made between T. Musgrave, Moore, Haynes, and Bennett, secretary of the Camden branch, on behalf of the Fresh Food and Ice Company suppliers on the one part, and Messrs. Moir and M'Fadyen, on behalf of the Fresh Food and Ice Company on the other part.—We hereby agree to supply milk to the Fresh Food and Ice Company from September 13 to 29 at the rate of 9d per gallon, and from September 30 to December 31 at the rate of 7d per gallon, and from thenceforth at a minimum not less than 6d; all existing written agreements with the Fresh Food and Ice Company not to be affected by this agreement.

Block days will be minimised as much as possible, and the said T. Musgrave, Moore, Haynes, and Bennett agree to recommend their fellow suppliers to sign the agreement.'"

The opinion prevalent is that this action on behalf of the Fresh Food and Ice Company in getting a contract signed such as is contained in this circular is a means resorted to by them of endeavouring to break up the Milk Suppliers' Association. All farmers who have received this circular emphatically declare that they will refuse to sign it, and state that they will stand by the association at all hazards.

A Fresh Food and Ice Company supplier when seen this morning with respect to the trouble stated that he was one of those who did not strike on the last occasion; but he certainly would this time without fail, and be loyal to the association.

One of the Dairy Farmers' Co-operative Milk Company's suppliers stated in an interview to-day that if his company did not recognise the association in this matter he would forfeit his share therein before he would be bound down to take whatever price the companies liked to give him for his milk.

Farmers declare that if they are struck off the list of the Fresh Food and Ice Company as a consequence of supporting the association in the present dispute they will either take up shares in other companies or enter into the butter trade themselves.

A prominent man in the milk trade, when asked his opinion with respect to Mr. King's threat regarding direct milk trade from Government undercutting farmers, stated it would have been more sensible if Mr. King had advised the bringing of coal to Newcastle. But since the foregoing threat a number of farmers had bought samples of the product for the purposes of comparison, and laugh at the idea of it ever coming into serious competition with the genuine article.

THE BRITISH FLEET.

AUSTRALIAN INVITATIONS.

STATEMENT BY MR. DEAKIN.

MELBOURNE, Wednesday.

In reply to a request for information respecting the steps taken by the Federal Government towards forwarding an invitation to the Admiralty to permit the squadron under Admiral Sir Percy Scott to visit Australia, the Prime Minister said in Parliament to-day:—" No formal invitation to the Admiralty is called for, seeing that the fleets move from point to point in the Empire, and are not, like vessels of a foreign Power, subject to such invitations. As a matter of fact, for a long time past I have conveyed to the Admiralty the general desire of the Australian people for a more imposing display of British naval power than we have been privileged to witness. That has been put before all commanders-in-chief we have had on this station. It was also represented to the First Lord of the Admiralty in London by myself and others, and the Admiralty is, I am sure, quite seized of the fact that a most cordial welcome would await the visit of a fleet to these waters. It would be undesirable to send such invitation until there was a certainty that the proper time had arrived for such a demonstration to be made. I learn that the squadron under Sir Percy Scott has a definite tour arranged, and it is not likely that the vessels can be diverted. I notice in the press a statement that the visit of a more important squadron is proposed next year. I hope that it is correct, but we have given assurance that the visit of a fleet of any size would be most heartily welcomed. Having done so much I think we have taken all the steps desirable in this direction, seeing that we address the mother country, and not an outside Power."

WHANGAPE'S TAIL SHAFT BROKEN.

DRIFTING NEAR KADAVU.

SUVA, Wednesday.

A boat manned by two officers and four men arrived at Suva this morning from the Union Company's steamer Whangape. They reported that the tail shaft of the vessel was broken last Monday, and she is now drifting near Kadavu.

Later.

The steamer Atua is now searching for the Whangape.

Kadavu is about 60 miles from Suva, and as the steamer Atua, owned by the same company, arrived at Suva this morning from Sydney, en route to Tonga and Samoa, it is expected that she will be despatched in search of the helpless vessel.

The Whangape, which is commanded by Captain Chrisp, is a steel steamer of 2931 tons, and was built in 1900, at Middleborough. Her dimensions are:—Length, 320ft; breadth, 44ft 8in; depth, 23ft 2in. She was in ballast, bound from Auckland to Suva, where sugar was to be loaded for New Zealand.

STRUGGLE OVER A REVOLVER.

A PAINFUL RESULT.

MERRIWA, Wednesday.

Charles French, aged 20, son of Mr. John French, was accidentally wounded yesterday by a revolver bullet, which struck the top of his nose and destroyed one eye, apparently lodging in the head.

The revolver was lying on top of a kitchen dresser in a friend's house. A boy aged 7 years found it, and his sister, aged 12, seized it. In the struggle the revolver, which was loaded in one chamber, was discharged, shooting French across the room.

"OUR FRIENDS THE ENEMY."

TEMPERANCE ADVOCATES AND HOTEL-KEEPERS.

NEWCASTLE, Wednesday.

The members of the Newcastle Licensed Victuallers' Association held a social at Wickham this evening, and amongst those present were Mrs. Courtenay Smith, State president of the W.C.T.U., and Rev. F. Colwell. The two were made welcome by the hotel-keepers and their friends, and during the evening both delivered addresses. They said that they were out to fight the cause of temperance against the publicans. It was not a personal matter, and they had come out into the open to fight, and made no secret of their intentions. The speeches were heartily applauded.

MAMMOTH HEN EGG.

NINE INCHES ROUND.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday.

An Andalusian hen, the property of a Liverpool resident, a few days ago laid a monster egg, in perfect condition. The egg, which measures 7½ inches in circumference and 9 inches in the oval, and weighs 5½ ounces, has been exhibited locally for the past few days. The same hen recently laid an egg of almost similar proportions, but it was minus the shell.

THE BAQUEDANO.

CHILIAN WARSHIP IN PORT.

THE BRAZILIAN DREADNOUGHTS.

WHY THEY ARE BUILT.

"Why is Brazil building three battleships? I will tell you why," said an officer of the Chilian training ship General Baquedano yesterday. "She is building them because she wants to boss South America as the Yankees boss North America. Brazil can do it, too, because it is a rich country. You must know that Brazil and Argentine are not friends. Argentine has the biggest navy in South America at present. The reason Brazil is building three battleships is to wipe off Argentine. They are Dreadnoughts.

"Argentine cannot build others to square the score. She has a heavy foreign debt. Brazil is going to settle the balance of power on her side for good; that is what those Dreadnoughts mean."

This was interesting, because Europe has been wondering what Brazil wanted with Dreadnoughts, and only half believed they were for Brazil and not Germany or Japan. Apparently Europe makes the same mistake as we do in forgetting that there is an enormous wealthy new world with interests all of its own there in South America, which has fought some of the toughest battles ever fought between modern ironclads. "Chili fought Peru 80 years ago, just after we threw off the Spaniards," said the officer. "We are of Spanish descent, you know. But we are not Spaniards. Chili fought Peru a second time 40 years ago. And we had our civil war in 1890, when the Condell and Lynch, new out from England, torpedoed the battleship Blanco Encalada. There is a Blanco Encalada in the fleet to-day, but she is a new one. The old Encalada is"——he jerked his thumb towards the sea bottom. Yes, Europe has forgotten those sea fights, but it is hardly as excusable in us here, considering that Chili fought Peru just across the Pacific. And the future will make the two of them near neighbours of Australia. Easter Island, which is a Chilian colony, and at which the Baquedano called, is not so very far at any rate.

The Baquedano in harbour to-day is a ship of one of the fleets that we shall have to reckon with when the Pacific navies become important. Peru to the north and Chili to the south make up this side of South America. Brazil (north) and Argentine (south) make up the far side of it. Bolivia is in the middle away from the sea. "We are not good friends with Argentine now," said the same officer, "but we are the best of friends with Brazil. Argentine is friends with Peru and Bolivia. We are divided like the strokes of an X, so."

Peru, Brazil.
Bolivia.
Chili, Argentine.

"But Bolivia is very weak, and we in Chili are far stronger than Peru. She has had no navy to compare with ours for the last 30 years or more—since we last fought her. She has a couple of modern scouts of 3000 tons building. That is all. Argentine has a strong fleet, it is true. See here," and he brought in a copy of Brassey's "Naval Annual"—"She has all those armoured ships, seven of them, and six unarmoured. She is building ships, too. But so shall we. We do not need Dreadnoughts. We want ships like Argentine. You see theirs are 7000 tons and thereabouts. We built these two ships," he said, looking up a little regretfully at the photographs of two big 12,000 ton battleships painted Admiralty colour, and flying the British flag. "We built those two ships ten years ago. That was to fight Argentine. But we sold them to England." English officers, by-the-bye, say that they have made very excellent swift, comfortable ships, beautifully fitted into the bargain.

Evidently Chili is trusting largely to Brazil in the struggle against Argentine. "But those three Dreadnoughts won't affect the Pacific," added the officer. "Brazil cannot affect the Pacific. The Japanese have the most powerful fleet in the Pacific—not counting this trip of the American fleet. Yes; the Japanese have the strongest, and the big American cruiser squadron is second; and this fleet," he nodded towards the Australian squadron, "is next—the English fleet in the Pacific—but I don't think they're wanted just now, eh? And ours is the fourth fleet in the Pacific. The Dutch have not so many or Peru. We have a big sea trade, you see; two big Chilian steamship companies, the Sad-Americano, and another, trade up and down our coast to Panama and North America. It is 2500 miles long, our coast. We are building a railway to run through the country parallel with it. We have to have a navy, but it is not compulsory to serve in it like it is in our army. Men contract to enlist in the navy. They must contract to serve for at least two years, but they may join again if they like. We recruit in the inland towns as well as on the coast. We get mostly farmers' sons from inland. We haven't many fishermen."

It was clear from the funnel of the ship and her tiny steamboat that the Chilian navy has modelled itself on the American. The marine on the gangway, with his stiff little cap, dark coat, blue trousers, with red piping, was the exact image of a Connecticut man. The officers dressed more after the style of the English.

"How do you like the Americans?" one was prompted to ask.

"The Yankees? Oh, so so. They look down so much upon us South Americans—they always show that they look down upon us. So we cannot be very friendly. They have that way, the Americans."

FREEMAN-WALLACE CASE.

MOTION TO SET ASIDE ORDER.

An application was made to Mr. Justice Cohen, in Chambers yesterday, regarding the action Grimson v Freeman and Wallace, heard last week.

Dr. Brissenden, instructed by Mr. J. R. Baxter Bruce, and Co., appeared for Howard Freeman in support of an application to set aside an order of his Honor refusing a stay of proceedings. Mr. Moriarty, instructed by Mr. H. E. M'Intosh, appeared for the plaintiff in the action, to oppose. The application was made mainly on the grounds that the defendants intended to appeal against the verdict, and that, if the amount of the verdict and costs are paid to plaintiff, applicant would be unable to recover the same, should he be ultimately successful.

His Honor, after hearing the affidavits read and argument of counsel, reserved his decision in the case, and also in regard to a similar application by defendant Dr. Richard Wallace, for whom Mr. James, instructed by Messrs. Quinlan and Lee, appeared.

THE WRECKED AEON.

MANUKA TO THE AID OF CASTAWAYS.

A cable message was received last night by the Sydney manager of the Pacific Cable Board from the station at Fanning Island, stating that the R.M.S. Manuka, of the Canadian-Australian mail line, arrived there at 5.30 p.m. yesterday (Sydney time), en route from Vancouver, bound to Sydney.

In accordance with the cabled instructions, which were there awaiting him, Commander Morrisby made arrangements for a visit to Christmas Island, 130 miles distant, to rescue the passengers and crew of the Howard Smith Company's steamer Aeon, which was totally lost on July 18.

The Manuka resumed her voyage at 10 o'clock last night (Sydney time), so that early this morning the castaways, after an enforced residence for upwards of two months, will be comfortably accommodated.

The message received by the Pacific Cable Board added that Captain Downie, the master of the Aeon, who a few days ago reached Fanning Island, in the lost vessel's lifeboat, returned to Christmas Island by the Manuka to superintend the embarkation of passengers and crew, and the transference of the mails and ship's papers from the island to the mail steamer.

According to her time-table the Manuka is due at Sydney on October 6. It is probable, however, that owing to the delay occasioned by the visit to Christmas Island, she will be slightly behind time.

AN EXCITING RUNAWAY.

GOULBURN, Wednesday.

Last evening, as Mrs. Tarlton, teacher in dressmaking, Bishopthorpe High School, was returning to Goulburn in a phaeton, the horse became restive. The driver got out to go to its head

MINING.

THE SHARE MARKET.

A considerable amount of business was transacted yesterday morning, but it was not of a satisfactory character to scrip holders, as the general trend of prices was downwards. Whether the business was purely or largely professional, or whether the outside public was concerned in the transactions, and to what extent, it is impossible to say. The fact that private cables showed that lead is still at the weak price of £13/5/ per ton, and that copper dropped from £59/15/ to £59/10/, whilst the London Stock Exchange on Tuesday showed a weakness for Australian silver and copper stocks, tended to the wavering of prices locally.

In the copper section, Kyloe Copper, Mount Molloy, Mungana, Queen Bee, O.K. Copper, and MacGregors all sold on the down grade. An easy feeling also prevailed in the case of silver shares, with B. H. South, paid and contributing, and B. H. South Blocks selling at reduced rates. B. H. Block 14, pref., sold at 12/9 on one month's terms, as against 13/3 recorded some time ago for ordinary delivery. B. H. Junction North sold steady at 22/3, despite the weakness of the surrounding mines. In tin shares, Vulcan Tin receded a shade, whilst Gilmore Tin showed weak holders. There were buyers of Tommy Burns' shares at £19, with sellers at £21.

Gold stocks did not claim much attention. Charters Towers and Gympie shares were not in much favour, judging by the few transactions recorded. New Hillgroves repeated the previous day's closing sale, whilst Harden Central (paid) eased a fraction.

Up to the afternoon "call" the market continued very quiet, but towards the close of the day things became a little brisker, especially in silver shares, and a fair amount of business was transacted, both for ordinary delivery as well as on terms. Values also showed a slightly better feeling. For instance, B. H. Souths, paid, improved 3d and the contributing scrip 6d on the morning; British (old) firmed a fraction, whilst B. H. South Blocks held steady at the morning rate. In the copper section "Lloyd" copper weakened from 4/ to 3/10, Mount Molloys from 6/1 to 6/, with Mount Elliotts exchanged down to 73/3, as against 75/ recorded some days ago. O.K. copper finished up weak at 5/2.

In the tin section Gilmore Tin receded from 3/4 to 3/. Further inquiries were made for Tommy Burns tin shares, but, as far as could be learned, no sales were booked. Gold shares were again very quiet, with East Mexicans, contg. selling weakly at 10/7½, and Queen Cross Reef falling from 3/3 to 2/6. New Hillgroves remained stationary, but Chaffers closed with declining sales, whilst Mount David showed no signs of recovery.

Sydney Stock Exchange.—The closing quotations were:—

	Buyers. £ s d	Sellers. £ s d
COPPER.		
Budgery Mines	—	0 3 6
Chillagoe, contributing	0 4 7	0 4 10
Grafton	1 0 6	—
Hampden-Cloncurry, paid	—	0 12 9
Kyloe	0 8 6	0 9 0
Ditto, pref.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Lloyd Copper	0 3 10	0 4 0
Lobb's Hole	0 15 0	1 4 0
Ditto, contributing	—	0 10 3
Macgregor-Cloncurry, paid	0 7 6	0 8 2
Mount Boppy, paid	0 3 4	0 4 0
Mount Elliott	3 13 0	3 14 0
Mount Molloy	0 6 0	0 6 2
Ditto, pref.	0 7 0	—
Ditto, paid	0 11 6	0 12 6
Mungana	0 4 6	0 4 8
O. K.	0 5 1	0 5 3
Queen Bee	0 5 6	0 5 9
Roebuck	—	0 2 0
Wallaroo and Moonta	1 15 6	1 16 0
TIN.		
Brisbis	0 8 2	0 8 3
Gilmore	0 3 0	0 3 3
Stannary Hills	—	0 1 0
Vulcan	0 6 2	0 6 6
SILVER. New South Wales, etc.		
British, Broken Hill	0 17 6	0 18 0
Ditto, privileged	0 16 3	0 17 6
Broken Hill Proprietary	1 19 0	2 0 0
Ditto, Block 10	—	2 19 0
Ditto, Block 14	0 12 6	0 12 9
Ditto, preference	0 12 6	0 13 0
B.H. Junction	0 2 9	—
B.H. Junction North	1 2 0	1 2 6
B.H. North	—	2 10 0
B.H. South	3 13 6	3 14 0
B.H. South, contributing	3 4 6	3 5 6
B.H. South Blocks	1 0 3	1 0 6
New White Leads	—	0 0 6
Sulphide Corporation, ordinary	0 8 0	0 9 0
GOLD. New South Wales, etc.		
Beaconsfield Steam Shovel	—	0 2 9
Baker's Creek	0 2 5	0 2 9
Harden	—	1 6 0
Harden Central, paid	—	0 4 1
Ditto, contributing	—	0 2 0
Harden West	—	0 3 6
Mount David	0 2 2	0 2 3
New Hillgrove Proprietary	0 2 5	0 2 8
Occidental	0 8 3	0 9 0
Sunlight	—	0 0 4
Dredging and Sluicing.		
Amalgamated Tin	0 2 6	0 2 6
Bonalbo Central	0 5 9	—
Associated Gold Dredging	0 3 6	0 4 6
Bembalcumbene	0 1 1	—
Bembalcumbene Middle Ground	0 0 6	—
New Wylie Creek	0 3 0	—
Owens Valley	0 5 0	0 6 6
Paddock Swamp, contributing	—	0 7 0
Reform Tin, paid	0 2 9	0 3 9
Tewkesbury Amalgamated	1 4 6	—
Tingha Tin	—	0 4 0
Queensland. Charters Towers, etc.		
Bonnie Dundee	—	0 7 3
Brilliant Block	—	0 7 8
Brilliant, Central	—	0 6 6
Mansfield's Queen	—	0 4 6
Ditto, contributing	0 3 6	0 3 9
Mount Morgan	3 12 6	3 13 0
Queen Cross Reef	0 2 0	0 2 10
Victory	0 1 9	0 2 3
East Mexican, paid	0 10 6	0 11 9
Gympie.		
Columbia Extended	0 5 10	—
Great Northern, contributing	0 1 6	—
North Columbia and Smithfield, No. 1	0 5 0	—
Ditto, No. 2	0 14 1	—
North Oriental and Glanmire, No. 1	0 2 3	0 2 6
North Smithfield	—	0 5 0
South Glanmire and Monkland	0 1 3	—
South Great Eastern No. 2	0 2 6	—
South Oriental and Glanmire, No. 1	—	0 1 3
Victoria.		
Hustler's Reef	—	1 2 6
Western Australia.		
Chaffer's	0 4 0	0 5 0
Great Boulder	1 7 0	—
Ditto, No. 1, paid	—	0 11 9
Ditto Perseverance	0 5 0	—
Ditto, Main Reef	—	0 6 9

STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

MORNING.

Copper.—Kyloe Copper, 9/; Mount Molloy, 6/3, 6/2, 6/1; Mungana, 4/10, 4/8, 4/; Queen Bee, 5/9, 5/10, 5/9; O. K. Copper, 5/5, 5/4, 5/3; two months, seller's option, 5/2; Macgregor, 7/9.

Silver.—B. H. South, paid, 74/6; ditto, contg, 64/6, 65/; B. H. South Blocks, 20/9; B. H. Block 14, pref., one month, 12/9; one month, seller's option, 13/; B. H. Junction, 2/10; B.H. Junction North, 22/3.

Tin.—Vulcan Tin, 6/4.

Gold.—New Hillgrove, 2/6, six weeks 2/6; East Mexican, paid, six weeks, 11/; ditto, contributing, six weeks 10/, ordinary 10/6; New B. Freeholds, six weeks, 26/9; Great Boulder Perseverance, 6/; No. 1 N. Oriental, 2/4½. Harden Central, paid, 4/.

AFTERNOON.

Copper: "Lloyd" Copper, 3/9, 3/10; Mount Molloy, 6/1, 6/; O.K. Copper, 5/1, 5/2; Mount Elliott, 73/6, 73/3.

Silver: B. H. Block 14, ord., 12/9; B. H. South, paid, 73/9, one month, seller's option, 74/6, 2 months, 75/; B. H. South Blocks, 20/9; B. H. South, contg. 65/6, one month 66/, six weeks 65/; British (old), two months, 18/.

Tin: Gilmore Tin, 3/, 3/1, 3/.

Gold: Mount David, 2/2; Chaffer's, 4/10; New Hillgrove, 2/7, 2/6; East Mexican (contg.), 10/7½; Queen Cross Reef, 2/6; Black Range, 6d/.

MINING NOTES.

The Mills United Company (C.T.) reports a yield of gold valued at £6474, from 1745 tons of ore.

For the week ended Septembr 19, the Great Britain Sluicing Company's plant worked 126 hours, producing 1 ton 4cwt of tin ore (estimated).

The following cable has been received by the Hobart secretary of the Tongkah Harbour Tin-dredging Company, Puket, Straits Settlement:—"During the last fortnight, in 250 hours, dredged 13,000 cubic yards, and obtained 150 piculs (nine tons) of tin."

During the fortnight ended September 19, the five dredges of the Tewkesbury Amalgamated worked 1306 hours, turned over 88,442 cubic yards of material, and won 341½oz of gold. The average value of the ground was 3.76d per cubic yard, approximate working costs £600, and estimated surplus £786.

The mill of the Central Mine (Sulphide Corporation) at Broken Hill, treated 3431 tons of ore last week, for 621 tons of concentrates, worth 31.6oz silver, 60 per cent. lead, and 8.1 per cent. zinc. During the same time the Cockle Creek works produced 341 tons of bullion, containing 1613oz gold and 45,572oz silver.

The manager of the MacGregor copper mine, writing on September 19, reports:—"Heavy influx of water. All underground operations stopped during the past week. Lode is very close. From 5ft of borings from face of drive, assay gave 1½ per cent. Prospects decidedly encouraging. Have completed erection of boiler. Expect to resume operations on or before September 22." In face of the fact that the manager states the prospects are "decidedly encouraging," the shares were weak.

The Fort Bourke Copper Mining Company, Limited, has been formed, with a nominal capital of £5250, in £15 shares, of which 125 are issued as fully paid-up, and the remainder as contributing shares. The number of the latter subscribed for is 225. The first place of operations is Fort Bourke, Cobar, N.S.W., and the registered office of the company will be in the Imperial-chambers, Marshall-street, Cobar. The first manager is M. J. Duffy.

The plants of the Bourke's Hill Tin-sluicing Company are working on fair tin. No. 2 plant will clean up shortly. Both plants of the Elsmore Tin-sluicing Company are running full time, fair tin is showing in the races and boxes, and there will be an improved yield this month. The No. 1 plant of the Melbourne Cope's Creek started blowing in wash last week, and the prospects are good. The No. 2 plant ceased operations, pending transfer to an approved part of the gully.

Very rich sulphide ore is coming from the 5in reef in the 400ft north level of the New Wyalong and Homeward Bound. The country is very unsettled just now. No. 1 stope carries 4in of sulphide ore, and the stopes towards the shaft show 6in of ore, worth 2oz per ton. The reef in the winze, from the 400ft level, is 6in wide, and worth 2oz. Crushing was started last Saturday, and it was expected to clean up yesterday. Last Monday eight tons of first quality ore were sent to Cockle Creek.

Private cables state that amongst the shares quoted on the London Stock Exchange on Tuesday were the following:—B.H. Block 10, b 57/3; British (old), s 18/; B.H. Proprietary, s 40/; B.H. South, paid, 72/6 (m); B.H. South Blocks, b 20/6; B.H. North, s 50/; Mount Elliott, b 78/9; Hampden, 11/9 (m); Mount Lyell, 33/9 (m); Great Cobar, b £5; Boulder Main Reef, s 5/6; Kalgurli, b £8/15/; Oroya, b 13/3; Associated, 25/6 (m); North Kalgurli, 1/9 (m); Lake View Consols, b 13/3; Hannan's Star, 5/3 (m). Copper was quoted at £59/2/6, a decline of 2/6, and spelter at £20. Lead was unquoted, so it is presumed to be £13/5 per ton.

Work at the Araluen Steam Shovel for the past week was broken. A portion of the lump in the bottom mentioned in the last report had to be cut through. This being partly soft and partly hard made it bad to get the loading road over. The manager reports that the road will stand now, and the pulsometer will deal with the water. The hand gang has been knocked off until the loading road is further ahead. For these reasons not much wash dirt went up last week. There is no change so far in the quality of the dirt in front of the navvy.

During the fortnight ended September 12, the small blast furnace of the Queen Bee copper mine smelted 323 tons ore (7.6 per cent.), and produced 55 tons of 40.2 per cent. matte. No. 4 reverberatory furnace smelted 156 tons ore (7.1 per cent.), and produced 28¾ tons of 44 per cent. matte. No. 1 roaster was charged with 60 tons matte, and tapped about 19 tons of blister copper. There were sold by tender on 8th inst. about 25 tons of blister copper at £57/11/ f.o.b. Sydney, and there are for sale another parcel of 25 tons. There are on hand at the mine products estimated to contain 40 tons of blister copper.

Development work in the Queen Bee copper mine, for the fortnight ended September 12, show that stoping was carried on at Nos. 2, 3, and 4 levels in good-grade carbonates, black ore, and sulphides, respectively. At No. 5 level the west crosscut was extended to 102ft, all in lode matter, and wall not yet visible. Drives were put in north and south 19ft, on the new sulphide lode, which is much wider and stronger at foot. It appears as if the drive is just on top of this formation. The manager is going to allow this work to stand for the present, as it is necessary to push on with the main north level, in order to connect with No. 1 winze for ventilation purposes. The north main drive is in 123ft.

TOMMY BURNS TIN MINES.

Reference was made in Monday's issue to the flotation of the Tommy Burns tin mines, to work two leases of five acres of stanniferous ground in Queensland. The company is constituted in 520 shares of £12 10s each. The following private telegram was received yesterday with regard to prospecting operations on the leases:—"The prospectors are opencutting on the main lode in the King of the Hills lease. Cut shows lode 10ft wide. Body of ore in face now 8ft wide. They are bagging from this big face. Samples taken by Mr. T. Parr, of Irvinebank, and assayed by Mr. Tunnie, gave a return of 22 per cent. Some 25 tons of this ore are now at Garrumba. Another packing team is now engaged to complete the delivery of a trial crushing of 50 tons."

MINING IN THE STATE.

COOMA, Wednesday.

At the Cowra Creek goldfields work is going on at the Vanderbilt mine, which was recently taken over from Messrs. Murray by Mr. M'Williams. He is installing machinery and putting the mine into thorough working order. Messrs. Murray are raising good ore from their Macannally claim, and it is being sent on to the smelters for treatment. Notices have been posted up on about 80 acres of gold leases on this field that the owners intend applying at the Warden's Court for a suspension of the labour conditions.

LITHGOW, Wednesday.

A report from Piper's Flat states:—"Work at the mines continue satisfactory. The Ivanhoe is working full time. Several improvements have been effected at this mine lately.

At the Warden's Court, Capertee, before Warden Edwards, an application was made by E. V. Carr and others for a suspension of labour conditions on mining leases Nos. 771, 774, and 7, parish of Bandanora, county of Roxburgh. The suspension was granted for three months. An application made by H. C. Armstrong for a suspension of labour conditions for three months, on mining lease No. 3, parish of Cullen Bullen. An objection was lodged by T. M. Bertram. After hearing evidence a suspension was granted for two months.

WELLINGTON, Wednesday.

The ore reserves and values in the Welcome Jack are still improving, and giving very satisfactory results. A large amount of exploring work is going on both north and south of the mine. A vertical shaft has been sunk north of the main hauling shaft, and a continuation of the main body of the lode was struck. This shaft will be used for mullocking up, and will also serve as a good ventilating shaft. The north drive is being extended on a promising-looking formation between defined walls at the 100ft level. The course of the present new make is north and south, and about 40 degrees west of the course of the main lode. The new mill is now practically completed, and will start work almost immediately.

The Deep Levels shaft, which is 9ft x 4ft in the clear, is now down 106ft. The sinking at present is exceptionally hard, so that progress is slow. The country is coming in from the Welcome Jack side, and is crossing through the shaft to the east.

The lode which was touched in the Coronation last week below where the carbonates were being taken out for the Commonwealth has been further opened up, and has proved to be a fine body of ore, 2ft 6in wide. It is estimated to be worth £6 a ton, and is the finest ore body yet struck in the mine.

YALGOGRIN, Wednesday.

Steane and party have treated 100 tons of stope mullock from the Black Coon property for a yield of over 50oz. The stuff was treated at Yalgogrin battery, and was obtained by two men in three months.

YAMBULLA, Wednesday.

Greenlees and Durham, on the old No. 4, are now over 130ft deep. They are still sinking, and have nearly 50 tons of ore at grass. The lode still maintains its size and quality.

Quigg Bros.' shaft became so broken since the last rain that they have started a new one, and will have to sink 70ft to where they obtained the last stone.

The last sulphide ore sent to Cockle Creek by Meridian and Pola, of the Yambulla mines, did not reach expectations, having only yielded a little over 6oz per ton. The former yield went over 15oz.

M'Kenzie, of the Granite Boulder, finished the distance for which aid was granted, without any new discovery. It is now thought they were driving on the side of a boulder.

BRITISH BROKEN HILL MINE.

BROKEN HILL, Wednesday.

Work at the British mine continues confined to the Thompson section. The south drive at the 600ft level was last week extended 6ft to 155ft, and remains in lode material. The 700ft south drive was extended 4ft to 81ft. The face remains in sandstone and quartz, with some splashes of ore. A rise has been started from the 800ft level, from the end of No. 2 west crosscut, and is up in mixed country, showing little ore.

THE WYALONG FIELD.

WEST WYALONG, Wednesday.

The Golden Fleece output continues regular, and the good quality of ore is being well maintained. At present, 15 tons of firsts, valued at 6oz per ton, and 150 tons of seconds, valued at 1½oz per ton, are under treatment at the Cockle Creek works. There are also about 130 tons of battery stone in the paddock, which will be treated locally.

A considerable number of miners have been put off at the True Blue, but the reduction may be only temporary.

Capital is being subscribed to work several properties which in the early days yielded rich stone, but were abandoned when the hard country was reached. The Sana Claus is being again worked by a local syndicate, which includes one or more of the original holders who worked the ground in the middle of the nineties.

Since the last report of the Paddock Swamp Tin Dredging Company sluicing was continued 229 hours, yielding 2 tons 6cwt tin. This was the clean up of the said paddock on the present site, where the dredge has been located since July 7. Preparations are now being made for floating up to face of workings by excavating a barge site. It is expected to have everything ready to resume sluicing at the new site about September 28.

INTERSTATE EXCHANGES.

ADELAIDE, Wednesday.

To-day's sales and quotations were:—

W.A. mines: Associated, 25/, 25/1½, b 25/, s 25/3; Chaffer's, 5/1, 4/11, b 4/10, s 4/11; Boulder No. 1 (paid), 9/7, b 9/9, s 9/9; Boulders, 27/9, 28/, b 27/9, s 28/10½; Golden Pole, 1/3½, b 1/3, s 1/4; Hannan's Star, 5/4½, 5/4, b 5/4, s 5/5; Lake View, b 13/9, s 13/10½; Boulder Main Reef, 5/3, 4/11, 5/1, b 5/, s 5/2; Mararoa, 22/3, 22/, 22/3, 21/, 21/3, b 20/9, s 21/4½; Oroya, b 13/7½, s 14/; Princess Royal, 1/6½; Gwalia South (paid), 35/6, b 35/6, s 36/; South Kalgurli, b 8/, s 8/9; Waihi, 1/9, 2/, 1/11, b 1/11, s 1/11½.

Various: Baker's Creek, 2/7, b 2/7, s 2/8; King's Bluff, b 27s/7d, s 27/7d.

Silver: B.H. Proprietary, 39/9, b 39/3, s 39/9; Block 14 (ord.), 13/, b 12/9, s 13/3; British (old), 17/9, 17/10½, b 17/9, s 18/; ditto (new), b 16/9, s 16/10½; Junctions, 2/11, 2/11½, b 2/11½, s 3/; B.H. Norths, b 49/3, s 50/3; Souths (paid), 74/, 73/9, 74/, b 73/9, s 74/3; ditto (cont.), b 65/, s 65/6; South Blocks, 20/6, 20/, 20/6, b 20/4½, s 20/6; Junction North, b 22/, s 23/; Zinc Corporation, pref., 22/, 22/6, 22/3, b 22/3, s 22/9; ditto (ord.), 6/2, 6/3, b 6/2, s 6/3.

Copper: Chillagoe, 5/9, b 5/9, s 5/10; ditto, contg. 4/9; Hampden, 12/, b 12/, s 12/3; Elliotts, b 75/, s 76/6; Molloys, 6/, 6/1, 6/, b 6/, s 6/2; Mungana, 4/9, b 4/7, s 4/9; O.K., 5/3, 5/2, 5/06, 5/3, b 5/2, s 5/3; Wallaroos, 36/, 36/3, b 36/2, s 36/6.

Tin: Smithi's Creek, /11; Stannary Hills, /9, /7, /9½, /8½; Stannary Debentures, b £13, s £14.

BENDIGO, Wednesday.

To-day's quotations and sales were:—Bruin's Consolidated, b 8/1½, s 8/9; Collman and Tuckil, b 7/9, s 8/3; Horwood and Burrows, b 6/9, s 7/, sales 6/9; Koch's Pioneer, b 10/9, s 11/, sales 10/8; New Golden Fleece, b 3/6, s 3/8, sales 3/6; Sea, b 10/6, s 10/10; South New Moon, b 33/; Suffolk United, b 4/5, s 4/6, sales 4/3; The Langdon, b 5/6, s 5/7½, sales 5/7½; Ulster United, b 8/6, s 9/6, sales 9/; Virginia, b 38/, s 62/; Williams' United, b 4/6, s 5/3.

BRISBANE, Wednesday.

To-day's sales were:—No. 1 North Columbia Smithfield, 5/1; Bonnie Dundee, 6/8; B. St. George, paid, 9/; East Mexican, contg. 10/9, 10/6; Queen Cross Reef, 2/3, 2/4; North Queen, paid, 1/11; Mount Molloy (ordinary), 6/; Macgregor, 7/9; O.K., 5/9, 5/6, 5/5, 5/4.

CHARTERS TOWERS, Wednesday.

Quotations:—Brilliant, s 4/; B. Central, 4/10, 5/5; Bonnie, 6/8, 7/1; Brilliant Deeps, 6/1, 6/5; B. St. George, paid, 6/, 7/; B. Extended, 9/6, 10/; Worcester, 16/, 7/; Minos, s 1/10; Mexican, 10/7, 10/9; paid, 11/6, 11/10; Alexandra, b /3; Kelly's, s 1/; paid, b 2/1; Marshall's, 3/7½; 3/8½; paid, 4/4, 4/7; Mills, 13/6, 13/7; Freeholds, 26/6, 27/6; Phoebe, s 1/; paid, 1/9, 2/1; Q. Cross, 2/5, 2/7; Q. Central, paid, 2/3, 2/2; Ruby, 1/4, 1/8; paid, b 2/6; Caledonia, b 1/5; Victory, 1/7, 2/.

Sales: Brilliant Deeps, 6/7 to 8/3; B. St. George, 6/6; Worcester, /5, /6½; Day Dawn, 1/3½; Mexicans, 10/8, 10/6; paid, 11/9; Kelly's, /10½; paid, 2/3; Kulamaidan, 1/6; Marshall's, 3/7; paid, 4/4; Mills, 13/6; Cruvens, /9½; North Queen, 1/; paid, 2/1; Pfeiffer's, paid, 7/2; Q. Cross, 2/3 to 2/5; Q. Central, paid, 2/1, 2/1½.

GYMPIE, Wednesday.

Quotations:—No. 1 Columbia, 4/11, 5/2; No. 2 N. Columbia, s 2/6; Columbia Extended, 6/3, 6/6; No. 2 S.G. Eastern, 2/6, 3/6; Great Northern, s 2/6; Oriental and Glanmire, 1/2, 1/7; No. 1 N. Oriental, 2/2, 2/6, East Oriental, s 6/6; Phoenix Eastern Tribute, 17½, /9; North Smithfield, 4/9, 5/6; No. 3 N. Phoenix and Victory Tribute, /7, /8.

LAUNCESTON, Wednesday.

Quotations:—Tasmania, b 8/8, s 9/3; North Farrell's, b 7/9, s 8/4½; Victoria Zeehan, b 1/10, s 1/11½; Hercules, b 10/3, s 12/6; Tasmanian Copper, b 5/, s 6/; Briseis, b 8/; Mount Bischoff, b £33 10s, s £33 17s 6d; Arlie, b 7/, s 13/; Pioneer, b 26/, s 27/; Mutual Hill, b /7, s /11.

MELBOURNE, Wednesday.

To-day's sales and quotations were:—

Silver: British (old), b 17/6; ditto (new), s 17/6, Broken Hills, b 39/3, s 40/; Junction, s 3/5; Junction North, b 22/, s 22/3; Souths, contg. 65/, b 64/6; ditto, paid, 74/6, 73/9, b 73/9, s 74/; South Blocks, 20/7½, 20/3, b 20/3, s 20/4½; New W. Leads, b /3; North Broken Hill, b 49/, s 52/; Zinc Corporation, pref., b 24/6, s 26/.

Copper: Mount Lyell, 34/, b 33/9, s 34/3; Chillagoe, 4/9; ditto, paid, 5/8, b 5/8, s 5/9; Leichhardt, b 11/9, s 12/7; Macgregor, 7/10, 7/11, 8/, b 7/11, s 8/; Mount Cuthbert, b 5/3, s 6/; Mount Elliott, 78/, 72/9, b 72/9, s 73/; Mungana, 4/9, 4/8, b 4/7, s 4/9; O. K. Copper, Adelaide register, 5/2, 5/1, b 5/1, s 5/2; Mount Morgan, b 70/.

Tin: Bourke's Hill, 4/, b 3/11, s 4/3; Briseis, b 8/4, s 8/10; ditto Extended, 97/, b £5; Cope's Creek, Central, b 5/; Stannum Lode, b 2/, s 4/; ditto, paid, b 2/, s 3/6.

Victorian gold mines: All Nations, 2/7, b 2/6, s 2/9; Catherine Reef, b 22/10½, s 23/3; Central Cookman's, 3/4, 3/3, b 3/3, s 3/5; Chalk's No. 3, 2/7, b 2/6, s 2/7; Great Southern Consols, 4/9, 4/10½, b 4/9, s 5/; Horwood and Burrowes', 6/9, b 6/7; Hustler's Reef, b 20/, s 21/; Long Tunnel, £5/10/, b £5, s £5/9/; ditto Extended, £11/11/, £11/10/, b £11/10/, s £12; New Chum Railway, s 11/; New Deepsey, b 9/, s 10/6; New Loch Fyne, 8/6, b 8/6, s 9/; Sea, 10/6, b 10/6, s 11/; South German, b 12/6, s 14/.

Western Australian gold mines: Barrambie Ranges, b 2/5, s 2/6; Black Range, 38/9, b 38/3, s 39/; ditto Kohinoor, s 4/9; Great Boulder, 27/9, b 27/6, s 28/; ditto Perseverance, 6/3, 6/9; Havilah, b 6/, s 7/; Mararoa, b 21/, s 24/; Marvel Loch, /8, b /6, s /8; ditto, paid, b 2/; Tindal's, 17/6, b 17/, s 20/.

VICTORIA'S PREMIER GOLD MINE.

MELBOURNE, Wednesday.

The Long Tunnel mine at Walhalla takes high rank among the great gold producers of Australia. It is by far the most profitable mine worked in Victoria, having, to date, returned £1,270,200 in dividends. Nearly 40 years have elapsed since crushing began. The total value of gold won is £2,687,149, and £21,100 was got from pyrites, tributes, and crushing, therefore about 50 per cent. of the value of gold has bone in working expenses. The company to-day has a cash reserve of £20,000, and some £4500 in hand. The Long Tunnel Extended, next door to the Long Tunnel, has produced gold to the value of £1,530,000, and paid £770,850 in dividends, so that these two Walhalla companies have yielded over £4,217,000 of gold.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN MINES.

KALGOORLIE, Wednesday.

The management of the Golden Pole reports that since the beginning of the month the mine worked 12 tribute parties, one party prospecting the north-east corner of the property for half the month. Work was chiefly confined to mullocking up and timbering. Owing to this, and the necessity for making alterations in the ore bins and boiler inspection, the running time of the mill was much broken. Donely and party crushed 63½ tons for 36oz of bullion; Thiriowy and party are now crushing with 15 head of stamps, and they will be kept running two shifts to the end of the month.

The latest developments on the Gwalia South are:—No. 2 drive advanced 5ft towards the Gwalia boundary, total length 122ft; stripped east side of drive, proving lode at this point to be 24ft wide, worth 35s 6d per ton. Incline shaft, No. 1 winze, advanced 4ft, total 40ft; values average over 30s a ton. As easterly underlie of this winze is 68 degrees and rich ore is still on the west ore footwall side, it is now evident a much larger tonnage is available below the 400ft level than my estimate of ore in sight, given in the last half-yearly report. 300ft level: Chamber No. 3 winze completed. Winze started, and sunk 13ft; values average 54s.

MOUNT LYELL FIELD.

QUEENSTOWN, Wednesday.

At the North Mount Lyell mine tenders have been called for cutting the plat chambers at 1100ft, and apparently the management has decided to open out for the next level at this depth, instead of at 1150ft, as originally contemplated. Good grade ore continues to be met with in No. 2 south drive off the east crosscut, at the 1000ft level. The erection of the new hoisting machinery is well advanced, and next month should see it in permanent running. Operations at the Mount Lyell mine and reduction works are proceeding on the usual satisfactory lines.

LONDON SHARE MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

On the Stock Exchange yesterday quotations of Australian mining ventures were:—British Broken Hill, b 17/6, s 18/; Broken Hill Proprietary, b 38/3, s 40/; Block 10, b 56/3, s 58/9; North Broken Hill, b 49/4, s 50/7; South Broken Hill, b 71/3, s 73/9.

MANAGERS' REPORTS.

Mount David Company, September 19:—350ft level: Resumed driving south-east drive, which has been known as No. 3 level, from vertical shaft, to connect with the rises from the south-east drive, 300ft level. No. 1 level: Winch winze, stopping at the back of level on stone 2ft thick, fair quality. Stope now up to 300ft level. No. 2 level: Winch winze, south-east drive extended to 380ft. About 9in of stone in face. No. 3 winze sunk to 44ft; stone 2ft thick, of fair quality. No. 2 winze sunk to 31ft; stone 1ft thick, of fair quality. North-west drive extended to 60ft from plat. Pushing on with poppet heads. It will be imperative to have same finished before we resume sinking No. 2 main shaft, as mining regulations will not permit us to sink any deeper without cages and runners. Erection of poppet heads delayed by very rough weather. Battery, mill, and cyanide plants running as usual.

M'ILRATHS' PICNIC.

The annual picnic of the employees of McIlraths, Ltd., was held at Clontarf yesterday. The picnickers were conveyed from the various branches in drags. A sports programme and dancing in the pavilion filled in the day.

The managing director (Mr. Martin McIlrath), chief inspector (Mr. T. Barr), and the general manager of the company (Mr. H. A. Wilson), delivered addresses at the evening's gathering, the former outlining the firm's programme of extension and advancement for the next half-year. The following controlled the sports arrangements as officials:—Starter, Mr. W. Coops; handicappers, W. J. Bradley and G. A. McCabe; judges, Mr. M. McIlrath and Mr. T. Barr. Results:—

Boys' Race.—W. Jackson, O. Connell.

Rosa Championship.—J. Casey, B. Dowd, R. McGauley.

Tug-o'-war.—George-street team (White, Singleton, Vaughan, Toddiman, Barry, and Warne), 1; Paddington Team (Cunningham, Kelly, Powe, Gibson, Whalan, Boman), 2.

Ladies' Race.—Miss Drummond 1, Miss Harrington 2.

Wheelbarrow Race.—Cunningham and Kelly 1, Vaughan and Harris 2.

Three-legged Race.—Vaughan and Cunningham 1, Casey and Ellis 2.

120yds Handicap.—Thompson and Manners, dead heat, 1, Vaughan 2.

Yoga Mile.—B. Dowd 1, G. Martindale 2, S. Moore 3.

Relay Race.—Paddington No. 1 team (Dowd, McGauley, Cunningham, Kelly), 1; North Sydney team (Barry, Chartick, Bigelow, Baker), 2.

Toddlers' Race.—Baby Jackson 1, Baby Vaughan 2.

Mr. C. A. Primrose was organising and general secretary.

"Then it is a difference of opinion among experts," remarked a member of the Coast Erosion Commission to a witness. "We had only one expert," the witness replied. "I am not an expert—I am a practical man."

If you took a Plank of Wood

about 5 feet long, 9 inches wide, and an inch and a half thick; and you drilled two hundred and sixteen holes in it, each hole an inch and a quarter deep and a quarter of an inch in diameter; hammered two hundred and sixteen steel pins into those holes, each pin slightly larger than the hole it was driven into; and then hung a weight of about thirty tons upon the pins;—what result would you expect in a short time? Would you expect the pins to remain firm and tight?

For one thing, each pin is tightly jammed into its hole, and thus, acting like a wedge, tends to burst the plank asunder.

For the next thing, the tremendous strain on the pins makes them like so many levers, ripping the plank lengthwise.

But suppose, in addition, some man comes along regularly and twists those pins backwards and forwards with a tool.

They will not be long in getting loose, will they?

Now, what if that plank, instead of being wood, is made of solid, tough, homogeneous iron, equal in strength to steel; and the pins are merely PUT into the holes, not HAMMERED in? The thirty tons strain, or even double or treble that strain, will not have much effect, will it? And, seeing that the pins are case-hardened steel, working in smooth metal bearings, the aforesaid man may twist them about a few thousand times without materially loosening them.

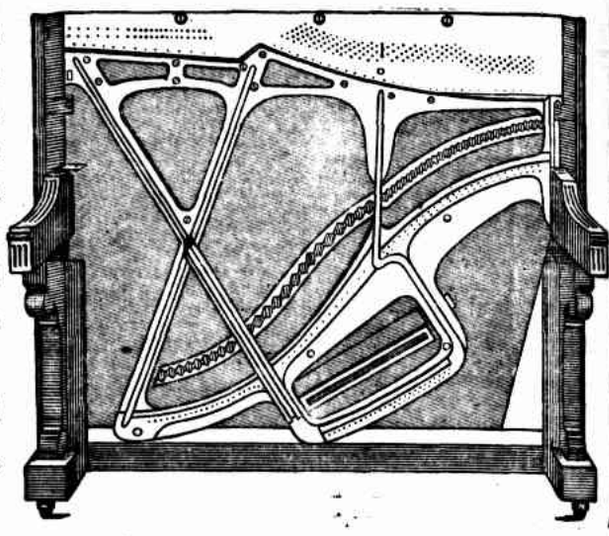


Fig 1.—Interior view of an average imported piano, showing the relation of the frame to the wooden wrest-plank. The wrest-pins and strings have been removed so as to show the parts more clearly.

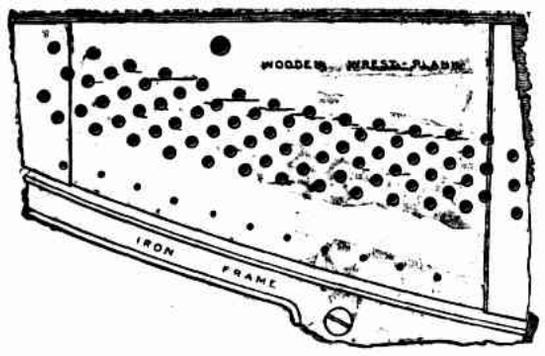


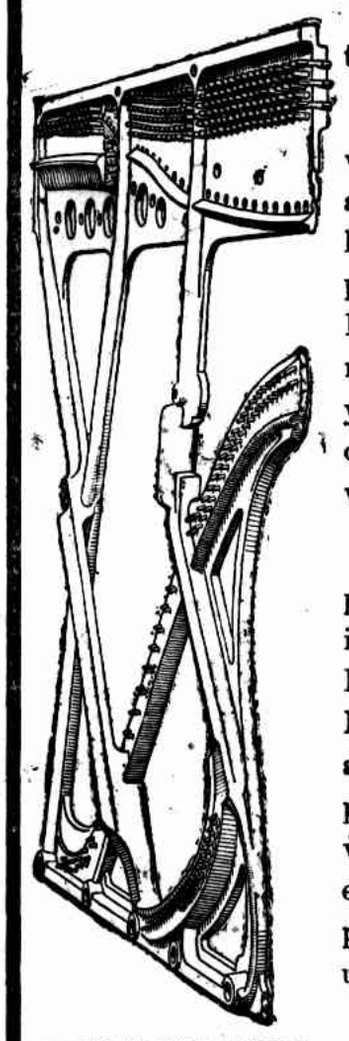
Fig. 2.—A nearer view of the wooden wrest-plank of the piano shown in Fig. 1. The first layer of the wrest-plank has been removed. Note how the timber has split under the strain of the wires. This is an average wooden wrest-plank, neither better nor worse than is usually found in imported pianos. All pianos with wooden wrest-planks are, of course, subject to the above fault, which cannot be remedied except at great expense. Imported pianos have wooden wrest-planks.

Now, all this applies to PIANOS.

The wooden plank, with its two hundred and sixteen wedge-levers, is in imported pianos, because neither British nor foreign manufacturers have as yet invented a thoroughly practical metal wrest-plank.

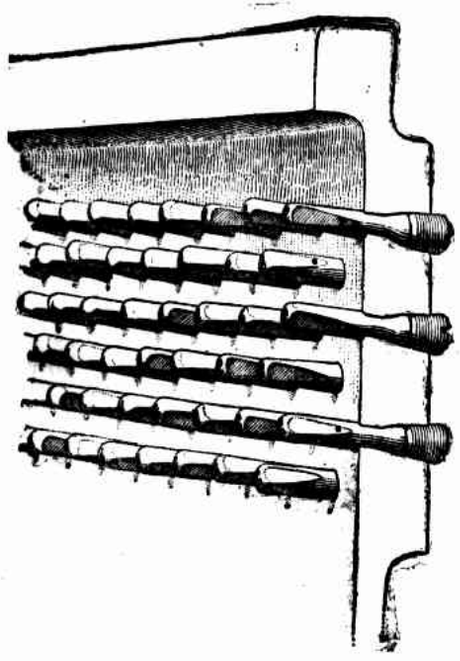
The cast-iron wrest-plank, or plate, with its steel pins, is in all Beale Australian Pianos, because Beale and Co. are the first piano-makers to invent a reliable and effective metal wrest-plate, a part of the usual iron frame.

Therefore———?



THE BEALE-VADER PATENT.

Fig 3.—The Beale-Vader Patent Piano-frame, removed from the piano, and the end of the wrest-plank cut off to show the wrest-pins in the solid iron frame.



THE BEALE-VADER PATENT.

Fig. 4.—A nearer view of the Beale-Vader frame is shown in Fig. 3. Note the wrest-pins and tension-screws contained entirely in solid iron. It is important for piano-buyers to note that these pins can be adjusted to ANY tension, tight, medium, or loose, by means of the tension-screws at the back. We always make them sufficiently firm to resist the pull-round of the strings, but at the same time they are easily turned by the tuner WITHOUT TOUCHING THE TENSION SCREWS. Our Pianos are tuned in the ordinary way, by one man only, from the front only. Be sure to note this, and when you go to compare our pianos with the imported you will know what to think if you are told otherwise by unscrupulous competitors.

Ten thousand eight hundred and forty Beale Australian Pianos have been manufactured to date. We sell an average of thirty-five per week, which is more than the average of any other piano-sellers in Australia. And the demand for our Pianos is continually increasing. Lately we received an order for twenty Beale Australian Pianos for the newest, largest, and most beautifully furnished hotel in London—the Strand Hotel. We have hundreds of testimonials from buyers in all parts of Australasia, and from other parts of the world; and we can show the opinions of the highest public men in Australia with regard to our factory equipment and methods of manufacture.

CATALOGUE FREE.

BEALE'S

"THE OLD COLONIAL HOUSE."

378 GEORGE-ST., 3 Doors from G.P.O.

Branches and Travellers throughout the Commonwealth.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1313084

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

A fair amount of business was effected on 'Change yesterday. East Greta Coal eased /1. Hetton Coal rose 2/, Allen Taylor eased /3. Fresh Food and Ice advanced /1½, and Goodlet and Smith /1½. Buyers offered 2/6 more for Illawarra Steam.

The following sales were reported:—Morning: East Greta Coal, 28/3; Fresh Food and Ice, 11/9; Howard Smith, 20/ paid, ordinary 42/6; Goodlet and Smith, 16/9; Allen Taylor and Co., 24/6; Paul and Gray, 30/. Afternoon: Hetton Coal, 62/; Goodlet and Smith, 16/7½; Commercial Banking Company (new), £27/5/; North Bulli Coal, 31/6.

Closing quotations were:—

Company.	Amount of Share.	Shares paid up.	Last Div. Per Annum.	Prices. Last Sale.	Buyer.	Seller.	Yield to Investor.
STOCK.							
N.S.W. F.B.							
due 1912	..	..	3	85/10/	84	..	3½
Do., due 1912	..	..	3½	99½	98½	..	3½
Do., due 1912	..	..	4	100½	100½	..	3½
Do., due 1915	..	..	3½	99½	99	..	3½
Do., due 1921	..	..	3½	99/5	99	99½	3½
Do., due 1924-8	..	..	3	..	96	..	..
Do., due 1926	..	..	4	100	100	..	4
Do., Act 1873	..	..	4	107/10/	106	110	3½
Do., Deb., 1906	..	..	4	..	100	..	4
Ditto, T. Bills, 1906	..	..	3½	100	99	..	3½
Ditto	..	..	4	100½	100	..	3½
N.S. Deb., 1918	..	..	..	101	..	..	..
Ditto, 1922	..	..	4	101	100½	..	3½
Queens Deb., 1913	..	..	4	101/10/	..	..	..
Ditto, Yr. Bills	..	..	4	101	100½	..	..
W.A. Inscr.	..	..	4	101	100	..	..
Ditto, 1901	..	..	3½	..	..	..	..
Australian Gas Deb., 1923	..	..	4	102½	102	103	..
City Syd., Deb.	..	..	4	103	102	..	..
Col. Gas., D., 1914	..	..	5	108	107	..	4½
BANKS.							
Australasia	40	40	14	107	107	..	..
City	10	8	3	78/6	..	76/	..
Ditto, new	10	6	3	65/	..	65/	..
Com. Sydney	25	18¾	10	27/12/6	27½	27¾	4½
Commercial of Australia	10/	10/	..	10/	9/9	..	..
Do. pref.	20	10	8	5/12/	..	..	..
N.S.W.	20	20	10	66/12/6	66	66½	..
N. Zealand	64	34	10	8/15/	8½	9	..
N. Queensland	7	2	4	33/6	34/6	..	..
National of Australasia	8	5	5	..	8/	07/	5½
Do., pref.	20	10	5	..	9/	11½	..
Rural National	5	2	..	22/6	..	..	..
Royal of Q.	9	5½	4½	4/17/	..	..	..
Union	75	25	14	61	61	61½	5½
DEPOSITS.							
A.J.S. Bank—							
Class B	..	..	8	11/9	11/6	12/	4½
Class B, 1912	..	..	3	1/	12/9	12/3	..
Class B, 1917	..	..	3	10/3	10/3	11/	5½
Ditto, Inst.	..	..	3½	10/5	..	10/9	..
Com. of Aus.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assets	..	..	3	17/6	17/6	..	..
E. S. & A. Deb.	..	..	3	18/6	18/	18/6	4½
Ditto, pref.	..	..	3	12/2	12/	12/6	4½
Ditto, def.	..	..	4½	18/2	18/	18/6	..
Q. Nat.	..	..	3½	17/11	17/	..	..
STEAM.							
Balmain Ferry	1	1	10	37/3	37/	39/	5½
Howard Smith	1	1	15	42/3	42/	..	..
Ditto	1	5/	15	18/	25/	..	..
Pref.	1	1	5	30/6	30/6	..	..
Ditto	1	5/	5	5/	5/	..	..
Illawarra	1	15/	7	21/2	17/6	21/3	4½
Newcastle	1	1	6	23/3	..	25/6	4½
North Coast	..	17/6	8	24/10½	24/10½	25/6	4½
Port Jackson	..	15/	8	32/	..	32/	4½
Syd. Ferries	1	1	10	53/	53/	55/	4½
Ditto, new	..	1	10/	10	43/	..	..
INSURANCE.							
A. M. Fire	1	15/	14½	44/	43/	45/	5½
Col. Mut. Fire	1	1	20½	53/9	..	..	..
Ner. Mut.	1	6	14½	18/	17/	18/	4½
New Zealand	10	12	15	75/	72/6	76/	5
Queensland	1	10/	8	17/6	17/	18/6	4½
United	10	2½	12½	5/12/6	5½	6	5½
COAL.							
Bellambi	1	1	17½	50/6	50/	51/	7
East Greta	1	1	10	28/3	28/	28/6	7
Seaham Greta	1	1	5	..	4/10	7/6	..
Hetton	1	5	6	62/	60/	63/	9½
Metrop., ord.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto, pref.	1	1	8	20/	20/	..	..
Ditto, pref., 2	1	1	10	15/6	..	..	..
Mt. Kembla	10	10	..	24	..	..	..
Newcastle	11	10	5	6/10/	5/	6/	8½
North Bulli	1	10	10	31/6	30/	34/	6½
South Greta	10/	10/	..	13/9	13/	..	..
Stockton	1	1	..	5/	2/6	4/	..
Ditto, new	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Vale of Clwydd	1	1	10	28/6	..	29/	4½
Wallsend	10	10	20/	27/0/0	26½	28½	7
Wyratah	6	..	..	..	1/6	..	..
Wickham and Bullock Is.	1	20	..	7/9	8/	..	..
Ditto, new	1	18/	..	4/6	3/	..	..
Ditto, pref.	1	1	..	24/	22/	24/	..
GAS.							
Kiburg	1	12/6	10	21/6	21/	..	6½
Australian	6	8	15	19/10/	19½	19½	4½
Ditto, new	6	2	15	12	11½	12½	4½
Char. Towers	10/	10/	10/	14/9	..	..	..
Gladbum	1	1	8	31/	27/	34/	5½
Grafton	1	1	8	33/	32/	33/	5
Katoomba and Leura	1	1	..	21/	20/	..	..
Maitland	5	5	7	..	7½	..	5½
Manly	1	1	9	40/	40/	42/	4½
Ditto (new)	1	5/	9	..	..	..	..
Mudgee	1	1	7½	24/	23/6	..	6½
Newcastle	2	2	15	64	63	64	4½
North Shore	1	1	8	42/	41/6	..	3½
BREWERIES.							
C. and Wood Bros.	1	1	4	11/	10/6	11/6	7½
Perkins'	15/	15/	20	38/	37/6	39/	5
Toohey's II	16/	16/	5	15/	13/9	14/6	5½
Tooth's	1	1	10	42/	41/	42/	4½
MISCELL'NS.							
Barcoo	15/	10/	5	2/6	2/6	4/	14½
A. Taylor, Co.	1	1	10	24/6	24/6	25/	8
Aus. Hat Mills	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Aus. News	1	1	..	14/	10/	14/	..
B. H. W. Sup.	15/	15/	10	22/9	22/9	..	6½
Burns, Philp	1	1	10	42/	41/6	42/6	4½
Do., New Issue	1	10/	10	20/9	20/	..	..
Col. Sugar	20	20	10	49/10/	49½	50	5½
Dalgety and Co.	20	5	7	6½	6	6½	5½
Dunlop Pneu. Tyre, pref.	1	1	7	31/	..	..	4½
Ezra B. Hall	1	1	..	4/10½	..	..	..
Ditto, pref., B	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Emu and Proa. Gravel	1	10/	6½	12/	..	..	..
F. Food, Ice	12/	10/	5	11/9	11/7½	11/10½	6½
Goodlet and Smith	15/	15/	8	16/7½	16/6	16/9	7½
H. Mackenzie, ord.	1	1	7	22/	..	..	6½
Ditto, pref.	1	1	10	22/	21/	22/	9
Hotel Metropole	..	20	6	35/	..	..	..
Ditto, pref.	1	10/	15/	..	..	..	..
Marcus Clark, ord.	1	1	7/	20/9	20/6	21/	7½
Ditto pref.	10	10	6	10	9½	10½	6
Melb. Tram	1	10	..	38/3	38/	39/3	..
Mont de Piete	1	1	10	38/	37/9	..	..
Mort's Dock	1	1	8	30/3	..	31/	6
Ditto, pref.	1	1	6	22/6	22/	25/	..
Paul and Gray	1	1	17½	30/	29/6	30/6	11½
Perm. Trust	5	2/6	10	5/6	5/3	5/6	4½
Perp. Trust	10	5	10	11/	10/6	11/	4½
Q'sland West Ex. and Agy.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Richardson and Wrench	1	1	8	12/9	12/6	..	7½
R. Rich and Co.	1	1	5	14/6	14/	15/3	6½
Sfbr. Trams	1	1	40	87/	..	88/	4½
Syd. Cyclorama	1	1	5	15/6	14/	16/	6½
Syd. Exch.	10	10	6	12	11½	..	6
Syd. Hyd.	1	1	10	31/	..	31/	6½
Ditto, ord.	1	10/	10	15/	14/6	15/6	6½
Syd. Hyd. and G. E.	1	15/	15	28/6	28/	27/6	6½
W. H. Soul, Patt. and Co.	1	1	10	46/	..	..	4½
LAND and BD.							
Cent. B. and L.	10	9	..	2/6	..	..	..
Ent. Pastoral	10	20	6	19	20	25	6½
Metro. Inv.	1	15/	7½†	28/	26/	29/	6½
New. B. and L.	1	1	6	..	..	..	..
Syd. Freo. L.	..	6/7	20	3/	..	..	..

† Where dividends are interim the yield is based on a year's distribution, otherwise on the last half-yearly one. ‡ Ex dividend. ** Ex interest. § Call paid. y Ex rights. E. London delivery. M. 6 months.

INTERSTATE EXCHANGES.

ADELAIDE, Wednesday.

Sales and quotations:—Carmichael, 22/, 22/6, 22/3, b 22/3, s 22/9; ditto, contg., 14/9.

BRISBANE, Wednesday.

Quotations:—Queensland Trustee, b 6/, s 7/; Queensland National Bank, b 20/4, s 21/; Inscribed Stock, b 16/1½, s 17/2; forward, b 17/, s 17/3; Queensland 3½ per cent. Loan, s £100; 4 per cent. Treasury Bills, s £101/10/; Chillagoe Debentures, ex all arrears of interest, s £90.

Sales:—Castlemaine Brewery, contg., 8/3.

MELBOURNE, Wednesday.

To-day's Exchange sales were:—Commercial Bank, pref., £4/18/; Goldsbrough, Mort, and Co., 41/6; Melbourne Trams, 38/6, 38/9; Silverton Trams, 37/; Howard Smith (20/ paid), 41/9; Potter's Sulphide, 1/.

FINANCIAL.

IRREGULAR BILLS OF LADING.

The meeting of delegates from the Chamber of Commerce, Associated Banks, Oversea Shipowners, Wool-buyers' Association, Woolsellers' Association, and Marine Underwriters' Association, appointed to consider the above matter, was held yesterday in the councilroom of the Chamber of Commerce, and after a very full discussion a suggestion was made that the Associated Banks should take into consideration the matter of continuing to negotiate shipping documents during the ensuing season in consideration of the steamship companies giving a guarantee that they would only sign bills of lading containing the statement "shipped on board," provided that the goods mentioned therein be actually in their possession, and that the vessel be reported in Australian waters. The bank delegates undertook to place this before all the Associated Banks for decision as early as possible. With regard to the clause "not liable for loss by fire while in store awaiting shipment," it was agreed after discussion that the objection may be considered to be removed, as the wording of the marine policies on wool and produce provide cover for holders of bills of lading. It was understood that woolbuyers and others operating under letters of credit issued in Europe and the United Kingdom would, as early as possible, arrange that such letters of credit should provide for the negotiation of bills of lading executed under the above conditions.

"SHOULD WE INSURE IN THE A.M.P.?"

The Reverend P. J. Doran, Cowra, propounds the question: "Should we insure in the A.M.P. Society?" He writes:—

For many years past it has been drummed into our ears by canvassers and others that there was nothing in the insurance line equal to the A.M.P. Society.

My experience does not confirm these statements. In 1887 I insured under table 1 for £500 for 22 years. I was informed by the canvasser that in 20 years' time the bonuses would equal the amount of policy. In other words, that for the £434 premiums paid I should get back £500, in addition to the amount of policy. The policy will mature next year, when there will be available £213 in bonuses.

In 1889 bonuses to the amount of £22 10s were allotted for two payments only; for the year 1892, £11 18s was allotted. In 1902 and the following years a sum of £9 14s was set aside as a bonus.

The question arises, What bonus would this policy produce if continued for another 10 years?

It would appear that in proportion as the amount of premiums accumulates the amount of interest derivable in the shape of bonuses decreases.

THE SOCIETY'S ANSWER.

The A.M.P. explains that during the first two years and a half of the currency of Father Doran's policy he did receive three bonuses totalling £22/10/, but the amount represented three individual bonuses. The highest bonus he received in any year was £11/18, in 1892, and for for some years past the bonus additions have been £9/14/ annually. The total bonuses when the policy matures next year will be £220. It is quite impossible for the bonuses to equal the sum assured in 22 years under a policy maturing at 50. He may have confused statements made by an agent as to a whole life policy. The main fact is that the sum assured with bonuses of £220 represents a return of nearly 4 per cent. compound interest on the premiums paid, in addition to which the office has carried the risk on his life for the whole 22 years practically free of cost to the assured. The annual bonuses were of course affected by the fall in the rate of interest realised by the society, but this fall was experienced under all forms of investment in Australia as the result of the commercial crisis in 1893. The actual results of the policy must be regarded as satisfactory, and could not be excelled in any other office.

THE SENTIMENTAL SIDE OF ASSURANCE.

That there are two sides to life assurance, the f s d and the sentimental sides, most of us are well aware. Neither side is unimportant. The one can be made to co-operate with the other advantageously. The emotional appeals to some more strongly, while others are best captured by hard business considerations. Mr. Cleveland, twice President of the United States, was one of those who was mainly attracted by the sentimental side. He had no time for endowments. In his opinon life insurance properly began, and might well have ended, with a form of policy that would protect the widow and orphan against want and suffering, and which would, under no circumstances, afford a return of money to the insured himself. To his mind high cash surrender values, all forms of endowment insurances, and all other direct benefits or returns to the policyholder himself were in the nature of appeals to the selfishness of the insured, and had a tendency to put life insurance on a par with other selfish enterprises with which he disliked to class it. Mr. Cleveland once said:—"Life insurance has to do with the most sacred things that stir the human affections, and its management is under a higher duty and more constant devotion than we associate with a mere business enterprise." In addressing a number of representative life assurance officers he said:—"You who manage life insurance companies cannot afford to risk weakness in a single one of its threads. Their disintegration through breaches of good faith, through broken promises, or through delusive misrepresentations means a loss of strength which no actuarial mystery or managerial calculation can repair. Nor can you, with any pretence of conscientious susceptibility, overlook the fact that, as a direct consequence of this popular conception of life insurance, and of your responsible connection with its management, your fellow citizens whose confidence you have invited have put upon you a trust made sacred by the pathos of its purposes, and more unescapable in morals and good conscience than any the law can create." Mr. Cleveland did a great deal for life insurance after his term of office expired, and in the way rather of preservation than of up-building. American life assurance required the steadying hand of a man known to everyone, a man in whose integrity the people had absolute confidence, and whose ability to stand against the storms of prejudice, from whatever source they came, had been abundantly proven. He himself regarded his enlistment in the cause as a call to a duty, a way in which he might continue his service for the people though no longer a public official.

RENT INSURANCE.

There is a certain amount of fascination about insurance, partly on account of the gambling element, which is one of its main ingredients, and partly on account of the skill with which the risk involved by that element is avoided through being spread over a large area. The subject of rent insurance is one that should be of considerable interest to property-owners. It has recently been discussed before the Insurance Institute of New South Wales by Mr. W. Mitchell. It would seem, according to this authority, "rent" policies were first issued in 1863. One important factor in connection with this subject is insurable interest, and the underwriter has to keep this point in view when asked to accept any risks appertaining to "rent." Of course the principal parties who have an insurable interest are as follows:

Owners of buildings let to tenants.

Owner and occupier of a building.

A tenant when his lease or agreement does not release his liability to pay rent in the event of fire.

A bond-keeper on account of storage, and charges out of pocket.

A carrier same as bond-keeper.

A "RENT" POLICY.

Here is a clause in the form of contract usually used by Sydney underwriters when insuring rent, and quoted by Mr. Mitchell:—

This company will be answerable for the payment of the aforesaid rent as per lease or agreement existing between the insured and the tenant or tenants at the time of fire, but in no case exceeding the actual rent recoverable by the insured for the premises at the time of the fire, or for such part or parts of the same as may be then let in the event of the aforesaid premises being untenantable, and the rent therefrom to cease during the whole term of ....months, in consequence of damage or destruction by fire, or for such a proportion thereof as the term during which the said premises may be untenantable as aforesaid bears to the whole term above specified, but the same shall not exceed the least time which would be required by a recognised competent builder to put the premises into tenantable condition.

In the event of loss, this company will only be liable for the payment of rent for such portion of terms as the said building may necessarily be actually untenantable in consequence of fire, due diligence being used in the repair or reconstruction of same, but in no case exceeding ....months' rent.

It is hereby declared and agreed that the sum insured on rent shall be recoverable only for such time as the building may be actually untenantable, or for such portion of ....months' rent as is last whilst building is being restored to a tenantable condition, such restoration to be commenced as soon as possible after the fire, and to be effected with all speed within a reasonable time.

This company will be liable only for the payment of the rent of the above building in the event of its becoming untenantable, in consequence of damage or destruction by fire, during the whole term mentioned in this policy, or for such a proportion of the amount as the term during which the said building may be untenantable bears to the whole term above mentioned.

In event of fire, this company will be answerable for the payment of rent at a rate not exceeding ....per annum, and in no case exceeding the actual rent receivable by the insured at time of fire, and for such period—not being more than 12 months—during which the said building shall be necessarily untenantable. Provided always that reinstatement be commenced within reasonable time after the occurrence of a fire, and be carried on within reasonable speed.

BRITISH PATENTS LAW.

That new patents law which came into force in the United Kingdom last month is certainly proving quite as revolutionary as it had been anticipated it would. Here are some of the tangible results:—

A German syndicate, consisting of the Elberfelder Farbenfabriken, the Badische Anilin and Soda-Fabrik, and the Act-Ges. fuer Anilinfabrikation, with a capital of £1,000,000, have bought 24 acres of land on the borders of the Mersey, near Port Sunlight, and facing the Liverpool Docks.

A German combination have bought seven acres of land at Ellesmere Port, on the Manchester Ship Canal.

The Gillette Razor Company, of the United States, are opening up works in Sheffield.

A German pottery company have taken land in Kent.

A German house of photographic printers are looking for a site on works in London. They propose employing about 1000 persons.

A German firm of chemical manure manufacturers are negotiating for a site on the Thames.

A German electrical engineering company is anxious to acquire works in London. Employment will be offered for 300 workmen.

A German manufacturer of chemicals is on the lookout for a site in Yorkshire.

An important American company that manufactures hardware for sanitary and other purposes is negotiating for a site in the Midlands.

The Columbia Gramophone Company has taken a factory at Wandsworth (where machinery and plant to the value of £50,000 is installed) and 200 people are employed in the manufacture of talking machine records, previously imported from America.

The Orchestrelle Company are negotiating for the purchase of seven acres of land at Hayes, where the records used in the company's pianolas will be made.

Inquiries for sites and mills at Macclesfield have been made by several firms, and factories are being erected at Port Sunlight.

This is a very fine indication of the effectiveness of the measure.

"THE COMING OF THE METER."

From the secretary of the Decimal Association of London we have received a lengthy communication under the above heading. He draws attention to the frequent references to meters and other units of the metric system in connection with the recent Olympic games. A most significant fact was, he considers, that most of the newspapers refrained from giving the equivalents in English measures. This he attributes to the more efficient teaching of the metric system having rendered the translation practically unnecessary. Enemies of the Decimal Association might, however, place an altogether different construction on the omission. They might not unreasonably attribute it to the difficulty that the average newspaper man would have in working out the equivalent unless armed with books of tables. "There are none so deaf as those who will not hear, and none so opposed to the adoption of the metric system as those who are least able to form a reliable opinion." The writer goes on to quote the late Lord Kelvin, who described our present collection of weights and measures as "time wasting and brain wearying." It is interesting in this connection to note that in view of the possibility of the decimal system of coinage being introduced into the Commonwealth by the Federal Government, the Bank of New South Wales recently had a test made, which did not turn out in favour of the proposed change.

THE POSITION OF SILVER.

Silver continues, according to our cables, to hover around 2/ per ounce standard, without any spring being discernible in the market. The depression is largely due to the recent famine in India, which, as is well known, is the world's largest consumer of the white metal. The latest advices from the great British dependency are to the effect that the outlook there is now much more favourable. Then there is the position of China to be considered. That country is also ordinarily a large absorber of silver, especially when trade is good. Of late the demand for silk, especially from America, has not been nearly as brisk as might have been desired; but things are now said to be on the upward grade. Then there is Mexico to be considered. That country is the world's largest producer, Australia, which in this connection means Broken Hill, being a poor second. Despite the relatively high prices ruling a year or two back, Mexican production has varied but slightly. "Bears" in London have been sedulously circulating the idea that silver is more likely to take a further drop to, say, 22d, than to witness any improvement; but this idea does not appear to be founded on any evidence calculated to bear it out.

ROYAL BANK NEW ISSUE.

The board of the Royal Bank of Australia has, we learn from Melbourne, decided to make a new issue of 100,000 shares of £1 each, at a premium of 2/ per share. The last occasion on which capital was increased was in December, 1906, when 50,000 shares of £1 each were offered to shareholders at a premium of 5/ per share. On that occasion applications were received for over 90,000 shares. Allotment was then in the proportion of one share for every three held. In the case of the present issue, shares will be first offered in the proportion of one for every two held to shareholders now on the register, and any shares not applied for by present shareholders will be dealt with as the board may deem best. The directors state that since the bank's capital was increased two years ago the business of the institution has progressed so much that they can see their way to profitably employ additional funds; and, in view of the strong demand for money, they consider the time opportune to make this further issue.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The following notification has been filed with the Registrar-General:—At an extraordinary meeting of the Conjola Co-operative Dairy Company, Ltd., held at the registered office of the company on July 4, it was decided that the company should be wound up voluntarily, and C. M. Murray was appointed liquidator.

LONDON FINANCIAL CABLES.

BANKS AND AUSTRALIAN STOCKS.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Bank of Australasia, b £101, s £103.

Bank of New South Wales, unchanged at b £42/10/, s £43/10/.

Union Bank of Australia, unchanged at b £59/10/, s £60/10/.

National Bank of New Zealand, unchanged, b £5, s £5/10/.

Bank of New Zealand 4 per cent. guarantee stock (new issue), unchanged at £102.

Bank of New Zealand, unchanged at b £9/15/, s £9/15/.

New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company 4 per cent., unchanged at £94.

City of Melbourne 4 per cent., unchanged at £101.

Melbourne Harbour Trust 4 per cent. bonds, unchanged at £101.

Melbourne Tramway Trust 4½ per cent. debentures, unchanged at £102.

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works 4 per cent. debentures, 1 higher at £103.

COMMERCIAL.

THE SHANGHAI SERVICE.

A communication has been received from the Under-Secretary for Justice, drawing attention to the fact that a regular steamship service between Sydney and Shanghai will be established at an early date, and in consequence the Premier has suggested, for the consideration of the members of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce and others engaged in the trade, that the opportunity may be regarded as a favourable one for merchants to despatch samples of their goods to Shanghai by the steamer Eastern, sailing from Sydney on the 26th instant. Mr. J. B. Sutton, Commercial Commissioner, representing New South Wales in the East, is at present in Shanghai, and has been requested to remain there to assist in promoting New South Wales trade, and if samples are sent to his care, and advice of their despatch furnished to the Premier's office, Mr. Sutton will be instructed to utilise them to the best advantage.

FROZEN MEAT EXPORTS.

Shipments of frozen meat from Sydney during the week ended September 19 amounted to 26,676 carcases of mutton, which were distributed as follows:—United Kingdom 19,872, Port Sudan 1,000, South Africa 2306, Malta 3500, Japan 4.

The frozen beef exports totalled 16 pieces to South Africa and Philippine Islands.

The exports of frozen meat from Sydney from July 1 to date have been the following:—

	Mutton. Carcs.	Beef. Qrs. or pcs.
U.K. and Continent	146,553	60
South Africa	22,441	11
India and Ceylon	1,700	..
Philippines	3,474	212
Singapore, Java, etc.	3,267	81
Hongkong	976	..
Japan	328	..
Canada	1,732	..
Hawaiian Islands	1,465	..
Malta	3,500	..
Port Said	1,000	..
Total	196,658	364

NEW SOUTH WALES BUTTER SHIPMENTS.

Butter shipments from Sydney during the week ended September 19 amounted to 1994 boxes, 200 going to India and Ceylon, 30 to South Africa, 37 to New Caledonia, 58 to South Sea Islands, 18 to British New Guinea, and 4 to German New Guinea.

The exports since July 1 make the following totals:—

	Boxes.
U.K. and Continent	6661
South Africa	475
New Zealand	50
Philippines	534
New Caledonia	230
China	122
Japan	75
Singapore, Java, etc.	145
Hongkong	574
India and Ceylon	210
South Seas	238
Elsewhere	87
Total	8909

The imports of butter for the week were nil.

BUTTER AND CHEESE PROSPECTS.

Messrs. Weddel and Co. in their annual survey of the colonial dairy produce trade consider it probable that the average London values of both butter and cheese in the coming season will be on a somewhat lower level than obtained in the past season. They summarise the prospect thus:—"The uncertainty attaching to the supplies for the coming winter are much greater than usual. The high prices which have this summer ruled everywhere in the Northern hemisphere have resulted in very much less than the usual amount of butter going into cold store, and during the coming winter we shall be more dependent than ever on supplies from Australasia. Regarding Australian butter, less will be shipped from Victoria, but considerably more from New South Wales, and from Queensland some increase is expected. New Zealand will send increased supplies of both butter and cheese, provided the season is not unfavourable. The bad condition of trade in America, Canada, Europe, and the United Kingdom will greatly diminish the purchasing power of the mass of consumers, and thus tend to reduce the demand. The amount of fodder is so abundant in Europe and America that the herds for milking will most probably be larger than they were last winter.

"Cheese.—The uncertainty mentioned about supplies of butter attaches equally to those of cheese. In Canada the 'make' of this summer is dependent on the weather, which at the present time in some districts has become dry, and thus changed for the worse. The amount of cheese made will to some extent depend upon the permanency or temporary character of this change."

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat was strong, holders' ideas for old grain having settled at 4/3, and business was done at that figure. Most buyers, however, were averse to advancing on offers of 4/2½. For new wheat 3/9½ was on offer for a large line, but without business resulting. Small lines, however, were bought variously from 3/8½ to 3/9½.

The position of flour was unchanged.

At Darling Harbour yesterday 251 tons of wheat and 41 tons of flour were manifested to arrive.

WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS.

Wheat exports for the week ended September 19 were 29 bushels, 4 going to New Caledonia and 16 to South Sea Islands.

The flour exports amounted to 4804 sacks (200lb sacks), which were distributed as follows:—New Zealand, 280; South Sea Islands, 1578; New Caledonia, 960.

The oversea exports of wheat and flour from Sydney from December 1 to September 19, compiled from the Customs-house returns, were:—

Destination.	Wheat. Bushels.	Flour. Sacks. 200lb.
United Kingdom	220,883	12,903
New Zealand	1,511	14,151
China	—	461
South Africa	—	279
New Caledonia	697	23,409
Philippine Island	—	51,539
Singapore, Java, etc.	—	40,496
South Sea Islands	532	18,577
Elsewhere	8,892	1,079
Total	242,505	141,260

WHEAT IMPORTS.

The imports of wheat during the week were nil from South Australia. The previous week's imports were 2165.

The imports of flour amounted to 334 sacks (200lb sacks), South Australia sending 330 and the United States 4.

ARRIVALS BY RAIL.

Wheat and Flour.—The receipts of wheat and flour by rail at Darling Harbour and other metropolitan stations for the week ended September 22 compare with those of the previous week and the corresponding week of last year as follows:—

	Wheat. Tons.	Flour. Tons.
Week ended Sept. 22	2,481	308
A week previous	1,271	528
A year ago	1,624	795

The receipts of wheat and flour for the first 37 weeks of this year compare with those of corresponding period of the two years as follows:—

	Wheat. Tons.	Flour. Tons.
1906	218,467	28,460
1907	267,568	27,984
1908	70,875	10,734

Comparison of Prices.—The prices now ruling for wheat and its products compare with those of a year ago as follows:—

	Last Year. £ s d	Yesterday. £ s d
Wheat, per bushel	0 4 2½	0 4 2½
Flour, per ton (mean)	9 10 0	9 2 6
Bran, bushel and ton	4 11 8	6 0 0
Pollard, bushel and ton	4 15 10	6 0 0

Two years ago wheat was worth 3/3, and flour £7/15/; bran, £3/19/3; and pollard, £3/17/1.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Tea.—Demand continued good for leaf with any quality in it. 800 Ceylons sold at /7 to /11, and 300 Indians at /8 to /10.

Messrs. Fraser, Uther, and Co., Ltd., sell to-day, on behalf of Messrs. Parbury, Henty, and Co., Ceylon Indian, and China teas, as per advertisement.

Groceries.—Good distributing business was reported in the staple condiment lines. Dried fruits were in good demand, especially currants, which were sense on spot, and of which there was little to be had on spot under /6. 325 boxes of dates sold to arrive at /3¾. Fish had good inquiry. Tref. sardines sold at 8/9 quarters; halves were firmer at 7/. Geema salmon talls were priced at 9/, flats at 9/6, and halves 6/. Tasmanian Scroll salmon sold in distributing lots at 10/3 for flats and 6/6 halves. Karluk Horsehoe was worth 7/6. Morton's herrings in tomato sauce sold at 6/0. D.R.J. candies were taken at /7½, and Goodas at /7½. Vestas were quoted at 3/8 to 3/9, selling at 3/9 to 3/.

Oils.—Sales were reported of 320 drums of B.S. linseed oil on the distributing basis of 3/3 and 3/5 for raw and boiled; Thistle and Ferguson's at /1 less. Prices of all brands were to be had at a concession of /1. Thistle was sold to arrive at 3/0½ and 3/2½. Champion's whiteleaf was worth in cwts £30, in quarters £30/15/. Castor was saleable in parcels at 2/10, and in distributing lots at 2/11. Pure China wood sold at 4/10, but met with little demand. Denatured China was quoted at 2/3. Morrison's lamp oil was also quoted at 3/3, but the price might have been shaded for a parcel. Fish oils, which met with some inquiry, were quoted in load lots at £14/5/ cash, and £14/3/6 cash. No. 1 herring oil was worth £14/10/, and No. 2 £14. Fine whale oil was offering at £19 in cases; No. 1 whale, in casks, £18. Union winter-drawn cottonseed oil was worth 5/ in distributing lots, with a small concession for parcels. Rapeseed oil was quoted at 3/6, and Colza at 3/9, 4/, 4/6, and 4/9, according to brand. Sheep-marking oils were in good demand, as also was Stockholm tar at unaltered rates. 50 cases of Pratt's turps sold at 2/11 to £1. Pinetree turps was worth 2/7 to 2/8.

Metals.—It is understood that some heavy purchases of Continental netting were made at prices a trifle better than were prevailing at this period of the manufacturing season last year. Late advices indicate firmness. On spot sales of Lysaght's local netting were reported to have been made by the manufacturers during the week as follows:—40 miles, 42 x 1½ x 17, A grade, at £31; 22 miles, same dimensions, B grade, £29; 18

SPORTING.

THE TURF.

The opening of the new mile and a quarter grass track at Victoria Park on Wednesday next will be celebrated by a special programme, which includes a motor car championship race for a trophy valued 100 guineas, and a race for all horses over seven furlongs for a prize of 200 sovs. The other items on the card include two for £50 prizes, three for £25 prizes, and one for £20, making a grand total of £495. Those interested should not forget that entries must be in the hands of the secretary, Mr. H. Coberoft, before 5 p.m. to-day. The full conditions are advertised.

Wheatland, Pasquinade, Fullerton, Leander, Taralla, and Borodino were to-day struck out of the A.J.C. Derby.

Bowral Race Club (November 9) race meeting has been granted registration by the A.J.C.

War Star out of the Stewards' Mile, Lady Wilde out of the Spring Handicap, Yarrabundie out of the Highweight Handicap, and Williamson out of the Park Stakes were the scratchings recorded yesterday in connection with the spring meeting of the Hawkesbury Race Club.

The five-year-old gelding Restless, by Finland from Walda, who was one of the three horses burnt to death in the fire which destroyed Mr. Grigg's Zetland Lodge racing stables at Ashburton (N.Z.) on Tuesday last, ran second in the Spring Handicap, won by Solution's half-brother, Count Witte, at Ashburton race meeting last week. Restless was engaged in the New Zealand Cup with 6st 7lb.

The steeplechaser Pilot, by Gunboat from Mermaid, who is engaged in both Steeplechases at the A.J.C. Spring Meeting, arrived on Tuesday from New Zealand by the steamer Ulimaroa. Pilot, who has been allotted 71st 10lb in the First Steeplechase (2¼m) at Randwick, took part in the Rangiteki Steeplechase (2¾m) on the 16th inst, but did not get a place.

Messrs. H. York and Sons, of Singleton, announce an important sale of blood stock at Foster's yards, Singleton, on Wednesday, September 30, when, under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. A. D. Brown, they will submit to public auction the following thoroughbreds:—Br m Thea, by Sir William from Magdala; br c, by Sir Tristram (imp.) from Thea, 3yrs; b f, by Positano (imp.) from Thea, yearling; br g, by Sir William from a jumping mare, 5yrs; br m by Prime Minister; br g (full brother to Outbreak), by Sir William from Scoria, 4yrs.; b g, by Sir William from Tuscana, 3yrs.

Our West Maitland correspondent telegraphs that the Australian Jockey Club has endorsed the disqualification of the jockey, A. Gilmore, for three months, recently imposed by the Maitland Jockey Club.

Messrs. H. Chisholm and Co. report having leased to Mr. Walter Clarence Barnes, of Dyraaba, Casino, the stallion St. Simmer, by Simmer (imp.) from Gavotte, for stud purposes, during the current season, and the horse leaves by the steamship City of Grafton to-day for his new destination.

VICTORIAN SPORTING NOTES.

MELBOURNE, Wednesday.

Confederate, who won the Steeplechase at Epsom to-day, will probably leave for Sydney in a few days. Kuala Lumpur, who ran in the same race, is booked to leave for Sydney on Monday. Confederate beat the favourite, Designer, who looked all over a winner, within a few strides of the post by a length. Kuala Lumpur ran well and is certain point in the race. Confederate and Kuala Lumpur are engaged in both A.J.C. steeplechases.

The jockeys, C. Bolton and S. Ferguson will leave for Sydney to-morrow. Ferguson will ride King's Cross at the Hawkesbury meeting on Saturday.

Gladsome has foaled a filly to Positano (imp.).

NEW SOUTH WALES TROTTING CLUB.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the members of the New South Wales Trotting Club was held last evening at the Prince of Wales Hotel, Haymarket. About 50 members were present, and Mr. J. Moriarty occupied the chair. On the motion of the chairman the report and balance-sheet, as under, was adopted:—

In presenting the sixth annual report and balance-sheet of the New South Wales Trotting Club your committee regret to state that it shows a loss of £62 17s 8d on the year's transactions; but when the extra expenditure, viz., an extra £50 license fee and £126 15s 5d improvements at the Epping racecourse (which is not likely to occur again for some years), is taken into consideration, it will be seen that under ordinary circumstances there would have been a profit on the season's operations. The finances are to a serious extent hampered by a clause in the Gaming and Betting Act, which states that 10 out of the 20 meetings allotted in the great metropolis be held on Wednesdays or Saturdays, in opposition to pony or horse racing. Each trotting meeting that has been held in opposition to another racing fixture has resulted in a loss to us. Your committee are now co-operating with other interested bodies in regard to the clashing of racing fixtures in the metropolitan area for the purpose of having the Gaming and Betting Act amended in order to obviate the clashing of racing fixtures. Should the suggested amendment become an accomplished fact your committee feel sure that next season a much more healthy balance-sheet will be presented to you. During the season sixteen trotting meetings were held, and while your committee, since the last annual meeting, increased the prize-money, yet the horse-owners did not respond in co-operating with your committee in such a manner as your committee might have reasonably expected, and without the hearty support and co-operation of the horse-owners your committee's efforts are nullified to a certain extent. During the early portion of the financial year your committee entered into negotiations for the lease of Epping racecourse, and your committee are now pleased to report that a five years' lease has been obtained from the Metropolitan Rugby Union, on satisfactory terms. During the past season Mr. J. Barnes, one of your committee, has occupied the positions of honorary judge and starter, and the thanks of the club are due to that gentleman for his honorary services, which have been performed in a highly satisfactory manner. Your committee desire to express their grateful appreciation of the services that the press has rendered to the club during the past season. The support accorded by the press since the inauguration of the club has been of great assistance to your committee in fostering the sport. The only nominations for the positions of president and vice-president are the retiring members, Messrs. J. Moriarty and A. D. Playfair respectively, who are therefore returned unopposed. There are eight candidates nominated for the seven positions on the committee.

The balance-sheet shows that the income from all sources, including a credit of £510 17s 6d from the preceding year, amounted to £3747 8s 4d, of which £1640 accrued from admission to the race meetings, £694 5s from nomination fees, £250 19s members' subscriptions, £236 17s bookmakers' fees, and £336 1s 8d sale of racebooks. The expenditure aggregated £3299 8s 6d, of which £1660 was distributed in stakes, £383 15s in salaries, £296 18s 6d wages, £213 13s 1d rent of racecourse, £286 14s 2d advertising and printing, £100 Government license fees, and improvement to Epping racecourse £136 10s 5d. The sum of £400 is on fixed deposit in the New South Wales Savings Bank, with a credit current account of £67 19s 10d at the Bank of New South Wales. The subscriptions (£199 14s 8d)—to the Sires' Produce Stakes, 1909 (£110 8d)—to the Sires' Produce Stakes, 1910 (£34, 5s), and Sires' Produce Stakes, 1910 (£34), and interest (£5 9s 8d)—are on fixed deposit in the Government Savings Bank.

The election of officers for the current year resulted as under:—President, Mr. J. Moriarty; vice-president, Mr. A. D. Playfair; committee, Messrs. J. Barnes, G. D. Wood, W. Grant, J. H. Wiseman, A. Pointing, M. M'Kennie, and G. Bowra; auditors, Messrs. C. E. Mariette and W. E. Huggins.

The auditors brought under the notice of the members the satisfactory manner in which the books and accounts of the club had been submitted by the secretary, Mr. R. C. Hungerford.

Votes of thanks to the outgoing committee and the chairman terminated the proceedings.

ROSEBERY RACING CLUB.

The Rosebery Racing Club held a highly successful pony and galloway meeting yesterday afternoon, in beautiful weather. The course was in first-class order, and the attendance large. A programme of seven events produced some excellent racing, two dead heats resulting. So numerous were the entrants in the Maiden Handicap that divisions were resorted to. Details:—

Flying Handicap, 6f, 40 sovs, second 5 and third 2 sovs from the prize.—Owl, by Far Niente (imp.)—Waiting Maid, aged, 7st 10lb (E. Williams), 1; Screen, 10st 10lb (M'Mahon), 2; Bride's Veil, 8st 8lb (Barnett), 3. Other starters: Ione, 9st 9lb; Reliance, 9st 3lb; Danseuse, 9st 1lb; Crocdile, 8st 13lb; Harbour Light, 8st 10lb; Violet Cup, 8st 6lb; Fusaka, 8st. Betting: 7 to 2 v Bride's Veil, 4 to 1 each v The Owl and Screen, 6 to 1 v Reliance, 7 to 1 v Violet Cup, 10 to 20 v others. Won by three lengths. Time, 1m 8s.

Fourteen Hands Handicap of 30 sovs, second 3 and third 2 sovs from the prize, 4½f.—Bella, by Blarney—Fieldfare mare, 6yrs, 8st 6lb (Barnett), 1; Easy Molly, 9st 13lb (Suttle), 2; Signorina, 7st 12lb, incl. 1lb over (K. Williams), 3. Other starters: Malahide, 9st 13lb; Little Fellow, 8st 8lb; May Morn, 8st 4lb, incl. 2lb over; Pandora, 7st 13lb; Ayrveline, 7st 13lb; Lady Fucile, 7st 11lb; Irene, 7st 12lb; Picotee, 7st 9lb; R.T.C., 7st 8½lb, incl. 1½lb over; Little Jim, 7st 8lb, incl. 1lb over. Betting: 2 to 1 v Lady Fucile, 4 to 1 each v Bella and Signorina, 8 to 1 each v Easy Molly, Little Jim, and Little Fellow, 10 to 20 to 1 v others. Won by three-quarters of a length. Time, 55½s.

Rosebery Handicap of 60 sovs, second 7 and third 3 sovs from the prize, 1m.—Philatel, by Phillip—Muscatel, aged, 8st 11lb (M'Mahon), 1; Graphite, 8st 11lb (Cooper), 2; Little Stranger, 8st 11lb (Moy), 3. Other starters: Blue Diamond, 9st 8lb; Puse, 8st 2lb; Bangle, 8st 1lb; Coronation, 7st 13lb; Polixenes, 7st 12lb; Zoophyte, 7st 7lb. Betting: 5 to 2 v Bangle, 3 to 1 v Graphite, 4 to 1 v Little Stranger, 5 to 1 v Coronation, 10 to 15 to 1 v others. Won by a head. Time, 1m 49s.

EPSOM RACING CLUB.

TWO STEEPLECHASERS KILLED.

ORLINE WINS EPSOM HANDICAP.

MELBOURNE, Wednesday.

Fine weather favoured the September meeting of the Epsom Racing Club to-day, and there was a good attendance. Though there was only one close finish, the racing throughout was interesting. In the steeplechase two horses, Barcoola and Alpine, fell, and were so badly injured that they had to be destroyed. Mr. F. Curran, the rider of Barcoola, had his collarbone broken. Details:—

Trial Handicap, 2m.—Mr. J. Turnbull's Nushka, by Orzil (imp.)—Kettledrum, 5st 6lb (C. Bolton), 1; Mr. Bosanko's First Bolt, 8st 12lb (C. Andrews), 2; Mr. Davis's Penfield, 7st (S. Ferguson), 3. Other starters: Royal Favour, 8st 9lb; Urani, 8st 1lb; Charleroi, 7st 12lb; Kiss Mama, 7st 9lb; Repute, 7st 5lb; Binder, 6st 12lb; Brownie, 6st 11lb; Britwood, 6st 7lb. Betting: 7 to 4 v Nushka, 3 to 1 v Royal Favour, 7 to 1 v Binder, 8 to 1 v Brownie, 12 to 1 each v First Bolt and Report. Won by a length, three lengths between second and third; Brownie was fourth, Binder fifth, and Charleroi last. Time, 1m 22s.

Jumpers' Flat Race, 1m 3f.—Mr. Simmons's Tantalla, by Bloodshot—Moonlyong, 9st 5lb (N. D. Godby), 1; Mr. Bradfield's Scandal, 8st 13lb (F. Burn), 2; Mr. Parkinson's Emblem, 9st 4lb (R. Lewis), 3. Other starters: Prestonpans, 9st 12lb; Reddy, 8st 7lb; Tara's Hall, 9st 5lb; Zeal, 9st 4lb; Japan, 9st 1lb; Saracen, 8st 11lb; The Sun, 8st 9lb; Knotter, 8st 7lb; Tundulya, 8st 5lb; The Winnower, 8st; Factory Boy, 8st. Betting: 3 to 2 v Tantalla, 9 to 2 v Scandal, 5 to 1 v Winnower, 7 to 1 v Emblem, 8 to 1 each v Japan and Prestonpans. Won by eight lengths, seven lengths between second and third; Prestonpans was fourth, Japan and The Winnower next, and Zeal last. Time, 2m 36½s.

Epsom Handicap, 1½m.—Mr. Stanley's Orline, by Orzil (imp.)—Aline, 7st 9lb (S. Ferguson), 1; Mr. Wren's Yarrabar, 6st 11lb (F. Harmer), 2; Mr. Smith's Glue, 7st 10lb (R. Lewis), 3. Other starters: Destinist, 9st 1lb; Mollusc, 8st; Regret, 8st; Rangatira, 7st 9lb; Fiery Star, 7st 9lb; Lady Hova, 7st; Pendower, 6st 12lb; Birrong, 6st 7lb. Betting: 3 to 1 each v Glue and Destinist, 9 to 2 v Fiery Star, 6 to 1 v Rangatira, 7 to 1 v Orline, 10 to 1 v Yarrabar, 12 to 1 v others. Won by a head, three-quarters of a length between second and third; Rangatira was fourth, Pendower and Fiery Star next, and Lady Hova last. Time, 2m 11½s.

Steeplechase, about 2m 24c.—Mr. Corr's Confederate, by Associate—The Cripple, 10st (H. A. Deeble), 1; Mr. Beazley's Designer, 11st 8lb (J. L. Cox), 2; Mr. Mullins's Galway Lad, 11st 8lb (D. J. Holt), 3. Other starters: Kuala Lumpur, 12st 12lb; Surveyor, 10st 12lb; Mercury, 10st 3lb; Alpine, 10st 2lb; Woodlea, 10st; Oxtmer, 9st 12lb; and Barcoola, 9st. Betting: 4 to 1 v Designer, 3 to 1 each v Surveyor and Galway Lad, 6 to 1 v Mercury, 8 to 1 each v Confederate, Oxtmer, and Woodlea, 10 to 1 v others. Won by a length, eight lengths between second and third; Surveyor was fourth, Woodlea and Mercury next, and Oxtmer last. Barcoola and Alpine fell. Time, 4m 38s.

Welter Plate, 6f.—Mr. Parkinson's Where, by Bobadil—Spray, 8st 5lb (R. Lewis), 1; Mr. Davis's Pistol, 9st 9lb (G. Ross), 2; Mr. Frost's Slipper, 8st 10lb (E King), 3. Other starters: Forge, 9st 6lb; Willy Wally, 9st 5lb; Withan, 8st 7lb; Winteriga, 8st 5lb; St. Peter, 8st 3lb; Westeria, 8st 1lb; King Miller, 7st 13lb; and Trelo Vount, 7st 9lb. Betting: 2 to 1 v Slipper, 7 to 2 v Pistol, 7 to 1 v Trelo Vount, 8 to 1 each v Where and Withan, 10 to 1 each v Winteriga, St. Peter, or any other. Won by a length, five lengths between second and third; Winteriga was fourth, Forge fifth, and Westeria and St. Peter last. Time, 1m 16½s.

Welter Purse, 6f.—Mr. Hough's Secret, by The Inquisitor—Fou, 8st 7lb (R. Hale), 1; Mr. Libaud's Lion, 8st 12lb (W. Ross), 2; Mr. Godby's The Leaner, 8st (C. Bolton), 3. Other starters: Wirregah, 9st 5lb; Lady Bold, 9st; Orleans, 8st 9lb; Boldrewood, 8st 11lb; Haddean, 8st 11lb; Posture, 7st 13lb; Umarra, 7st 12lb; Grey Dawn, 7st 12lb; Shuffle, 7st 9lb; Hi-Spi-Hi, 7st 9lb. Betting: 5 to 1 v Secret, 4 to 1 v Posture, 7 to 1 v Lion, 8 to 1 each v The Leaner, Boldrewood, and Grey Dawn, 10 to 1 each v Hi-Spi-Hi and Orleans. Won by a length and a half, two lengths between second and third; Posture was fourth, Wirregah fifth, and Boldrewood last. Time, 1m 18s.

MANILLA RACE CLUB.

MANILLA, Wednesday.

A two days' meeting commenced to-day in fine weather under the Manilla Race Club. Results:—

Opening Handicap of 20 sovs.—E. Cohen's Alice Court, by Jolly Hampton—Zebra, 1; E. Mayo's Winsome, 2; C. White's E.K.W., 3.

Welter Handicap of 15 sovs.—J. Cushan's Florida, by Havoc—Lavender, 1; R. Hector's Electrum, 2; J. Bracken's Cheghy, 3.

Spring Handicap of 20 sovs.—W. Kennedy's Lady Havoc, by Havoc—Beanwing, 1; E. Mayo's Arch, 2; C. White's Redner, 3.

Black Race.—J. White's Dick, 1; W. White's Havorah, 2; T. Arnell's Chrissie, 3.

Flying Handicap of 15 sovs.—R. Hector's Electrum, by Prince Chester, 1; A. Worrad's Hunter, 2.

JUNEE RACING CLUB.

JUNEE, Wednesday.

The spring meeting of the Junee Racing Club was held to-day, when the weather was fine and the attendance fair. Results:—

Flying Handicap.—Bombshell, by Tamenund, 1; Fleet, 2; Fair Nell, 3.

Trial Stakes.—Inver, by Invermay, 1; Reflection, 2; Rosemerry, 3.

Town Plate.—Firestick, by Carbinier, 1; Valor, 2; Apoplexy, 3.

Highweight Handicap.—Fleet, by Fleet Admiral, 1; Alcido, 2; Nickel, 3.

Farewell Handicap.—Bombshell, by Tamenund, 1; Ellala, 2; Fair Nell, 3.

NEWCASTLE JOCKEY CLUB WEIGHTS.

The following weights have been declared for the Newcastle Jockey Club's race meeting to be held on Saturday next:—

Tramway Handicap, 6f.—Legation, 10st 9lb; The Climax, 10st 5lb; Croat, 9st 8lb; Mere Loch, 9st 2lb; Blue Foam, 9st 3lb; Nancy Lock, 8st 8lb; Gay Hampden, 8st 8lb; Birch Wood (late Munician), 8st 8lb; Send Off, 8st 4lb; Morella, 8st; Mantonia, 7st 12lb; Stoessel, 7st 10lb; Vitula, 7st 5lb; Comus, 6st 7lb; Hyman, 6st 7lb.

Welter Handicap, 7f.—Zenda, 10st 3lb; Ismailia, 9st 12lb; Lochnagah, 9st 8lb; Clarando, 9st 2lb; Lady Fucile, 8st 12lb; Miracle, 8st 10lb; Dorloch, 8st 8lb; Crystal Brook, 8st 8lb; Buez, 8st 8lb; Neville, 8st 6lb; Tactics, 8st 4lb; Point Piper, 7st 10lb; Lady Hayden, 7st 7lb; Tyrie, 7st 7lb; True Colours, 7st 7lb; Cuprose, 7st 7lb; High Chain, 7st 7lb.

September Handicap, 1m 2f.—Legation, 10st 7lb; Bruce, 9st 8lb; Simnioquist, 9st 6lb; Chaperon, 9st 3lb; Blue Foam, 8st 3lb; Montcore, 7st 10lb; Svalin (imp.), 7st 10lb; Lady Loch, 6st 7lb.

Borough Handicap, 6f.—Remmis, 9st 5lb; Comus, 8st 5lb; Miss Lena, 8st 5lb; Hyman, 8st 5lb; Lady Hayden, 7st 10lb; Similar, 7st 10lb; Robber, 7st 7lb; Murcia, 7st 7lb; Vanus, 7st 7lb; Bonnie Fortune, 7st 7lb; Chamade, 7st 7lb; Red Pole, 7st 7lb; Antelope, 7st; Dean Swift, 7st; Eli, 6st 7lb; Alama, 6st 7lb; Lady Trevor, 6st 7lb; Nurse Steele (late Little Clare), 6st 7lb.

Stewards' Cup.—The Climax, 10st 5lb; Bruce, 8st 9lb; Zenda, 9st 3lb; Blue Foam, 9st 3lb; Ismailia, 8st 12lb; Lochnagah, 8st 8lb; Mantonia, 7st 12lb; Lady Fucile, 7st 12lb; Miracle, 7st 10lb; Stoessel, 7st 10lb; Kiss Me, 6st 9lb; Miss Charge, 6st 7lb.

ARMIDALE AND NEW ENGLAND JOCKEY CLUB.

ARMIDALE, Wednesday.

The following nominations have been received for the principal events in connection with the forthcoming spring meeting of the above club, on the 29th and 30th instant:—

Opening Handicap, 6f.—Onyx, Brightie, Demas, E.K.W., Plush, Nancy Lock, Coonabarra.

Spring Handicap, 1m.—Demas, Golden Gate, Reformer, Plush, Silver, Hampton, Shinacle, Clarence, Coonabarra.

Railway Handicap, 7f.—Beam, Shinacle, Plush, E.K.W., Golden Gate, Nancy Lock, Coonabarra.

Armidale Handicap, 7f.—Demas, Golden Gate, Reformer, Shinacle, Onyx, Plush, Clarence, Lady Havoc.

WAGGA LICENSED VICTUALLERS' CLUB.

WAGGA, Wednesday.

Following are the weights for the Wagga Licensed Victuallers' Race Club's opening meeting on Wednesday and Thursday next:—

First Hurdle Race, 2m.—Zillah, 12st 7lb; Alcido, 10st 5lb; Eppo, 9st 13lb; Nickel, 9st 13lb; Miratio, 9st; Strabane, 9st; Inverell, 9st.

Licensed Victuallers' Handicap, 1m.—Queen Mary, 9st 5lb; Dantie, 9st 3lb; Trumper, 9st; St. Trella, 8st 7lb; Hannan, 8st; Portland Bob, 7st 12lb; Red Jason, 7st 9lb; Intuition, 7st 7lb; Boldrewood, 7st 3lb; Peep Bo, 7st; Togo, 6st 13lb; Paro, 6st 7lb.

CRICKET.

WESTERN SUBURBS CHURCHES C.U.

A. Grade.

The following are the results of the first round of matches played in connection with the above union:—

Dulwich Hill Congregational, nine for 218 (innings closed), Searle 55 not out, Miller 34, Glover 33, Fryer 23, Todd 29, defeated Marrickville Presbyterian, 64 and nine for 96 (Childs 17), by 154 runs on the first innings. For Congregational Fryer, five for 29 and two for 7, Tout three for 28 and one for 13, Glover one for 3 and four for 32; for Presbyterian, Attwood secured five wickets.

St. Clement's C. of E., 204 (D. A. Gee 100, Prince 41)) defeated Dulwich Hill Holy Trinity, 129 (H. K. Gordon 38) and five for 49 (Oxlade 21), by 75 runs on the first innings. For St. Clement's, Brogden five for 18 and two for 17, Steele one for 9 and two for 12, D. A. Gee two for 41 and one for 13. Travis one for 28; whilst L. B. Gordon, for Holy Trinity, took five wickets.

Marrickville Congregational, 108 (Robertson 54, Watson 26), and 110 (Wylie 45), defeated St. Peter's C. of E., 98 (Ferguson 44) and one for 24, by 10 runs on the first innings. For Congregational Barrie three for 18, Phillips three for 30, Robertson two for 19, Hosety two for 20; whilst for St. Peters Wortley five for 52 and five for 47, Blyth two for 11 and one for 11.

Warren Methodist, 101 (Everingham 100, French 31, Hilder 25) defeated Stanmore Presbyterian, 105 (J. Cullen 50, Rev. C. A. White 26, A. Sinclair 27, Henderson 21) by 26 runs on the first innings. For Presbyterians, Henderson seven for 45 (including the hat trick), D. Cullen three for 23.

Newtown Presbyterian, 108 (Saunders 29 not out, Barncastle 24) defeated Petersham Presbyterian, 86 (Wilson 26), and two for 53, by 20 runs on the first innings. For Newtown, Palmer three for 12, Walker two for 8, Paterson one for 3. M'Dowell one for 8, Saunders one for 14, Chudleigh one for 14, Gordon two for 25; whilst for Petersham, Dawson five for 30, Wilson three for 20, Marshall and Davies took one wicket each.

B. Grade.

Newtown Methodist, 105 (Briggs 33, Nickless 22) and five for 55 (Prince 34) defeated St. Peter's C. of E. B., 52 and 102, by 6 runs. For Methodist, Dalley eight for 23 and one for 24, Nickless one for 12 and two for 13, Briggs one for 9, Thornborrow three for 23; whilst for St. Peter's, Witcombe two for 29 and one for 21, Robinson three for 25 and two for 25, Foster one for 24, Vincent one for 12.

St. James's, 184 (Bathgate 40, A. M'Kenzie 37) defeated St. Clement's, 24 and 31 (Rooke 12) by an innings and 129 runs. Bowling for St. James's, Brown three for 8 and one for 5, M'Closkie four for 10 and six for 4, M'Kenzie three for 13; whilst Bonser, for St. Clement's, took seven for 65.

Dulwich Hill Holy Trinity B, 174 (Cubitt 46, Smith 37, Walton 26), defeated Marrickville Congregational, 27 and 27, by an innings and 120 runs. Bowling for Holy Trinity, Makin four for 4, Walton three for 3. Cubitt seven for 9.

St. Stephen's C. of E., 155 (Noble 41, Anderson 29) defeated Kingston Methodist, 76 (S. L. Anderson 28) and 32, by an innings and 47 runs. For Methodist, Anderson took four wickets, Barry three; whilst Bradstock, for St. Stephen's, took eight for 29 and five for 10.

Newtown Baptist, 67 (Barrymore 30 not out), and 59 (F. Jones 38 not out), defeated Lewisham Methodist, 45 and 80 (Davis 40) by 42 runs. For Methodist, East three for 11 and two for 17, M'Kinnon three for 20, Levy five for 9; whilst for Baptist, A. Jones, nine for 39, Bush, eight for 27.

Petersham Park Methodist, 224 (Shipway 100, Brian 29, Cooke 29), defeated Stanmore Methodist, 40 and 119 (Davis 49), by an innings and 65 runs. For Tempe Park, Brian five for 22, Healey four for 15, Anderson four for 23, and one for 6, Mulvaney one for 16; whilst Pidcock two for 19, Norris two for 37, Lees one for 55, Davis two for 29, secured the wickets for Stanmore.

All Saints' C. of E., 159 (Goddard 51, Dean 62) and six for 74 (innings closed), defeated Dulwich Hill Congregational, 101 and six for 49, by 55 runs on the first innings. For All Saints' Boyle five for 73 and two for 2, Calver two for 17, Goddard three for 24.

Croydon Congregational, 124 (C. Harris 20, C. Rawson 28) and 109 (C. Harris 38, Howard 32, Garrard 13), defeated Croydon Park Methodist, 94 (W. Smythe 23 not out) and 90 (Andrews 26, Carew 22, West 20), by 40 runs. For Congregational, C. Rawson six for 36 and four for 45, Watt one for 35 and two for 24, Howard two for 14 and one for 16; whilst for Methodist Carew three for 20 and three for 36, W. Smythe two for 33, Sparkes two for 27, King three for 20.

Campsie Methodist, 115 (Buchanan 47, Ward 20) and 86, defeated Erskineville Holy Trinity 54 (Bennett 20) and 72 (Bullock 25), by 60 runs. For Holy Trinity Bullock seven for 46 and five for 42, Carpenter three for 25.

Marrickville Methodist, 140 (Breeden 51, Bradley 29) and five for 44, defeated St. Enoch's Presbyterian, 119 and 115 (A. Thompson 44), by five wickets and 50 runs. For Methodist, Bradley six for 4 and one for 8, Twist three for 11 and three for 15, Jones four for 20, Hamilton one for 5, Chapman one for 25; whilst for St. Enoch's Presbyterian, Marshall three for 27 and one for 8, Peachy four for 19 and one for 8, Millar one for 5 and one for 7, Noble one for 16.

WAVERLEY IOLANTHE C.C.

The following officers have been elected for ensuing season:—Patron, Mr. V. Trumper; president, Mayor of Waverley; vice-presidents, Captain Donnellan, Lieut.-Colonel Onslow, M.L.A., L. M. Price, and H. Carter; hon. sec., H. Wells; hon. treas., K. Turner; captain, H. Wells; selection committee, K. Turner, Mr. Ryall, and H. Wells; representatives in E.S.A.C.A., J. R. Boulden and K. Turner. The club has affiliated with the Eastern Suburbs Junior Cricket Association.

CENTRAL WESTERN UNION.

ORANGE, Tuesday.

The annual general meeting of the Central Western Cricket Union was held on Saturday night, a large number of delegates attending. The report was very satisfactory, and referred warmly to the generous support accorded by the townspeople to the game. Mr. E. Barnes won the best batting and bowling trophies, Mr. G. Griffith the trophy for best bowling average, given by Mr. V. Trumper, and Mr. Barnes Mr. V. Trumper's trophy for first century in competition matches. Mr. Griffith's average of 83 against M. A. Noble's team at Easter won him a trophy, and Mr. Barnes's unbeaten 100 against Bathurst another trophy. The following officers for the year now ensuing were elected:—Patron, Mr. T. G. Dalton; president, Mr. E. P. Ashdown; vice-presidents, Messrs. Seymour, Gull, Young, J. Dalton, Allman, Claro, Dra Watt, Preyer, and Rowe; J. Rolfe, jun., hon. secretary, Mr. A. Wyllie; treasurer, Mr. A. J. Longmuir. A vote of thanks to Mr. West, the retiring secretary, accompanied with a bonus of £3 3s, was passed. Entries for the competition close on Friday, October 2, and the matches will commence on Saturday, October 10.

BEGA, Tuesday.

At a meeting of St. John's Cricket Club the following officers were elected:—President, Archdeacon Owens Mell; vice-presidents, Messrs. J. J. Ormiston, W. G. M'Kern, V. Henry, and Harold Braine; hon. secretary, Mr. J. H. Bent.

BROKEN HILL, Wednesday.

Six senior teams have registered under the Barrier Ranges Cricket Association for the coming season. The season will open on October 10. The N.S.W. and Victorian interstate teams have been invited to visit Broken Hill.

CESSNOCK, Monday.

A cricket association to control competition matches in Cessnock and district was formed on Saturday night. There was a large attendance at the meeting. Three clubs—Cessnock Colliery, East Greta, and Abermain—entered the competition, while others have announced their intention of competing. Mr. J. Baddeley was appointed secretary.

COOMA, Monday.

At the annual meeting of the members of the Carlton Cricket Club, the report showed that the Town Cup was won by Carltons. Arrangements are being made by the committee for the club to compete in the Irrigation Cup competition, and for matches with Bega Cricket Association during the Christmas holidays. The bearers elected for the ensuing year were:—Patron, Mr. G. T. C. Miller, M.L.A.; president, Mr. J. A. Sellar; vice-presidents, Messrs. A. Rose, W. Woods, C. F. Rosen, R. Bowhey, and J. Rankin; committee, Messrs. Nixon, Wallace, and Levy; honorary secretary, Mr. Charles Goodwin; assistant, Mr. L. Agnew; treasurer, Mr. R. Wallace.

KANGAROO VALLEY, Monday.

The annual meeting of the Valley Cricket Club was held on Saturday afternoon. The balance-sheet showed a credit of £2 5s. The election of officers resulted:—President, Mr. D. Osborne; secretary and treasurer, Mr. J. Cullen.

TAMWORTH, Monday.

The principal officers elected at the annual meeting of the Northern Division Cricket Club were:—President, Mr. N. Cohen; secretary, Mr. A. Alabett; treasurer, Mr. A. Cohen; delegates to the union, Messrs. A. Alabett, J. R. Wood.

GOLF.

ROYAL SYDNEY G.C.

THE ALLEN MATCH.

Second Round.

H. M. Stephen (2) beat W. A. Freeman (8), 4 up and 2.

C. E. Weigall (11) beat A. G. Wesche (10), 4 up and 2.

C. H. Reading (2) beat W. T. Macpherson (9), 2 up.

C. W. Rundle (5) beat J. S. Marks (3), 3 up and 1. Third round is to be played by September 27.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF NEW ZEALAND.

WON BY CLEMENTS.

WELLINGTON (N.Z.), Wednesday.

Clements, of Wanganui, won the open championship of New Zealand at the amateur golf championship meeting.

Mr. Watt, of Melbourne, finished 24th in the open golf championship.

LEURA G.C.

LEURA, Wednesday.

A mixed foursomes boggy was played on the local links to-day for a trophy presented by Miss Brentnall. Only two cards were handed in, with the following result:—

Harry Craig and Miss Maitland (6), 2 down.

F. S. Blair and Miss H. Whiting (11), 3 down.

DUBBO, Wednesday.

The following are the scores made in the match play on the Dubbo links on Saturday:—

Miss Armstrong and L. Jones	73—6=67
Mrs. Terry and R. H. Nelson	77—10=67
Mrs. Mullen and L. A. M'Dougall	79, scr, 10
Mrs. Burkitt and Rev. E. H. Lea	83—12=71
Miss M'Lean and Mr. M'Barlow	84—12=72
Mrs. Day and W. H. Byrnes	86—14=72
Mrs. Barlow and E. Schultz	81—9=79
Mrs. Chaney and D. M. Soane	84—4=80
Mrs. Burton Smith and P. H. Mills	87—6=81
Mrs. Cadell and G. S. Nolan	91—5=86
Miss Wicht and S. Bell	101—14=87

Miss Armstrong and Mr. Jones and Mrs. Terry and Mr. Nelson will have to play off for first place.

HOBART, Wednesday.

The Hobart golf championship meeting was continued to-day. The principal event was the final for the doubles championship, which was won by Bruce Pearce and F. R. Upcher, who defeated R. O'Connor and Raynor Arthur.

In the mixed doubles match Bruce Pearce and Miss Whitesides were successful, winning the Miller bowl.

FOOTBALL.

RETURN OF MURNIN.

The information contained in the cable message in yesterday's issue that C. E. Murnin, one of the N.S.W. Rugby Union team now in England, had caught a chill in the Red Sea, and had left the team at Naples to return home, has caused considerable surprise in Sydney.

It is hard to understand that a chill should have necessitated a return home, though it is possible that something may have developed to prevent Murnin's undergoing a heavy season in a severe climate. The football public will await his arrival anxiously. In the meantime the team will be reduced to 28, and a strong forward is lost.

RULES OF RUGBY.

PROPOSED CHANGES.

IMPROVED ATTRACTIVENESS SOUGHT.

There has been for some time in New Zealand and Australia an agitation to change some of the rules governing the Rugby football game. The object seems to be, in the main, to make the game faster, more open, and better from the point of view of the spectator. No doubt the rivalry of what is known as the Northern Union game is making Rugbyites bestir themselves, and in this they are prompted by the double considerations of bettering the good old game, if need be, and at the same time circumventing the growth of professionalism which is fostered under Northern Union auspices. The authorities will be wise, however, if they think less of the "gate" and the spectator than of the game and the player. It is more desirable that football should be participated in and enjoyed by the greatest possible number of young men than open to a limited number of players, be their skill ever so marvellous, or that should be watched and cheered by many thousands of non-playing, though enthusiastic, onlookers. Public interest is desirable, if not indispensable, but, after all, the main thing is the game and the enjoyment, the exercise, the health it may give to the players themselves.

The various provincial Rugby unions in New Zealand, as well as the referees' associations, have given much attention to the proposed revision of the rules, and many suggestions have been made. As an upshot of these a special meeting of delegates to the New Zealand Rugby Union is to be held on October 1 to go thoroughly into the subject. The secretary of the governing body in N.Z. (Mr. J. D. Avery) has written to the secretary of the English Rugby Union (Mr. C. J. B. Marriott) in the following terms:—"I have the honour to forward herewith a list of suggested alterations to the laws of the game. These are the result of revision made with the assistance of affiliated unions and referees' associations in New Zealand, by direction of delegates at our annual meeting in May last. They have been discussed with Mr. Harnett, your representative on tour, and he will be able to give you our views on the various points involved. My union hopes that the English union will be able to forward them with a favourable recommendation to the International Board, as we are very anxious to see them adopted."

The amendments suggested are as follow:—

Law 2.—A tackle: That a player brought to the ground be allowed to pass the ball, even though it has touched the ground, provided it be done immediately.

Law 2.—Scrummage: Add—"In every case when the referee orders a scrummage he shall himself put the ball into the said scrummage."

Law 2.—Ball in scrummage: A player cannot lift his leg until the ball touches the ground, and unless the ball is put past the first man of the scrummage that has the shorter front it shall not be considered to have been fairly put into the scrummage.

Law 2.—Knocking on and throwing forward: That it should not be considered a knock-on if the player so doing recovers possession before the ball touches the ground.

Law 2.—Fair catch: Add after "catch" in last line of definition—"by making a mark with his heel at the spot where he made the catch, or by immediately calling out 'Mark.'"

Law 3.—Section E: That the referee be allowed discretionary power as to whether the game shall be stopped.

Law 3.—Section F: Delete the words "held or"—which proposes that the referee shall not whistle half-time or no-side until the ball be out of play.

Law 4.—Scoring: Goal from a mark or a penalty kick to count 2 points.

Law 6.—Section C to be deleted. Add after "goal line" in last line of notes—"But when the ball is on the ground after a player has been tackled, it may be picked up by any player other than the man so tackled."

Law 8.—Add new Section (C): "An off-side player is placed outside . . . when he has run behind one of his own side who has last played the ball."

Law 12.—Section A—ball in touch—to read: "Throwing it out so as to alight a minimum distance of five yards from, and at right angles to, the touch-line."

AUSTRALIAN FOOTBALL.

INTERSTATE SCHOOLS' MATCH.

A combined team of Public school boys left by Melbourne express last night to play against the combined State schools of Victoria. The match will be played on Saturday prior to the league final, Essendon v Carlton, on the Melbourne Cricket Ground.

Several members of the league and masters of the various schools interested, and the parents of the boys, were at the station to see the team off.

The following schools are represented:—Ersknieville, Petersham, Double Bay, Fort-street

AUCTION SALES.

INGLIS'S BAZAAR, THIS DAY.

WILLIAM INGLIS and SON will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 10.30 sharp, Vans, Springcarts, Horses, and Harness; Draught Horses, Tipcarts, Horses, and Harness; and at 11 a.m., Horses and Vehicles of every description, specially advertised. Tel., 1281.

NEAT PONY SULKY TURNOUT.

WILLIAM INGLIS and SON have received instructions from Mr. J. Cassell to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11.30 a.m., Dappled Creamy Pony Mare, about 12.2, quiet and reliable, Varnished Sulky (S.M.), with sliding seat, and set of hand-made Harness, making a very pretty turnout.

STYLISH SPORTING SULKY TURNOUT.

WILLIAM INGLIS and SON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11.30 a.m., Bay Pony Mare, 4yrs. 14 hands, by Brazil, dam by Slamora, quiet in saddle and harness, used to city traffic, Sporting Sulky (almost new), and Harness.

SUPERIOR SULKY TURNOUT.

WILLIAM INGLIS and SON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11.30 a.m., "JIMMY GOVERNOR," Black Pony Gelding, 10.2, champion trotter of his class in Australasia, any trial, strong 3-spring Sulky and Harness, in perfect condition.

SULKY TURNOUT.

WILLIAM INGLIS and SON have received instructions from Mr. G. Hatton to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11.30 a.m., Creamy Pony Gelding, 12.1, thoroughly broken to harness, used to town; Sulky and Harness, making a neat lot.

2 TIPDRAY TURNOUTS.

WILLIAM INGLIS and SON have received instructions from Mr. J. Fenton to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11.30 a.m., Chestnut Draught Gelding, 5 years, good worker, stanch and reliable; Tipdray and Harness; Bay Draught Gelding, 5 years, good worker; Tipdray and Harness. These will be found two first-class lots.

PAIR OF HIGH-CLASS CARRIAGE HORSES.

WILLIAM INGLIS and SON have received instructions from Dr. McKeller to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 12 o'clock, Pair of Brown Carriage Horses, about 16 hands, good match, run together, also singly, very quiet, and used to town.

PACING GELDING "BORI."

WILLIAM INGLIS and SON have received instructions from Mr. D. WELDON to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 12 o'clock, "BORI," Black Pacing Gelding, thoroughly reliable in saddle and harness, a splendid buggy horse, any trial, and winner of several race.

MILCH COWS. MILCH COWS.

SELLS and SON'S RAILWAY STOCK SALEYARDS, 827 GEORGE-STREET.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, AT 11 A.M.

WILLIAM INGLIS and SON will sell as above, on account of Messrs. M'Intosh Brothers, D. Buffier, E. Dunn, and other owners,
60 First-class Milch Cows, in full milk, with young calves at foot, from the best dairies in the Southern and Hunter districts.

ST. MARYS CATTLE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SEPTEMBER 25,
AT 11.30 A.M.

320 HEAD. 320 HEAD.

WILLIAM INGLIS and SON will sell by auction as above. The following are the particulars of the various lots advised up to the present:—
20 HEAD, consisting of 10 choice Springers, and 10 superior Dairy Heifers, 12 to 15 months old, from picked South Coast Cows.
40 Superior Dairy Heifers, 9 to 12 months old.
20 HEAD, 10 of which are Springers, balance Steers and Heifers, 6 to 18 months old.
9 Choice Forward Springers, extra good.
65 Mixed Young Cattle, Heifers and Steers.
20 Heifers and Steers, 1 to 2 years.
40 Good Store Cows.
20 Newly-calved Cows.
30 Springing Cows and Heifers.
15 Fat Cattle.
15 Springing Heifers, very choice.
14 Good Young Store Cows.
20 Springing Cows, on their second calf.

TRAIN leaves Sydney on morning of sale at 10.15 a.m., returning at 2.42 and 6.47 p.m.
Competent drovers in attendance.

HORSES. HORSES. HORSES.

CAMPERDOWN YARDS.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY.

45 SUPERIOR FRESH COUNTRY HORSES.

WILLIAM INGLIS and SON will sell by auction, as above, at 2.30 p.m.
On account of Mr. W. TATE, JAMBEROO,
10 superior Horses, consisting of light harness descriptions, and one good Heavy Draught Mare.
On account of Mr. H. COONAN, MUSWELLBROOK,
15 extra good Horses, comprising Heavy Draught Geldings and good Van descriptions, broken and unbroken, 4 and 5 years old.
These will be found an exceptionally good lot.
On account of Mr. J. H. O'BRIEN, QUIRINDI,
10 specially-selected Horses, comprising extra Heavy Draughts and strong light Harness Horses.
Among the lot is a first-class match Carriage Horse, 4 years old, unbroken, bred by White, of Martindale; also a Bay Horse, 6 yrs., by Trusty Stone (imp.), thoroughly broken to saddle and harness, an ideal hack, and a beautiful horse to drive.

TAMWORTH HORSE SALE.

MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER 28th, 29th, and 30th.

Buyers going to the above sale can leave Sydney on SUNDAY NEXT by either of the following trains, viz.:—
Leave Sydney 8.10 p.m., arrive Tamworth 2.49 a.m.
Leave Sydney 8.25 p.m., arrive Tamworth 6.43 a.m.

WM. INGLIS and SON, GARVIN and COUSENS, } Auctioneers in conjunction.
TO RACING MEN AND BREEDERS.

H. YORK and SONS have been favoured with instructions from HARVEY BROWNE, Esq., and the Executors under the Will of the late A. D. BROWNE, deceased, to sell by public auction, at FOSTER'S YARDS, SINGLETON,
on
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,
the following
BLOOD STOCK.

No. 1.—THEA, Brown Mare, about 17 years old, by Sir William from Magdala (Gil), by Pilgram (imp.) from Coonambe (dam of Clio), by Marlborough from Miss Peri, by Kingston (imp.) from Ladia (dam of Tarragon, Regno, Messenger, and Regnia), by Womerley from Miss Peri, by Orvia. Magdala, bred by A. Towns, at Hobartville.

No. 2.—BROWN COLT, by Sir Tristram, out of Thea; foaled September 18, 1905.

No. 3.—BAY FILLY, by Positano, out of Thea; foaled September 1, 1907.

No. 4.—BROWN GELDING, 5 years, by Sir William, out of jumping mare by Butler, out of old jumping mare.
This horse is thoroughly quiet to drive and ride, and a good jumper.

No. 5.—BROWN MARE, 7 years, by Prime Minister, out of a mare that won many races in Queensland; breeding unknown.
Prime Minister's pedigree will be given at sale.

No. 6.—BROWN GELDING, branded 4 over 15 near ribs, foaled 16th September, 1904; by Sir William from Scoria (half-sister to Maltine's dam), by Martini-Henry from Lava (sister to Stromboli), by Chester from Etna (sister to Woodlands), by Marlborough from The Alpaca, by Kingston (imp.).
This is full brother to Outbreak, now racing.

No. 7.—BAY GELDING, branded 5 over 7 on neck; foaled 8th September, 1905; by Sir William from Tuscana, by Trenton from Tuscarora (sister to Sultant), by Robinson Crusoe from Sunshine (dam of Sunshine and Orient), by Marlborough from Nightlight (imp.) (dam of Lantern, My Dream, Dagmar), by Archy.

The above horses are all entered, with the exception of Nos. 1 and 5.
The auctioneers wish to draw special attention to this important sale of Blood Stock. The owners are desirous of selling on account of a dissolution of partnership, so have placed these horses on the market for absolute sale.

TERMS CASH.

SYDNEY PRODUCE SALES.
THE SYDNEY PRODUCE SELLING SECTIONS will offer Catalogued Produce, as under:—
At the Wool Exchange, Macquarie-place:—
HAIR, HORNS, and SUNDRIES, at 10 a.m.
TALLOW, at 2.30 p.m.

TO SMALL SHOPKEEPERS, MARKET DEALERS, AND OTHERS.
Important and Unreserved Sale.
THIS DAY, AT 11 A.M. SHARP.
On the Premises,
88 GOULBURN-STREET, SYDNEY (near George-st).
A Large and Well-assorted Stock of TINWARE, ENAMELWARE, WRINGERS, GALV. TUBS and BUCKETS, BRUSHWARE, TOOLS, PRIMUS and KEROSENE STOVES, Scales and Weights, COPPER and STAND, QUANTITY COPPER and BRASS, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, GLOBES, LAMPS, and WICKS,
OFFICE DESK, COUNTER, FITTINGS,
And a QUANTITY of MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES too numerous to particularise.
NO RESERVE. TERMS CASH.

HYAM HAINE
will Sell as above, under IMPERATIVE INSTRUCTIONS from the PROPRIETOR.
Auctioneer's Offices: 243 Pitt-street. 'Phone, 2547.

THIS DAY,
AT 11 O'CLOCK.
IMPORTANT UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE,
AT OUR SALEROOMS, 50 YORK-STREET,
OPPOSITE CENTENARY HALL.
Under instructions from
JOHN DAY, Esq.,
COPELAND'S CHINA.
EDISON'S "EXCELSIOR" AND "BIJOU" SLOT AND GEM PHONOGRAPHS.
COMPLETE AMERICAN SODA FOUNTAIN.
LARGE PACIFIC FUEL STOVE,
Also the contents of a large Trunk of SECOND-HAND SILK AND WOVE APPAREL.
12 DOZEN BEST QUALITY ASSORTED TOWELS.
EXTRA FINE LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING.
20 DOZ. FOUNTAIN PENS.
and quantity of Household Effects.

DEAN AND CO.
(D. H. VALANTINE, AUCTIONEER),
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 50 YORK-STREET.
Telephone, 3672.

THIS DAY, AT 2.30,
at 170 GEORGE-STREET WEST, near Shepherd-street.
MIDDLETON and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, 8 x 4 Cedar Extension Table, Patent Screen, Mahogany Dining Suite, Pictures, Mirrors, Handsome Bedsteads and Bedding, Chest of Drawers, Chairs, 2 large Sets Cedar Bookshelves, Camphorwood Chest, Plateglass Sideboard, Hallstand, Crusts, Cutlery, New and Second-hand Crockery, Tinware, Cooking Utensils, etc. NO RESERVE.

CONFECTIONERY BUSINESS.
IMPORTANT SALE BY AUCTION,
THIS DAY, THURSDAY,
SEPTEMBER 24th, AT 11 O'CLOCK A.M.,
on the premises,
No. 404 PARRAMATTA-ROAD,
PETERSHAM.
(Leichhardt Tram to Catherine-street).
Under instructions from Mrs. M. HIGGS, in consequence of her immediate departure for New Zealand.
THE HIGH-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE
CONFECTIONERY BUSINESS,
situated at the above address, including
THE WHOLE OF THE STOCK, COUNTERS, FITTINGS, AND GENERAL EFFECTS.
☞ THE BUSINESS will first be offered in ONE LINE as a going concern, and failing a satisfactory offer will then be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE.

☞ON VIEW THIS DAY PRIOR TO SALE.

JAMES R. LAWSON AND LITTLE,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
128 and 130 PITT-STREET, NEAR KING-STREET.

LEICHHARDT-PETERSHAM.
IMPORTANT SALE BY AUCTION,
THIS DAY, THURSDAY,
24th SEPTEMBER, AT 11 O'CLOCK A.M.,
at
No. 404 PARRAMATTA-ROAD,
LEICHHARDT-PETERSHAM.
(Leichhardt Tram to Catherine-street.)
Under Instructions from Mrs. M. HIGGS, in consequence of her immediate departure for New Zealand.
The whole of her
SUPERIOR FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS,

MAGNIFICENT EXHIBITION BEDROOM SUITE,
IN CARVED WALNUT AND SATINWOOD.
Manufactured specially to order by Messrs. G. BARTHOLOMEW and SONS, FINSBURY, LONDON, at a cost of 180 GUINEAS.
Also,
MANTELPIECE FITMENT and OVERMANTEL to match
LATEST MODEL WRIGHT'S EUREKA GAS STOVE, No. 607,
and
GENERAL KITCHEN UTENSILS.
☞FULL PARTICULARS may be seen in yesterday's issue of this journal.

ON VIEW THIS DAY PRIOR TO SALE.

JAMES R. LAWSON AND LITTLE,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
128 and 130 PITT-STREET, NEAR KING-STREET.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY,
25th SEPTEMBER, AT 11 O'CLOCK A.M.
HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE SALE BY AUCTION,
at
THE CENTRAL AND COMMODIOUS ROOMS
of
JAMES R. LAWSON AND LITTLE,
128-130 PITT-STREET, NEAR KING-STREET.
SUPERIOR FURNITURE AND EFFECTS,
REMOVED FROM A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE AT ELIZABETH BAY TO THE ROOMS,
FOR UNRESERVED SALE.

GLASS, CHINA, AND ELECTROPLATE.
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, IN WALNUT, MADE TO ORDER IN ENGLAND,
Including:—
MASSIVE AND VERY HANDSOME 6ft SIDEBOARD, TELESCOPE EXTENSION DINING TABLE, 10ft, THREE-TIER DINNER WAGGON, WITH CARVED BACK,
BOLDLY-DESIGNED OVERMANTEL,
COUCH, TWO EASY CHAIRS, TWO CARVER'S CHAIRS, AND SIX DINING CHAIRS, UPHOLSTERED IN MOROCCO LEATHER.
☞ THE ABOVE FINE DINING-ROOM FURNITURE WAS SPECIALLY MADE IN ENGLAND, AND IS IN BEAUTIFUL ORDER.
WALNUT DRAWING-ROOM CABINET, with Centre Cupboard for Fine China Specimens,
CHIPPENDALE, OCCASIONAL, and RECEPTION CHAIRS, upholstered in Silk.
OVERMANTELS, WITH BEVELLED-EDGED MIRRORS.

BURNSIDE PIANOFORTES,
LARGEST-SIZED UPRIGHT GRAND, in EBONISED AND GOLD CASE, IN SPLENDID ORDER.
SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS PIANOFORTES,
BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS.
CARL ROSE, CARL HOFFMANN,
WEBER, CHALLEN and SON,
GORS and KALLMANN.
OIL PAINTINGS AND WATERCOLOURS.
VERY CHOICE ORNAMENTS.
LARGE JAPANESE EMBROIDERED WALL HANGING.

MAGNIFICENT BEDROOM SUITE,
IN AMERICAN WALNUT.
☞ ONE OF THE FINEST SUITES imported from ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS, and SPECIALLY WORTHY THE ATTENTION of ALL BUYERS of HIGH-CLASS BEDROOM APPOINTMENTS.
SUPERIOR ENAMELLED BLACK AND BRASS BEDSTEADS and COMPLETE BEDDING.
EUGENIE BEDROOM COUCHES, and LARGE EASY CHAIRS in Cretonne.

FIRST-CLASS CUTLER DESK.
IRON SAFE BY PERRY, 20 x 16 x 16.
DOUBLE DOOR IRON, by THOS. WITHERS, 24 x 24 x 18.

GREENER D.B. GUN.
HAMMERLESS PIGEON GUN, by W. W. GREENER, modified Right Barrel, Full Choke is left, in Solid Leather Case.
LADY'S GUN, 28 bore, Hammerless, by HOLLOWAY and COOPER, in Leather Case. Also Leather Cartridge Case, 200 Cartridges (smokeless), Reloading Tools, etc., etc.
Also,
AN EXTENSIVE CATALOGUE
of
GENERAL FURNITURE AND REQUISITES.
☞ON VIEW THIS DAY, THURSDAY.

JAMES R. LAWSON AND LITTLE,
FURNITURE AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
128-130 PITT-STREET, NEAR KING-STREET.

BOOKS. BOOKS.
IMPORTANT TO BOOKSELLERS, LIBRARIANS, AND PRIVATE BUYERS.
IMPERATIVE SALE BY AUCTION,
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY,
25th SEPTEMBER, AT 2.30 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON.
AT THE AUCTION GALLERY SALEROOMS
of
JAMES R. LAWSON AND LITTLE,
128-130 PITT-STREET, NEAR KING-STREET.
ABOUT 3000 VOLUMES BOOKS.
Principally Works of Fiction, removed from the Austral Perambulating Library, Queen Victoria Markets.
Also,
Book Stand, Book Trays, Two Maps of Sydney, and Two Rolls Binding Cloth, etc., etc., etc.
ON VIEW THIS DAY, THURSDAY.

To Ham and Beef Shops, and Those in Search of a Snug Little Business, Dealers, etc.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY,
AT 10.30 O'CLOCK,
on the Premises, 22 OXFORD-STREET, CITY.
Under Instructions from the Proprietor.
HAM AND BEEF BUSINESS, including:—
Dayton Computing Scales, Counters, Chairs, Marble Slabs, P.G. Mirrors, Pie Urns, Tables, Plateglass, Fanlights, Copper, and Butcher's Apparatus.
Alarm Cash Till, Chest Drawers, Casks, Tubs, Crockery, Kitchen Utensils, Cutlery, Sundries, etc.
Also Eureka Gas Stove, No. 410.
The whole will be submitted in one line as a going concern, and if not so sold, then in lots to suit purchasers.

M. GOULSTON AND CO.
will sell by auction, on the premises, 22 Oxford-street, city, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, at 10.30 a.m.
Auctioneers' Offices: 243 Pitt-street.

TO GROCERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 25, AT 2 SHARP.
Under Instructions from the Owner.
6 BELMORE-STREET, OFF ALBION-STREET.
THE WHOLE OF THE STOCK OF GROCERIES AND GILMEN'S STORES.
SCALES AND WEIGHTS, GLASS CASES, SHELVING, COUNTERS, AND MARBLE TABLES, ETC.
NO RESERVE.

M. GOULSTON AND COMPANY
will sell as above on FRIDAY, SEPT. 25, at 2 sharp.
Offices: 243 Pitt-street.

THIS DAY, SEPTEMBER 24th, AT 2.30 P.M.
At the CENTRAL AUCTION ROOMS, 274 PITT-STREET.
Under instructions from
THE PERMANENT TRUSTEE COMPANY.
(In a Deceased Estate.)
THREE PICTURES, by NEVILLE CAYLEY (Oil Paintings and Steel Engravings).
PAIR LEADED STAINED-GLASS WINDOWS
HANDSOME HAND-PAINTED SCREEN
Surgical Instruments, Banjo, Guitar
GENTLEMEN'S WEARING APPAREL
Suits, White Duck Coats and Trousers, Shirts, Underwear, Collars, etc.
PORTMANTEAUX, SUIT CASE, etc.

A. G. JENKINS
will sell as above, THIS AFTERNOON, WITHOUT RESERVE.
WORTH BUYING.—Sites on Hayfield Estate, Strathfield, next Sat. R. and W., Ltd.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
DULWICH HILL—MARRICKVILLE.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 11 A.M.
AT "ELOUERA," WARDELL-ROAD, opp. Geo.-st, on account of Mrs. REEVE, who is giving up housekeeping.
UNRESERVED SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION,
Specially important and interesting to Parties Furnishing and Trade Buyers.
HANDSOME, WELL-KEPT FURNISHINGS and GENERAL APPOINTMENTS of Drawing, Dining, and 3 Bedrooms, and Usual Offices.
SPLENDID EXT. D. TABLE, Leather 9-p. SUITE, FLOORCLOTHS, CARPETS, WAL. OVERMANTEL, SUP. TABLE APPOINTMENTS, DINNER WAGGON, WARDROBES, COMB. CHESTS, WASHSTANDS, HALLSTAND, SINGLE BEDSTEADS and BEDDING, all Clean and Saleable; FANCY CANE CHAIRS, MUSIC STAND, GOOD STAIR CARPET, RALEIGH'S PARAGON GAS STOVE, KITCHEN UTENSILS, CROCKERY, POT PLANTS, Etc., Etc.
Three Minutes' Walk Tram Stop.

STRONGMAN, WATSON, and HAWKINS,
Auctioneers and Agents for Vendor,
Tel., 2008.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
VERY EXTENSIVE AND ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE,
on
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, AT 11 A.M.,
at
LINDEN, SMITH-STREET, SUMMER HILL,
opposite St. Andrew's Church.
(ON VIEW THIS DAY 2 TO 5 ONLY.)
THE MAGNIFICENT APPOINTMENTS AND COMPLETE FURNISHINGS
of the Residence of Eight Large Rooms, Lower and Upper Halls, and Extensive Outoffices.
THE MAGNIFICENT ENGRAVED E.P. TEA and COFFEE SERVICE, 4 pieces, best Sheffield Plate.
MAGNIFICENT OLD SHEFFIELD PLATE SPIRIT STAND.
THE HANDSOME BRASS-MOUNTED 4ft 6in BEDSTEAD, Italian rails, brass head-rails, woven wire mattress, Kapok Bedding, and Drape.
BARONIAL BEDROOM SUITE, in best Solid Walnut, and finest cabinet work, comprising:—
MASSIVE 7ft WARDROBE, breakfront, 2 large bevelled glass robing doors, roomy bonnet cupboard, 3 drawers, open recess.
HANDSOME PEDESTAL DRESSING TABLE, large swing mirror, 2 side mirrors, numerous drawers.
PEDESTAL WASHSTAND.
Pedestal Cupboard, Towel Rail, and 3 Chairs, en suite.
***ATTENTION IS RESPECTFULLY DIRECTED TO THIS MAGNIFICENT SUITE. BUYERS LOOKING FOR SOMETHING REALLY GOOD SHOULD NOT FAIL TO INSPECT.
MAGNIFICENT AXMINSTER CARPET, 16ft 4in x 13ft 1in, handsome design, perfect order.
SEVERAL MASSIVE WALNUT OVERMANTELS.
H.T. BRASS-MOUNTED SINGLE BEDSTEADS and BEDDING.
THE SUPERB SILVER-PLATED CENTRE PIECE, for Fruit and Flowers, fitted with 2 Trays and Epergne.
THE SUPERB WALNUT PIANOFORTE, by Richard Lipp and Sohn.
***This Instrument is one of the finest high-grade Pianos ever submitted to auction. It is in perfect tone and condition, and is guaranteed to name. Critical inspection invited.
THE MAGNIFICENT BIANOLA.
***Buyers should note the opportunity of securing one of these high-class Piano Players at auction price.
THE MAGNIFICENT CHINA DINNER SERVICE, of 66 pieces, complete.
Superb Brass Tea Kettle, on stand, with Spirit Lamp attached.
Massive Silver-plated Dishcover, 20 inches.
MAGNIFICENT SOLID WALNUT SIDEBOARD, size 5ft, modern design, fitted with handsomely shaped large bevelled mirror. The underframe is well designed and fitted with large cupboard and 4 plate and damask drawers, also finely carved panel doors, etc.
THE FIRST-CLASS BRUSSELS CARPET, about 15 x 14.
MASSIVE TELESCOPE DINING TABLE, fitted with patent screw and extra leaves, extending 8 feet.
MAGNIFICENT LEATHER DINING SUITE, upholstered on solid Blackwood, finely carved and designed—Couch, 2 Easy Chairs, and 6 Dining Chairs.
MAGNIFICENT DWARF BOOKCASE.
PAIR MAGNIFICENT CARVED EBONY JARDINIERE STANDS.
MASSIVE SOLID OAK HALLSTAND.
HANDSOME HALL CLOCK, in perfect working order, with quarter-hour steel tube chimes.
SUPERB BLACK AND WHITE DRAWINGS, by PERLESS, N.S. Screen.
MAGNIFICENT GRAMOPHONE, and 8 Records.
SOLID WALNUT DINNER WAGGON.
Rosewood Folding Chairs, upholstered finest Silk Tapestry.
HANDSOME MADRAS CURTAINS and Bow-shaped Brass Rod at folding doors.
ROYAL AXMINSTER CARPETS.
THE SPLENDID ROLL COVER OFFICE DESK, fitted with automatic lock, sliding rests, and drawers, pigeonholes, etc.
Drophead Sewing Machine, in perfect working order (guaranteed).
HANNAM BATH HEATER, for Gas.
EUREKA GAS STOVE, No. 410.
WHITEWOOD DRESSER.
Marble Slabs.
Axminster Hall Carpet.
Tapestry Carpet.
RANSOME LAWN MOWER, with grass box.
TWO MEXICAN PARROTS and CAGE, grand Talking Birds.
Lady's Bicycle.
Gent.'s ditto.
"Kiandra" Ice Chest.
Descriptive Catalogues are ready, and sent post free to any address on application.

STRONGMAN, WATSON, & HAWKINS
sell, under instructions from F. GALL, Esq., and invite Gentry Furnishing in good style to attend.
Auctioneers' Telephone: 200 Burwood.

THIS DAY,
at the
CITY MART, 8 SPRING-STREET,
AT 12 NOON SHARP.
Under instructions from the importers, MESSRS. BARRUTY, HENTY, AND CO.
EX HYMETTUS, JUST LANDED.
200 PACKAGES INDIAN TEAS.
200 PACKAGES CEYLON TEAS (to close shipments).
212 PACKAGES CHINA TEAS.

FRASER, UTHER, AND CO., LTD.,
will sell by auction, the above.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY,
AT THE GRAFTON BONDED STORES, SURREY-ST, AT 3 P.M.
ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
WITH ALL FAULTS.
IN BOND.
EX BREIZ IZEL.
GOT. 1, 2/10, 12/5 CAT. 1. DOT. 1. } 14 HOGSHEADS BRIGHT CIGARETTE LEAF.

FRASER, UTHER, AND CO., LTD.,
have received instructions to sell by auction, the above.
NORTH SYDNEY.
FRIDAY, 25th SEPTEMBER, at 11 O'CLOCK, at the Auction Rooms, Walker and Blue sts, N. Sydney.
WITHOUT RESERVE.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Piano, by Ernve, Lounge, Easy Chairs, Rockers, Bookcase, Bedsteads, Bedding, Wardrobes, Dressers, Tables, Linoleum, Carpets, Mats, Kitchen Utensils, Crockery, Glassware, Tools, Lawn Mower, Garden Rollers, Sundries.
☞ A Quantity of Carpenter's Tools, Door Cramp, Nails, and Sundries, etc., etc.

DALWOOD AND CO., LTD.,
have received instructions to sell as above, ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE.
Auctioneers' Address: 113 Bathurst-st. Tel., 1076.

DARLINGHURST-WOOLLOOMOOLOO.
THIS (THURSDAY) MORNING, AT 11,
On the Premises,
188A CROWN-STREET, few doors from William-street, DARLINGHURST.
THE WHOLE OF THE FURNISHINGS,
as advertised yesterday.
Lovely Walnut Upright Grand PIANO, new few months ago.
Drawing, Dining, Hall, Dk. and Single Bedroom Appointments.
Kitchen and Laundry Utensils. A good lot.
Floor Coverings throughout, H. Rugs, D. Rugs, Clock, Suite 9 pieces, Oak Clock, Vases, and Pictures, 9-pcs. Lounge Lounging Suite, First-class Sideboard, Glass and E.P. Ware, China and Crockery, H. Linen, etc.
Lace Curtains and Blinds, Jars and Pedestals, Plants.
Double and Single Bedsteads and Bedding, equal to new, and Household Requisites.
ABSOLUTELY NO RESERVE.

HEBDEN BRODRIBB,
AUCTIONEER, under instructions from Mrs. OLDENBURG, who is relinquishing housekeeping.
WAVERLEY.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, AT 11 A.M.
IMPORTANT SALE by auction, at 58 EBLEY-STREET, WAVERLEY. Leave tram Newland-street.
Under instructions from C. Brayshrook, Esq.
All his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS, handsome Bedroom Suite, Bevel. Mirrors, Marble-top Washstand, Black and Brass Bedsteads, heavy Rolled Wire Mattress, Kapok Bedding, and Drapes, 3 Bedsteads, Comp. Com. Chests Drawers, Washstands, Sets Ware, 8. Walnut Sideboard, 6ft, Dining Table, Marble Clock, Walnut Overmantel, Hall Stand (marble top), Glass-enclosed Dresser, 12-spindle back Asia. Chairs, Dinner Set, Glassware, and best Sundries, Carpets, Lino., Rugs, Mats, Curtains, Cutlery, etc. Only 3 months in use.

ALF. EDGAR has received instructions to sell every A. line, absolutely Without Reserve.
Auctioneer's Office, 32 Oxford-street.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK.
HENRY LEVY will sell by auction, at 93 George-street West, Superior Clothing, Ladies' Dresses, Skirts, Underclothing, Children's Clothing, Men's Suits, Suit Lengths, Shirts, Boots, Drapery, E.P. Ware, Crockery, and Sundries, Singer Sewing Machine. No Res.
THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, on the Premises, EDGECLIFF-ROAD, WOOLLAHRA, close Old South Head-road, General Household Furniture and Effects, Kitchen and Laundry Utensils.
ALLDIS and CO. will sell by auction, without reserve, as above. Terms cash.
WORTH BUYING.—Sites on Hayfield Estate, Strathfield, next Sat. R. and W., Ltd.

COAL, FIREWOOD, ETC.
HOWARD SMITH CO., LTD.,
Coal Depot: Pyrmont Bridge-road, Blackwattle Bay, Newcastle and Maitland Coals. Household, Steaming (large and small), and Blacksmiths'.
Telephone, Glebe 363.
IT'S LOVELY. "PINEAPPLE" BACON is lovely. The flavour cannot be approached.
RICKARD'S Free Tram leaves Circular Quay for Five Dock 1.54 Saturday, Auction Centre Estate, at 3.

MEN WHO WORK IN THE CITY
SHOULD SECURE A BUILDING LOT.
CENTRE ESTATE, FIVE DOCK.

RICKARD'S FREE TRAM LEAVES CIRCULAR QUAY FOR FIVE DOCK AT 1.54.

Men employed in the City find a great difficulty, as a rule, in securing an allotment, at anything like a reasonable figure, of Building Land close handy. Blocks near enough to Sydney to enable their owners to run in and out without inconvenience are very scarce. However, the day after To-morrow an opportunity occurs to get hold of just the very thing. Centre Estate, Five Dock, has been cut up, and is being sold in goodly-sized plots for building on. Centre describes the property, and describes it well in a single word. The land could not be more centrally situated. It is actually right opposite the Five Dock Post-office, many Lots having a frontage to the Great North-road, where gas and water are, of course, installed, and the sewerage soon will be. The Five Dock Park is just at the rear of the estate, which is bounded by Lyons-road, Barnstaple-road, Trevanion-street, and, as we said before, the Great North-road. The property in itself is most certainly good enough, well enough situated, and most suitable for the erection of the better class of homes; and, in order to protect our buyers, and encourage this class of dwelling, a £250 Building Restriction has been placed on the lots, every one of which has a big frontage and depth. Title is Torrens, and terms easy enough for anyone. From £2 down, and £1 month, will be accepted. The sections are going to be sold at a very low price indeed, not absolutely without reserve mind, but, as a gentleman interested in Centre Estate remarked the other day, "In order to realise, we can allow you, as our agents, to sell at such low prices that no one wanting a block of land for building on in a good neighbourhood on Easy Terms can afford to stay away from this."

AUCTION ON THE GROUND,
THIS SATURDAY, SEPT. 26.
ARTHUR RICKARD AND CO., LTD.,
243 PITT-STREET, AUCTIONEERS AND REALTY SPECIALISTS.

DO YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY?
An Exceptional Opportunity presents itself to you to do so—buy a few allotments of land at the
PENNANT HILLS LAND SALE,
on Saturday next, while the land is cheap. Values will increase considerably in the course of a few years, and the land be as much sought after as it is on the North Shore Line.
. . . Over 500 feet elevation at yearly fare of 5d per day.
TERMS ARE VERY EASY: TEN PER CENT. DEPOSIT, balance by quarterly payments over 5 years. INTEREST ONLY 4 PER CENT. If all purchase money paid in 6 months, no interest is charged.
LITHOS POST FREE FROM
RICHARDSON AND WRENCH, LTD.
(12944)

GLEBE POINT.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN FURNISHING WITH TASTE AND OTHERS.
SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
ON THE PREMISES,
"L'AIGLON," GLEBE-ROAD, GLEBE POINT.
☞ Take Tram to the Terminus; about 20 yards' walk. Under instructions from Mr. A. BARNETT, who is leaving the district. ***L'AIGLON is to LET.
THE SUPERIOR FURNISHINGS OF L'AIGLON include
China Tea and Dinner Services, Glassware.
E.P. Table Plate and Cutlery.
6 x 4 EXTENSION DINING TABLE, with screw.
HANDSOME 8ft WALNUT SIDEBOARD, fitted with Plate and Damask Drawers, Cellarette, finely carved doors, massive bevelled mirror, plateglass back.
BOOKCASE, specially designed for LIBRARY BOOKS, with PLATEGLASS DOORS.
MASSIVE WALNUT DINING SUITE, of 9 pieces, carved frames, upholstered in morocco.
HANDSOME WALNUT OVERMANTEL, fitted bev. mirrors.
☞ INLAID LINOLEUM, planed to room 16 x 6 x 22 ft.
DRAWING-ROOM FURNISHINGS.
Charming DRAWING SUITE, of 6 PIECES, in WALNUT, of artistic design, upholstered in Old Gold Silk Tapestry and Green Plush.
DRAWING-ROOM CABINET, in WALNUT, plateglass back, cupboards and shelves, arranged for the display of Bric-a-brac.
MAGNIFICENT UPRIGHT GRAND PIANOFORTE, in Massive Walnut Case, richly carved, "MEYER-BEER," trichord, overstrung, brilliant tone and touch. Mr. Barnett purchased the above only 10 months ago. Gentry in search of a high-grade Piano should inspect the above.
Walnut Overmantel, of elegant design, with shield-shaped bevelled mirrors and shelves, artistically arranged.
Charming Collection of Pictures, Water Colours, Engravings, Etchings, Fire Brasses, Fenders.
DRESDEN VASES, ORNAMENTS, BRIC-A-BRAC.
Lace Curtains, Velvet Pile, Axminster Hearthrugs.
VELVET PILE CARPET, planed to room, in Olive Green shade, relieved with Pink Roses.
ROSEWOOD OCCASIONAL TABLE, of great beauty.
WALNUT HALL STAND.
Figure on Pedestal, Perfect the Fisher Boy.
Hall Linoleum, 8ft x 4ft 6in.
BEDROOM SUITE, 3 pieces, including 3ft Wardrobe, modern design and finish, fitted with Robing Compartments, plateglass doors; pair 4ft Toilets, fitted with bevelled reflex mirrors, jewel drawers, rouge marble top.
☞ THIS SUITE SHOULD BE INSPECTED.
China Sets of Toilet Ware.
HANDSOME 4ft 6in BEDSTEAD, Black and Brass, Inlaid with Mother of Pearl, treble Wire-wove Mattress, Horsehair Mattress, etc., complete.
LINOLEUM, 10ft 6in x 12ft, of A1 Quality.
HEARTHRUG and LACE CURTAINS.
BREAKFAST ROOM.
WALNUT SUITE, of 7 pieces, including 6 Chairs and Carver's Chair.
4-FEET STAINED WALNUT SIDEBOARD, Plate Drawers, carved door, plateglass back, fitted with 3 bevelled mirror plates.
NEW DROPHEAD SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, in Walnut, with all accessories, complete.
Lovely Gilt Overmantel, fitted with 11 bev. plates.
SET OF WALNUT BOOKSHELVES.
6ft x 3ft 6in Din. Table, with Chenille Cover.
WALNUT REVOLVING OFFICE CHAIR.
STAINED WALNUT BEDROOM SUITE, of 3 pieces, 4ft Wardrobe, and pair 3ft Toilets, fitted with Jewel Drawers.
7-Drawer Cedar Chest, 5-Drawer Stained Chest.
2 Bedsteads, Wire, and Kapok Mattresses.
1 3ft H.T. Bedstead, Wire and Kapok Mattresses.
LINOS. planed to all rooms, of A1 Quality.
KITCHEN.
4ft Kitchen Dresser, 4ft 6in x 2ft 6in, Kitchen Table.
Kitchen Safe, Pots and Pans, Crockery.
2-Roller Mangle, Laundry Utensils, etc.
New Lawn Mower, Barrow, Garden Seat, Sundries.
☞ A Quantity of Carpenter's Tools, Door Cramp, Nails, and Sund

FUNERALS.

CONNELL.—The Friends of Mrs. E. COOPS and Mr. and Mrs. T. H. ROBERTSON, and Mrs. R. WHITE are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their late dearly beloved MOTHER, Louisa Connell; to leave 9 Bent-street, Paddington, THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock, for Waverley Cemetery.
WALTER BRUCE, Undertaker,
Crow's Nest, North Sydney. 'Phone, 923 N. S.

CONNELL.—The Friends of Mr. and Mrs. HUGH CONNELL and FRED CONNELL are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their late dearly beloved MOTHER, Louisa Connell; to leave her son's residence, 9 Bent-street, Paddington, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, for the Waverley Cemetery.
WALTER BRUCE,
Undertaker.

DOWNES.—The Friends of the late Mrs. L. DOWNES, late of Picton, are informed that her Funeral will take place at the Independent Cemetery, TOMORROW (Friday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock, for Rookwood. WILLIAM METCALFE and CO.,
Parramatta. Tel., 99.

FLYNN.—The Friends of Mr. and Mrs. JOHN FLYNN and FAMILY are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their late dearly loved DAUGHTER and SISTER, Annie; to leave Wimmera, Victoria-street, Alexandria, THIS AFTERNOON, at 1.30, for the Necropolis.
COFFILL and COMPANY,
Tel., 424, 7160, etc. Funeral Directors.

HOLDER.—The Friends of the late Mrs. JESSIE HOLDER are kindly invited to attend her Funeral, which will leave her late residence, Lawrence-street, Alexandria, THIS AFTERNOON, at 1.30, for the Sutherland Cemetery, via St. Peters station.
JOSEPH MEDCALF, Undertaker, Redfern.

HOLDER.—The Friends of Mr. and Mrs. JAMES HOLDER are kindly invited to attend the Funeral of their beloved MOTHER, Mrs. Jessie Holder, which will leave her late residence, Lawrence-street, Alexandria, THIS AFTERNOON, at 1.30, for the Sutherland Cemetery.

HOLDER.—The Friends of Mr. and Mrs. PETER HOLDER are kindly invited to attend the Funeral of their beloved MOTHER, Mrs. Jessie Holder, which will leave her late residence, Lawrence-street, Alexandria, THIS AFTERNOON, at 1.30, for the Sutherland Cemetery.

HOLDER.—The Friends of Mr. and Mrs. JOHN HOLDER are kindly invited to attend the Funeral of their beloved MOTHER, Mrs. Jessie Holder, which will leave her late residence, Lawrence-street, Alexandria, THIS AFTERNOON, at 1.30, for the Sutherland Cemetery. J. Medcalf, Undertaker, Redfern.

LEE.—The Friends of Mr. and Mrs. STEPHEN LEE and FAMILY are kindly invited to attend the Funeral of their beloved SON and BROTHER, William SL, which will leave their residence, 24 Taylor-street, Annandale, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, for the Rookfield Cemetery.
JOSEPH MEDCALF, Undertaker,
Redfern.

M'PHERSON.—The Funeral of the late Mr. ARCHIBALD McINNES McPHERSON, of 38 Grafton-street, Balmain, will leave our Mortuary Chapel, 810 George-street, city, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 3.15 o'clock, for Waverley Cemetery.
WOOD and COMPANY,
Funeral Directors,
Sydney, Balmain, and Suburbs. Tel., 726, etc.

AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF MARINE ENGINEERS.—Members are requested to attend the Funeral of our late Member, Mr. ARCHIE M'PHERSON, which leaves Wood's Mortuary, 810 George-street, at 2.15 p.m. THIS DAY, for Waverley Cemetery.
W. LE FEAUX, Assistant Secretary.

QUINN.—The Friends of the deceased Mr. THOMAS QUINN are kindly invited to attend his Funeral; to leave his late residence, Clareville, Railway-road, Cook's River, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock, for family vault, Rookwood, via Newtown Stn. No. flowers. REUBEN W. THOMAS, Undertaker.

QUINN.—The Friends of THOMAS, SARAH, DELIA, and CON. QUINN are kindly invited to attend the Funeral of their late FATHER, Thomas Quinn; to leave his late residence, Clareville, Railway-road, Cook's River, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, 1 o'clock, for fam. vault, via N'town stn. R. W. Thomas, 44 York-st.

QUINN.—The Friends of Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES O'BRIEN are kindly invited to attend the Funeral of their late beloved FATHER, Thomas Quinn; to leave his late residence, Clareville, Railway-road, Cook's River, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, 1 o'clock, for fam. vault, Rookw'd, via N'town stn. R. Thomas, und.

QUINN.—The Friends of Mrs. SPELLACY are kindly invited to attend the Funeral of her late beloved BROTHER, Thomas Quinn; to leave his late residence, Clareville, Railway-road, Cook's River, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, 1 o'clock, for family vault, Rookwood, via N'town stn. R. W. Thomas, undtkr., 44 York-st.

QUINN.—The Friends of CATHERINE, THOMAS, and JAMES O'BRIEN are kindly invited to attend the Funeral of their late GRANDFATHER, Mr. Thomas Quinn; to leave his late residence, Clareville, Railway-road, Cook's River, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, 1 o'clock, for family vault, Rookwood, via Newtown stn.

QUINN.—The Friends of Mrs. JACKSON, Mrs. FITZMAURICE, and Mrs. JACOB are kindly invited to attend the Funeral of their late beloved BROTHER, Mr. Thomas Quinn; to leave his late residence, Clareville, Railway-road, Cook's River, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, 1 o'clock, for fam. vault, Rookw'd, via N'town.

QUINN.—The Friends of Mrs. FANNY COGILL are kindly invited to attend the Funeral of her late beloved UNCLE, Thomas Quinn; to leave his late residence, Clareville, Railway-road, Cook's River, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, 1 o'clock, for Family Vault, Rookwood, via Newtown Station. R. W. THOMAS.

QUINN.—The Friends of Mr. D. FLANNERY, of Kiora, Petersham-road, Marrickville, are kindly invited to attend the Funeral of his late FRIEND, Mr. Thomas Quinn; to leave his late residence, Clareville, Railway-road, Cook's River, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, 1 o'clock, for family vault, Rookwood, via Stn.

SCOWEN.—The Friends of Mr. and Mrs. ALFRED SCOWEN, Sen., and Mr. ALFRED SCOWEN, Jun., are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their late dearly loved FATHER and GRANDFATHER, John Scowen; to leave 60 Abercrombie-street, Redfern, THIS AFTERNOON, at 1.30, for the Necropolis.
COFFILL and COMPANY,
Undertakers and Embalmers.

SIMPSON.—The Friends of the late JOHN SIMPSON are notified that his Funeral will take place at the Presbyterian Cemetery, Western-road, Parramatta, THIS THURSDAY, at 4 o'clock.
WILLIAM METCALFE and CO.,
Parramatta. Tel., 99.

VAUBEL.—The Friends of the deceased Mr. JOHN HENRY VAUBEL (Tremgnard) are kindly invited to attend his Funeral; to move from St. Vincent's Hospital, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, at 8.15 a.m., for the Necropolis.
Mrs. P. KIRBY and SON, Limited,
Undertakers,
7 Elizabeth-st, and 51 Darlinghurst-rd. Tel., 875.

WHITE.—The Friends of Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES F. WHITE are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their late dearly loved DAUGHTER, Gladys May; to leave their residence, 17 Allen-street, Leichhardt, THIS AFTERNOON, at 1.30, for the Necropolis, via Petersham Station. COFFILL and COMPANY.

WHITE.—The Friends of Mr. and Mrs. E. McSULLA, of Goulburn, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their late dearly loved NIECE, Gladys May White; to leave 17 Allen-street, Leichhardt, THIS AFTERNOON, at 1.30, for the Necropolis, via Petersham station.
COFFILL and COMPANY,
Sydney and Suburbs.

WOOD AND COMPANY,
For over Half a Century our straight business methods have steadily and substantially gained Public esteem.
Our Rolling Stock—admittedly the best in N.S.W.—is well worth personal inspection.
Our charges are consistently lower than other firms, while our Work is of the Highest Grade.
WOOD and COMPANY, Head Office and Mortuary Chapel: 810-12 George-street, Sydney.
Tel., 726, etc. Branches all Suburbs.

COFFILL AND COMPANY,
FUNERAL DIRECTORS,
FOR EQUIPMENT,
EFFICIENCY,
AND ECONOMY,
ARE UNEQUALLED IN THE COMMONWEALTH.
HEAD OFFICE AND MORTUARY CHAMBERS:
472-84 Harris-street. Tel., 1160.
CENTRAL OFFICE: 735 George-st, Haymarket. T., 474.

W. N. BULL,
UNDERTAKER,
for the convenience of Clients, has opened a CITY OFFICE in RAILWAY-BUILDINGS, Pitt-street, opp. Rawson-place, where a representative will be in attendance at any hour, day and night.

MONUMENTS, Headstones, Kerbings, Railings, etc., erected in all Cemeteries by DOYLES and JUKES, Monumental Sculptors, Waverley, near Cemetery. Telephone, 206 Waverley.

SHOPPING BY POST.
Now is the time to write for Patterns for your NEW SUMMER GOWN. Our SPRING GOODS are now all opened.
WE PAY CARRIAGE on all GOODS to any part of Australia.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Personal supervision given to all correspondence.
"WAY'S," PITT-STREET, SYDNEY.

MOURNING DRESS FABRICS.
THE LATEST AND MOST RELIABLE BLACK DRESS GOODS CAN BE OBTAINED AT
BORDERN BROTHERS,
203, 205, 207, 209, 211 PITT-STREET,
AND 422 GEORGE-STREET,
SYDNEY.
TELEPHONES, 1184 AND 2650.

HOUSES, LAND, ETC., WANTED.

A.A.—YOUR Property offered at Auction. Fee £1, covers cost of advertising, notice boards, inspection; no other charges unless successful. Land subdivided. Ernest C. V. Broughton, the Stock Exchange.

EXCHANGE, new br. Cot., tram stop, £450, for Land or Eq. R. Shaw and Co., 117 Pitt-st. Tel., 4405.

FURNISHED COTTAGE wanted. State full particulars. Four to 6 months, Burwood, Summer Hill, Strathfield. Must be near to railway station.
637, Herald Office.

FURNISHED COT., Summer Hill to Strathfield, 6 r., kit., bath, laundry, tele., linen, cutlery, close to railway. STANLEY and SEDGWICK, 283 William-street, Darlinghurst. Tele., 372 Wm.-st.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE, Close to City.
Exceptional Tenant Waiting.
Rent about £5 5s.
Required for 6 months, immediate possession, 7 rooms, offices, and grounds.
RAINE and HORNE, 86 Pitt-street.

MANLY.—Wanted Purchase, terms, good Cottage, desirable position, 6 rooms. 691, Herald.

PETERSHAM.—Wanted to Purchase, Brick HOUSE, 6 rooms and offices, price to £700.
HEIGHWAY and HIGGS, The Property Men, Ashfield. Tel. 317 Ashfield.

RICKARD'S Free Tram leaves Circular Quay for Five Dock 1.54 Saturday, Auction Centre Estate, at 3.

WANTED Pur., Cott., in or nr. Newtown, about £800. Terms. M. Edwards, Newtown P.O.

WANTED Rent, Farm, about 8acs., suit pigs and poultry, under 15 miles city. 687, Herald.

WANTED Purchase, Mosman, Cottage, £900 to £1000. Otopi, Herald Office.

WANTED to Purchase, Brick Villa, 5 rms., every conven., Roseville to Killara. F. B. Hld. Branch.

WANTED, furn. House, Manly, or any seaside resort, for 3 to 6 mos., mod. rent. I. Henry, 194 Pitt-st.

WANTED to Buy, nice brick Cottage, Enmore or Stanmore, to £550. W. D., Herald, King-st.

WANTED, small FARM, not too far from Sydney, £800 to £300. Vincent, 108 Pitt-st.

WANTED, Investment Property, Newtown, up to £10,000. Backhouse and Goyder, 90 Pitt-st.

WANTED, good Shop Property, any well-letting sub., £5000. Backhouse and Goyder, 90 Pitt-st.

WANTED, at once, North Sydney, Bondi, or Randwick, Cottage, COTTAGE, 5 rooms, kit., etc., £650 to £700. BACKHOUSE and GOYDER, 90 Pitt-street. Tel., 6844.

POST FREE ANYWHERE.

A
BARGAIN DAY
IN
LADIES'
COSTUME SKIRTS
AT
WAY'S IN PITT-STREET.

BARGAIN No. 1.
Black, Moss Green, Brown, Navy Blue, Cream. } Sicilian Costume Skirts, gathered at waist, finished broad hem, 5 pin tucks, and fold at foot.
PRICE FOR TO-DAY, 12s 6d.

A HALF-SOVEREIGN.

BARGAIN No. 2.
Ladies' Sicilian Costume Skirts, gathered at waist, with 3-inch Hem, 2 1-inch tucks, and 4 pin tucks at foot.
PRICE FOR TO-DAY, 10s.

BARGAIN No. 3.
Moss Green, Brown, Navy Blue, Cream. } 11-gored Costume Skirts, well faced and stitched at fold, box pleats at back, also trimmed self strappings.
PRICE FOR TO-DAY, 14s 11d.

BARGAIN No. 4.
Pleated Sicilian Costume Skirts, stitched or loose from hip, in all colours.
PRICES FOR TO-DAY, 15s 11d, 17s 11d.

BARGAIN No. 5.
Navy, Cream, and Black Panama Costume Skirts, 9-gore, very fully faced, finished rows of stitching at foot.
PRICE FOR TO-DAY, 14/6.

BARGAIN No. 6.
Navy, Brown, Cream. } Smart Japanese Silk Costume Skirts, very fully made, gathered into band, and finished broad hem, and tucks at foot.
PRICES FOR TO-DAY, 23s 6d, 27s 6d, 29/6.

BARGAIN No. 7.
Navy Blue and Black. } Smart Chiffon Taffeta Silk Costume Skirts, very fully gathered at waist, padded them, and elaborately embroidered at foot. Also with Vandyke pin tucks at foot.
PRICES FOR TO-DAY, 47s 6d, 49s 6d.

E. WAY AND COMPANY,
212, 215, 227, 219 PITT-STREET, SYDNEY.

BIG ADDITION PURCHASE
BY
GOULSTON BROS.
OF
WET DRAPERY.
Ex S.S. VICTORIA and PERSIC.
AS GOOD AS NEW.
ONLY WET.

WET DRAPERY.
REAL IRISH LINEN HEMSTITCHED SHEETS.
HEMSTITCHED TABLE COVERS.
PLAIN ZEPHYRS.
BEST SCOTCH ZEPHYRS.
ALLOVER EMBROIDERY, 30 inches wide.
GRAFTON VOILES.
FERGUSON'S TAFFEEN LINING.
INDIGO CAMBRICS.

ONLY WET.
EMBROIDERY FLOUNCING.
WHITE TURKISH TOWELS.
LARGE WHITE BATH TOWELS.
MARCELLA QUILTS.
WHITE TWILL SHEETING.
AND OTHER GOODS.
BOUGHT AT
PUBLIC AUCTION
BY
GOULSTON BROS.
AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

PLEASE COME EARLY BEFORE THE RUSH.

GOULSTON BROS.,
614, 616, 618, 620 GEORGE-STREET,
BRICKFIELD-HILL, SYDNEY.

HOUSES, LAND, ETC., WANTED.

WIDOW wants House, furn., city, Residential Cbs., option buy. 64, Hotel Arcadia, Pitt-st.

WANTED, for country client, COTTAGE RESIDENCE, situate from within 5 to 30 miles of Sydney, containing drawing and dining rooms, 4 or 5 bedrooms, and offices, stabling, land from 3 to 20 acres, must be in good position, price to £2000. Owners kindly forward particulars.
ORTON BROS.,
Tel., 182 Burwood. Strathfield.

TO LET.

A COTTAGE to LET, 3 rooms and kit., with stable, newly done up, ev. con. 156 Young-st, Ann'dale.

A NICE House, 6 rms., in Paddington, nr. Park, to good tenant, 48s. Stevens, 2 Flinders-st, Dist.

A NNANDALE Heights.—Pretty det. VILLA, 6 rms., all offices, 5 minutes 1d tram. Apply 65 View-st.

AT WOOLLAHRA.—House, 6 rooms, hall, kit., bath, copper, 74 Denison-st, near Jersey-rd, 14s.

B.—ENTRIES CLOSE TO-DAY, £50 in Prizes, Vice-Regal Smoking competition. Apply your Tob'nist.

BALMAIN EAST.—Residence to Let, 6 rooms, every convenience, 17s. 30 Darling-st, East Balmain.

COTTS., 5 and 6 rms., kit., bath, splendidly finished, Bonavirra, builder, Barry-st, Neutral Bay.

C.—ENTRIES CLOSE TO-DAY, £50 in Prizes, Vice-Regal Smoking Competition. Apply your Tob'nist.

CITY, within a few minutes from railway station.—Nice 4-roomed HOUSE, bath, fixed tubs, rent 10s. G. SLOMAN, Grocer,
50 Wilton-street.

DARLINGHURST.—House, 4 rms., kit., bath, copp., etc., rent 10s. Backhouse and Goyder, 90 Pitt-st.

DOUBLE BAY.—Pretty new Brick Villa, Karoola, on tramline, bet. Knox and Cross sts, 25s.

DRUMMOYNE, overlook. P'matta Riv., Cotts., £1 1s and 30s, nr. tram, fer. Sutter, Omrah, Wright-rd.

DULWICH Hill.—Brick House, 6 rs., k., etc., stbls., 40 x 160, 20s. Butler, Agent, Tel. 236 Pet.

DARLINGHURST.—BELVIDERE, standing in its own grounds, right at the tram, Gentleman's RESIDENCE, in FIRST-CLASS ORDER, containing 13 rooms, bathroom, billiard-room, kitchen, and offices; also stabling, coachhouse, man's room, harness room, etc., tennis court, and garden. Full pars. from
J. E. GREEN and CO., 110 Pitt-street.

FUR. Cottage, det., Mosman, 4 rs., kit., gas stv., piano, lin., cut., b. bath. 15 Otia-ch., 83 King-st.

FURNISHED Cottages to Let, good positions, complete, 14s. 21s. 70 Birchgrove-rd, Balmain.

FURN., new HOUSE, 4 rms., kit., gas stove, etc., 20s. 37 Corona-avenue, Waverley.

HOUSE to LET (MARIE), Carlton-st, Kensington, 6 rooms, close to tram.

H.—ENTRIES CLOSE TO-DAY, £50 in Prizes, Vice-Regal Smoking Competition. Apply your Tob'nist.

IF you require Furn. Houses or Flats, from 25s. or unfur. Houses, Flats, city, suburbs, apply Miss MACLACHLAN'S AGENCY (estab. 1896), Equitable, 350 George-street, near G.P.O. Telephone, 3026.

KATOOMBA.—Opening for butcher, baker, suit. shop, prem. to Let, low rt. Copeland, c.o. Tabrett, K.

KATOOMBA.—Furnished Comfortable COTTAGE, near station, 9 rooms and offices, gas and water, gas stove. H. L. SIMMONS, 654 George-street, city; or Tabrett, Katoomba.

MANLY.—Furnished HOUSES, all sizes. Robey.

MANLY.—Nicely Furn. Cottage, 4 b'rooms, sit., k., Tel. H res. Butler, Dulwich H. T. 236 Pet.

MOSMAN, 4 to 10 Rooms, 10s, 15s, 18s 6d, 25s, 30s, £150; also Furn. Griffiths and Co., Avenue-rd.

NEWTOWN.—House, 6 rms., kit., every conv., rent 15s. Apply 5 Ada Villas, Enskineville-rd.

NICE cr. SHOP and Dwelling, fitted up for butcher, 22s 6d; House, 9s. Harrison, 5 Moore-st.

NORTH Sydney.—Nice furn. Cott., 4 rms., all conv., 25s. W. Cleland, 297 Miller-st, N.S.

OFFICES (well lighted), to LET in STANDARD BUILDINGS, Elizabeth-street, near Hunter-street.
Apply on premises.

ORUHA, Paul-st, Bondi, facing Waverley Park.—COTTAGE RESIDENCE, 6 rms., kit., bath, laun. stable lovely position, 30s.
MACDONALD and CO., Bondi Junction.

RACE MILLINERY.

A GRAND SELECTION OF VERY CHOICE IMPORTED MODELS IN LOVELY SHADES
AT MODERATE PRICES.
They are in large and small shapes, and in all colours, so that there will be no difficulty in selecting a hat to suit you, and also to match your costume.

SMARTLY TRIMMED HATS in the newest shapes, trimmed Flowers and Silk, from 14/11.

CHILDREN'S HATS,

CHILDREN'S JAVA MUSHROOM AND FANCY STRAW HATS, trimmed Silk Rosettes, Scarfs, etc., 8/11, 9/11, 11/6, 13/6, 14/6, 15/11, 16/6.
BOYS' MAN-O'-WAR SAILOR HATS, Narrow or wide brim, 2/11, 3/11, 4/11.
GIRLS' COLLEGE HATS, Narrow or Wide Brim, 2/11, 3/11, 4/11.

SMART WHITEWEAR.

A SPECIAL LINE OF LADIES' LONGCLOTH COMBINATIONS, wide legs, deep tucked frills, tucked yoke, with insertion 1st in.
Special Price, 3/6 pair.
LADIES' WHITE SKIRTS, with deep lawn tucked flounce, 2 rows Torchon insertion, edged Torchon Lace.
Special Price, 6/11.

W. T. WATERS & CO., LTD.,
THE LEADERS OF FASHION,
KING AND GEORGE STREETS, SYDNEY.

WINN AND CO.'S
BARGAIN DAY.
BARGAIN DAY TO-DAY
AND EVERY THURSDAY.

Salvage Sale of Stock damaged by water at Groves and Co.'s Warehouse, York-street, Sydney, must be cleared before Saturday, when our Salvage Sale closes. Until that day we offer Salvage Bargains in PRINTS, MUSLINS, DRESS MATERIALS, SILKS, TABLE DAMASK, SHEETING, CALICOES, TOWELS, WHITE MUSLINS, LACE CURTAINS, SERVIETTES, QUILTS. Also Salvage Bargains in VALENCIENNES LACE and INSERTION, IMITATION TORCHON LACES, RIBBONS, BAGS, and PURSES, BACK COMBS, HOSIERY, and BELTS, and further Big Reductions in all Departments.

A SPECIAL PURCHASE
of
HORROCKS' A1 CALICO,
at 3/11 Dox. Yds.

WINN AND CO.,
BOTANY-ROAD,
REDFERN.

THE HOUSE FOR BARGAINS.

Alexandria, Waterloo, and Botany trams from Elizabeth-street stop at the door. Four minutes' walk from Redfern Station.

LADIES' Longcloth Nightdresses, 2/11, 3/6, 4/6, 5/6; Chemises, 1/6, 1/11, 2/6, 3/6; Knickers, and Camisoles, 1/6, 1/11, 2/6, 2/6; Corsets from 2/6 to 10/6; all classes of Girls' and Women's Underclothing at lowest rates, and guaranteed good fitting. BOYERS, Underclothing Maker, opp. P.O., Marrickville.

FOR Cambrics, good Wash. Prints, Dress Linens, or Handkerchiefs, try Geo. Bridges, 180 Pitt-st.

TO LET.

PADDINGTON, Oxford-st.—Shop and Dwelling, rent 20s. Backhouse and Goyder, 90 Pitt-st.

PADDINGTON.—53 Stewart-st, 6 rooms, hall, kitchen, cov.; good yard, rent 15s.

P.—ENTRIES CLOSE TO-DAY, £50 in Prizes, Vice-Regal Smoking Competition. Apply your Tob'nist.

RANDWICK.—To Let, Carrington-rd, Bishopscourt, a House, 6 rooms, hall, bath, laundry, every convenience, large yard, rent 15s. 1 min. R. tr., 5 min. Waverley tram. On premises; or Mrs. Nolan, Greville-st.

ROSE BAY.—Half of Modern Cottage, near tram and golf links, with use of kitchen, only 10s per week. RICHARDSON and CO., 107 Pitt-street; and Rose Bay.

SHOP, 6 rms., stable, 12s 6d, suit hawker or small manufacturer. 77 Addison-rd, Marrickville.

SHOP to LET, 155 Oxford-st, 10ft x 50ft, and 2 very large rooms, low rent.

TO LET, Half Shop to Hairdresser, good position, cheap rent. 69 Reservoir-st.

TO LET, Large Two-storied STORE, corner Heber and Bale streets, Moore, best position in town, with large cellar, suitable for general business. Rent, £3 10s. Apply M. LEWIS, Moore.

RICKARD'S Free Tram leaves Circular Quay for Five Dock 1.54 Saturday, Auction Centre Estate, at 3.

W.—ENTRIES CLOSE TO-DAY, £50 in Prizes, Vice-Regal Smoking Competition. Apply your Tob'nist.

HOTELS.

FEDERAL HOTEL, PALACE HOTEL, MELBOURNE, LARGEST HOTEL IN AUSTRALIA. Write for Card of Tariff.

THE GRAND HOTEL, MELBOURNE, beautifully situated, healthiest part of the city, opp. Parliament House, Govt. Offices, Fitzroy and Treasury Gardens. Ladies and families met steamer, train if required.

COUNTRY RESORTS.

A FISHING TACKLE SHOP THAT BELLS BAIT. DON'T BE TROUBLED ABOUT BAIT. Leave your order with EASTWAY'S, and they will send it anywhere. EASTWAY'S will fix it up for travelling. Fresh Green Prawns. Prawns headed and packed in Sawdust. Live Worms. Green Weed for Black Fish. We will carry out your wishes. We supply Berley as it is ordered. EASTWAY'S TACKLE STORE, George-street, 7 doors below the G.P.O.

LEURA.—New Furn. Cottage, close stn., piano and gas, 7 Quinn, etc., 26/. Pitt-st. Syd. T. 2101 Cen.

LEURA.—To Let, new furn. Cott., piano, 'phone, ev. conv. Bennett, Strathfield. Tel. 255 H'bush.

THIROUL.—Furn. Cottage, linen, cutlery, piano, nr. stn. Havini, Cowles-rd, Mosman. Tel., 086 Mos.

TO LET, Mountain Cottage, 8 rms., tennis court, veg. garden, orchard, 1 min. Faulconbridge stn., 49 miles from Sydney, furn. or unfurnished.
Box 22, P.O., Newtown.

PROFESSIONS, TRADES, ETC.
(For Advertisements under this heading see Page 8.)

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AT SIMMONDS' AGENCY, 188 CASTLEREAGH-ST. We require SITUATIONS for the following:—Baker, excellent tradesman, smalls, yeast, good refs. Barmaid, smart, experienced, recommend, city hotel. Hand Man, carpenter, blacksmith, paint, etc., recom. Hotel Porter, smart, steady man, sober, references. Groom, Coachman, can recom., good man, references. Harvest Hands, Haymakers, experienced, reliable men. Barman, highest refs., excellent man, sober, reliable. Hotel Cards, a few smart young men on hand.

A GARDENER, compt., fruit, flowers, veg., glass, bush house, t.c. tes., town, c'try. Gardener, Herald.

A GOOD Needlewoman wants work by the day, mending, etc. M.J., 142 Palmer-st, off Wm.-st.

A RESP. Man, 24, seeks Work, milk, garden, groom, 16s, abstainer. G. F. A., 13 Crown-st, city.

A RESPECTABLE Girl wishes light SITUATION, personally recommended. 162 Weston-rd, Rosebery.

A 8 HOUSEMAID, public or private, public preferred. in town. Address, C. P., 2 Castlereagh-st, city.

A YOUNG MAN, as generally useful, able to assist bar. W. S., P.O., William-st.

A YOUNG GIRL would like scrubbing, cleaning, or washing to do by the day. L.M., 47 Foveaux-st.

A.—CITY LABOUR AGENCY, 42 HUNTER-STREET, Sydney.—SITUATIONS wanted by all Classes of Servants for hotels, stations, cafes, private and boarding houses; in fact, any class of Servants can be had.

So Ring up City 951, and oblige above.

BARMAN.—Man of experience wants Engagement, understands all mixed drinks; mod. B., H'd. Branch.

BARMAID, with a good shipping connection, waiting for Engagement. J. L., William-st P.O.

BUTCHER wants SITUATION, shop or cart, best ref., sober. T., Herald, King-st.

BY young Jap. GROOM and Gardener, drive, housework, good refs. Katchie, 27 Commonwealth-st.

BY 2 Sisters, yr., as C. and L. and H.P., ex. refs Miss Rowe, London Bank-ch., Pitt-Market sts.

BY educated Man, long exp. stations, Position of Trust, Storeman, exc. refs., fid. bond. 682, Herald.

BY compt. BOY, 16, milk, drive, groom. Apply Merton, Post Office, William-st.

BY exp. y. Houseman, day or night work, well rec., reliable. Emblem, Herald.

CAN highly recommend superior, bright Lady Help, all duties, Mus., Western Line, Welch, 83 Eliz.-st.

COMPT. General, Housemaid, or Cook, superior Girl, like place, Glebe. 15 Glebe-rd. Tel., 511 Glebe.

FIRST-CLASS Gardener, all branches, groom, excel. driver, mow, milk, refs. Q. P., Herald Branch.

GARDENER, young, flowers, bushhouse, veg., mow, refs., w. 17s 6d. Grafton, Q. Vic. Markets P.O.

GARDENER, skilled man, understanding every kind of flower, plant, bush houses, etc, not afraid of work, single, age 30, finest refs.
S. H., 3 Short-street, Surry Hills.

HOUSEMAID req. POSITION hotel, city or country, refs., open 4 days. H., P.O., Haymarket.

HOUSEKEEPER, active, m.-aged, recom., widower, bach., gd. cook, n'woman. Honest, Stanm. P.O.

HOUSEKEEPER (Working) reqs. POSITION, experienced, reliable, pers. refs. A. M., Herald.

LADY Help, mother wishes place Daughter, refined home, trustworthy, clean, fair wages. 684, Herald.

M.C. want SITUATION, suburbs, man comp. groom, gard., etc., wife gen. J. H. E., Paddington P.O.

MARRIED Couple want Place, wife, plain cook, man useful, ex. refs. E., 68 Redfern-st, Redfern.

WE HAVE TO VACATE
OUR
BIG, BRIGHT, & BUSY SHOPS.
BRASCH'S
CORNER HAS BEEN RESUMED
AND
IS GOING TO BE PULLED DOWN.

BARGAINS IN COSTUMES.

STYLISH CAMBRIC COSTUMES, smart Shirt Blouse, Skirt cut full from waist, finished with deep tucks, all new designs, light or dark ground stripes. 6/11, 7/6, 7/11, 8/6, 10/6.

USEFUL COSTUME IN WHITE LAWN or CAMBRIC, Gibson Skirt, trimmed embroidery, Skirt cut full from waist, finished with tucks. 10/11.

CHARMING COSTUME IN WHITE HAILSTORM MUSLIN, daintily trimmed embroidery and Valenciennes. 18/11.
Also,
IN JAP. SILK, Navy, Brown, or Green. 45/.

HANDSOME COSTUME, Prettily Trimmed VALENCIENNES and MEDALLIONS.
In Organdi Muslin ..... 25/.
In Hailstorm Muslin 27/6
In Silk Muslin 29/6

ELEGANT SILK COSTUME.
Blouse Kimono style, trimmed wide Guipure Insertion.
Skirt cut full from waist.
Trimmed Insertion, and finished with tucks at foot.
In Jap. Silks, Green, Navy, Black, Brown, or Cream. 59/6, 63/.

ALL SIZES IN STOCK.

RACE COATS.

USEFUL DUSTCOATS, FULL SWING-BACK, newest sleeve, very full skirt.
In Black or Cream Sicilian 18/11
All colours in Sicilians 18/11
In Tussore Silk 29/11, 35/
In Fancy Stripe Sicilian 27/6
In Grey or Fawn Cravenette ..... 19/3, 14/9, 18/11, 21/, 22/6.

STYLISH DUSTCOAT, FULL SWING BACK, SMART ROLL COLLAR, and FULL SLEEVE, TRIMMED STRIPED SILK, and NEATLY BRAIDED, IN SICILIAN, NAVY, GREEN, BLACK, SKY, or CREAM. 25/6

ELEGANT DUSTCOAT, With FOUR SHOULDER CAPES, NEWEST SLEEVE, CUT FULL, and FASTENS AT WAIST WITH BELT.
In Tussore Silk 37/6
In Cravenette, Grey or Navy 27/6, 29/6

REUBEN BRASCH,
HYDE PARK CORNER, OXFORD-ST.

ILLUSTRATED FASHIONS NOW READY.
POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

EVENING WEAR NOVELTIES.
Miller's have a large assortment of Dainty Hair Ornaments and Novelties, suitable for the present season, at prices ranging from 1/ to 10/6 each. Any special design made to order.
MILLER'S FEATHER SHOP,
corner STRAND ARCADE, PITT-STREET.
Catalogues Post Free.

GEO. BRIDGES seeks Patterns of such Pretty Cambrics. Drop a line. Irish Linen Hse., 180 Pitt-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

NURSE discng., would take For. Companion to aged Lady or invalid. Clifton, Charles-st, Enmore.

RESP. middle-aged Person wants Situation, Light General, comfortable home. M., Redfern P.O.

RESP. WIDOW, with child 2 yrs., give Services, rel. good home, sm. wage. Urgent, 61 Smith-st, M'ville.

SITUATION as General wanted by middle-aged woman, country pref. K.M., Haymarket P.O.

SIT. wanted, as good plain Cook, in good family, open 2 days. G.B., 16 Hardie-st, D'hurst.

THOROUGHLY compt. Person seeks Pos., Housemaid, assist bar, highest references. Stranger, Herald.

TRUSTWORTHY Person (Scotch) req. Sit. as Work. H'keeper, excel. refs. Kentore, P.O., Summer Hill.

TWO Friends, Housemaids, Cook-L'dress, good refs. waiting, pte. fam., Glebe. Home Agy. T., 511 Gl.

UP-TO-DATE FARMING.—Thoroughly experienced South Australian, aged 30, desires POSITION as Manager large Farm or Station Property. Ten years last position as manager up-to-date South Australian farm and sheep. AGRICOLA, care Hampson's Advertising Agency, Adelaide.

WANTED, by experienced Laundress, family wash., take home, h. refs. Laundress, 140 Foveaux-st, S.H.

WANTED, by 2 Friends, Pos. as Barmaids, city or sub. hotel, refs. Thelma, Strawberry Hills P.O.

WANTED, Washing or Cleaning, by the day. Address M. N., P.O., Burwood.

WANTED, Management or small hotel or din. rms., by trustworthy comp. Woman. Reliable, Herald.

WANTED, by sup. mid-aged Person, Position as N'woman, light dom. dut. A.F., P.O., Hun. Hill.

WANTED, Offices to Clean. Apply by letter, Mrs. Burns, 11 Holt-st, S. H.

WTD., to reliable Woman, Washing, Cleaning, daily, disengaged; very tidy. M., 114 Wm.-st, D'hurst.

WANTED, Sit., Housemaid, assist bar, good references. M.J., Pyrmont P.O.

WET NURSE desires Engagement at once, must be with refined people. Matron, P.O., Leichhardt.

WORK wanted, washing, cleaning, ironing, go anywhere, pers. refs. Mrs. Bur, 82 Glebe-rd.

WANTED, by elderly WOMAN, refined home for services rendered, good plain cook, references exchanged. COMPANION
22 Alfred-street, Milson's Point.

YOUNG Married Man requires Sit. as Driver, horses or motos, good refs. B.L.A., G.P.O.

YOUNG Man, good milker, wants JOB, dairy, yard work, no driving. R. L., Redfern P.O.

YOUNG Lady wishes Pos., ref. fam., no laundry wk., refs., Sa. Trustworthy, Canterbury P.O.

YOUTH, orphan, sober, willing, wants good, constant Work, anything. State particulars, Honest, G.P.O.

SERVANTS WANTED.

AT SIMMONDS' AGENCY, 188 CASTLEREAGH-ST. DAIRY HANDS, for suburbs, milk, etc., 20s, 18s. MAN, groom, milk, useful, 14s, R.C. church. MAN COOK and Housekeeper, 20s, bachelors; call 10. YOUNG MAN, garden, clean boots, useful, 12s 6d. YOUTHS, milk and useful on farms, 12s, 10s, keep. FARM HANDS, milk and generally useful, 25s, 18s. M. COUPLE, man milk, kill, wife general, £75, keep. LAUNDRESS, station, 17s 6d, good place; call 11. HOUSEMAIDS, Waitresses, 14s, 12s, good hotels, tips. HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID, 15s, good place, station. COOK and LAUNDRESS, £1, real good place; call 11.

A CLEAN, resp. GIRL as light General, cott., gas stove, sm. fam., 11s. Glenore, Webb'sav., Ashfield.

A.—C. L., and Generals, Neutral, N. Syd., and line, Mrs. Asprey, 29 Lane Cove-rd, North Sydney.

A C. AND L., walking child, 18s; Cook, 20s, hotel; Musical Help, htl.; 20 Gens.; Youth, 72 Enmore-rd.

A GEN., 2 adults, wages 12s, Mrs. Davies, 325 Parramatta-rd, Leichhardt.

A GOOD GENERAL, Enmore Hotel, Edgeware-rd, Enmore.

A GOOD Washer, every Monday.